

BULLETINS

AND

OTHER STATE INTELLIGENCE

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

PART I.—JANUARY TO JUNE.

BULLETINS

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OTHER STATE INTELLIGENCE

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

IN TWO PARTS.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED FROM THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS
PUBLISHED IN THE LONDON GAZETTE.

BY T. WALKER,

SUPERINTENDENT.

PART I.—JANUARY TO JUNE.

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS,
LONDON GAZETTE OFFICE, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.
1872.

BULLETINS.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 2,
1872.

Foreign Office, December 2, 1871.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John Prat, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Barcelona, to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Provinces of Galicia and Asturias, to reside at Corunna.

Foreign Office, December 29, 1871.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Otto Trechmann as Consul at Hartlepool ; of Mr. J. Stuart Day as Consul for the Isle of Wight, including the roadsteads of Yarmouth, Lymington, the Motherbank, St. Helen's Road, and Bembridge Haven ; of Mr. Philip Douglas Alexander as Vice-Consul at Bristol ; of Mr. Joseph Farrell as Vice-Consul for Dundalk and Drogheda ; of Mr. William Marsball as Vice-Consul at Great Grimsby ; of Mr. James Cathie Scarth as Vice-Consul for Kirkwall, Stromness, and Longhope ; of Mr. William Davies Mathews as Vice-Consul for Penzance, Mountsbay, Saint Ives, and Hayle ; and of Mr. Joseph Strangman as Vice-Consul for Waterford, New Ross, Wexford, and Dungarvan, for the German Empire.

1872.

B

179674

Whitehall, December 23, 1871.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto the Reverend John Wilson, of Stillington Vicarage, in the county of York, and unto Charlotte Isabella, his wife, younger of the two daughters and co-heirs of Alfred Haffenden, late of Homewood, near Tenterden, in the county of Kent, Esquire, by his first wife Caroline Sarah Croft, both deceased, Her Royal licence and authority that they may, in order to testify their grateful and affectionate respect for the memory of the said Alfred Haffenden, take and henceforth use the surname of Haffenden, in addition to and after that of Wilson, and that such surnames may in like manner be taken, used, and borne by the issue of their marriage :

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

Whitehall, December 26, 1871.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Hannibal Sandys, of The Grove, in the parish of Fulham, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman, eldest son of Hannibal Sandys, late of Brompton, in the said county, Esquire, by Cecilia, his wife, one of the daughters of William Speer, late of Thames Ditton, in the county of Surrey, Esquire, all deceased, Her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may (in compliance with a proviso contained in the last will and testament of the said William Speer), henceforth take and use the surname of Speer only, and bear the arms of Speer (quarterly in the first quarter) with his own family arms of Sandys ; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in Her Majesty's College of

Arms, otherwise the said Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

(M. 11456.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
December 28, 1871.*

THE Board of Trade have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, at Bogota, relative to a Decree of the Colombian Government by which all manifests of vessels and invoices of goods arriving at the Free Ports of the Isthmus of Panama, are required to be certified by the Colombian Consul at the port of shipment, and stating that the Colombian Government has sent orders to the Consuls to deliver such documents free of charge as regards goods in transit. Those for consumption on the Isthmus, as well as those for the Colombian Pacific Ports of Buenaventura and Tumaco, are to be paid for as heretofore.

(M. 11741.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
December 29, 1871.*

THE Board of Trade have received a Dispatch from Her Majesty's Consul General at Constantinople, stating that the Ottoman Government has declared free the passage of the Straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, from the 13th December, 1871. The following Notice to Shipmasters

embodying the necessary information has been issued by the Consul-General :—

*British Consulate-General, Constantinople,
December 12, 1871.*

ALL vessels may henceforth pass through the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles at any hour of the day or night.

To prevent vessels stopping to get their Firmans at Constantinople on their passage down from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Shipmasters may provide themselves on their arrival from the Mediterranean, with the two necessary Firmans, i.e., the one for the Bosphorus and the one for the Dardanelles.

These Firmans must henceforth be delivered by vessels sailing for the Mediterranean on board a Ship of War stationed at Galata Point, opposite Gallipoli.

In order that Shipmasters may avail themselves of the privilege of not being delayed on their passage home, they must take not only their Bosphorus and Dardanelles Firmans at the same time, but must then pay all necessary dues and fees and take their receipts at Constantinople previous to their passing up to the Black Sea.

In this way they will avoid the necessity of stopping at the Bosphorus on their return from the Black Sea, except at Cavak or Buyukdere to take pratique.

(C. 1231.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 1, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Belgian Law, dated the 22nd ultimo, allowing the entrance free of duty until the 1st

of May, 1872, of cattle, meat, cereals (including flour, bran, starch, bread, biscuit, macaroni, &c.), rice of all kinds, sour-kraut, and cheese.

(C. 1232.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 1, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague, reporting that it is proposed to hold an Exhibition of Agricultural Implements and Machinery at that capital between the 21st and 30th September next. A copy of the programme containing the regulations and the list of prizes can be seen on application at the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens.

(C. 1234.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 1, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, stating that in consequence of the existence of cholera at St. Jean d'Acre, and other parts of Syria, the Minister of the Interior has issued two Decrees subjecting to fifteen days' quarantine, on their arrival at Italian Ports, ships which have left the Coast of Syria, and likewise those which have left the Island of Cyprus, subsequently to the 10th of November last.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Bedford.*

Arthur Macnamara, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 23rd December, 1871.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Lanark.*

1st Royal Lanarkshire Militia.

Peter Toronto Buchanan, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Dated 19th December, 1871.

Robert Poole Hooper, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Dated 20th December, 1871.

*Commissions signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the
County of Surrey.*

1st Royal Surrey Militia.

Arthur Augustus Helyar Webster Wedderburne,
Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Field, resigned.
Dated 22nd December, 1871.

George William Graves, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 23rd December, 1871.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Warwick.*

1st Warwick Militia.

Evan Eustace Lloyd, Gent., to be Lieutenant,
vice Patchett, resigned. Dated 23rd December,
1871.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Wilts.*

Royal Wiltshire Militia.

George William Hacket Pain, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 22nd December, 1871.

Walter John Grove, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 22nd December, 1871.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Banff.*

Inverness, &c., Highland Light Infantry Militia.

Garden Alexander Duff, Gent., to be Lieutenant.
Dated 13th November, 1871.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act 29 and 30 Vic., c. 39, sec. 16, that the actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof for the year ended the 30th day of September, 1871, amounted to the sum of thirty thousand five hundred and thirty-four pounds nine shillings and seven pence.

The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that the sum of seven thousand six hundred and thirty-three pounds twelve shillings and four pence, being one-fourth part of the said surplus of thirty thousand five hundred and thirty-four pounds nine shillings and seven pence, will be applied under the provisions of the said Act, in the quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1872, towards the reduction of the National Debt.

*A. Y. Spearman, Comptroller-General.
National Debt Office, January 1, 1872.*

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 5,
1872.

Foreign Office, January 5, 1872.

ERRATUM.

IN the Gazette of January 2, 1872 :—For Mr. J. Stuart Day as *Consul*, read Mr. J. Stuart Day as *Vice-Consul* for the Isle of Wight, including the Roadsteads of Yarmouth, Lymington, the Motherbank, Saint Helen's Road, and Bembridge Haven, for the German Empire.

(C. 11.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 4, 1872.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Quarantine Notice of the Portuguese Government declaring the Coast of Syria infected with cholera morbus, and the Regency of Tripoli, in Barbary suspected of the same malady, from the 30th November last; also of a further Notice declaring the Ports of the Danube, the Port of Archangel, and the other ports of the Gulf of the Dwina infected with cholera morbus from the 1st November last.

*War Office, Pall-Mall.**5th January, 1872.*

2nd Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant Walter Johnson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 6th January, 1872.

9th Lancers, Lieutenant the Honourable R. Wogan Talbot retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 6th January, 1872.

11th Foot, Lieutenant Sylvester Reid to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Edward William Scott, who had resigned that appointment. Dated 31st October, 1871.

13th Foot, Lieutenant Edward Brown Quirk retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 6th January, 1872.

41st Foot, Ensign John William Hogge to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st November, 1871.

43rd Foot, Ensign the Honourable Douglas Sandilands to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice W. Clark, promoted. Dated 20th September, 1871.

Lieutenant William Harcourt Sawyer to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant W. Clark, promoted. Dated 2nd December, 1871.

80th Foot, Captain James Birney retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 6th January, 1872.

87th Foot, Lieutenant Hassall Gardner to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant W. H. Wilson, promoted. Dated 31st October, 1871.

98th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. Dowden D. Cleveland retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 6th January, 1872.

104th Foot, Ensign Charles Arthur Ross Sage to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Manaton Kirk, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 3rd October, 1871.

109th Foot, Ensign Edward Arthur Egerton Wylly to be Lieutenant, vice Hemsted, promoted. Dated 7th October, 1871.

Ensign Francis Forsyth Robert Burgess, to be Lieutenant, vice R. Gordon, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 28th October, 1871.

Lieutenant William Holden Webb to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant O. Schmidt, promoted. Dated 4th December, 1871.

Half-Pay, Lieutenant Edward Fiddes, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Captain. Dated 6th January, 1872.

BREVET.

Second Captain Arthur Frederick Pickard, V.C., Royal Artillery, to be Major. Dated 6th January, 1872.

Paymaster John Joseph Westenra Smith, 17th Lancers, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 27th November, 1871.

The following promotions, exchanges, and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant, of 27th December, 1870, and to be dated 31st October, 1871, the Officers promoted or exchanging to have no claim to back pay prior to 6th January, 1872, but the Officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to the 5th January, 1872, inclusive :—

16th Foot, Captain William John Shanly, from half-pay, late 1st Foot, to be Captain, vice

Richard Calvert Healy, who retires upon temporary half-pay.

24th Foot, Ensign Fitzhardinge Robert Bayfield Liebenrood to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice W. E. Mostyn, promoted.

29th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Flanagan, from half-pay late 81st Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Lindsay Farrington, who retires upon half-pay.

Major Hales Wilkie to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Flanagan, who retires.

Captain William Boycott to be Major, by purchase, vice Wilkie.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Monck Paget to be Captain, by purchase, vice James William Bayfield, who retires.

Lieutenant George William Frederick Claremont to be Captain, by purchase, vice Boycott.

Ensign William Senhouse Clarke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Paget.

Ensign Charles Percy Cubitt to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Claremont.

37th Foot, Lieutenant William Charles Goslin to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Fred. Rice Stack, who retires.

Ensign George Hand More-Molyneux to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Goslin.

60th Foot, Captain Alexander Angus Airlie Kinloch, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Captain, vice Borthwick, who exchanges.

92nd Foot, Lieutenant Edmund Alexander Charles Campbell to be Captain, by purchase, vice the Honourable Richard Maitland Westenra Dawson, who retires.

Ensign John Macpherson Grant to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Campbell.

Rifle Brigade, Captain Alexander Borthwick, from 60th Foot, to be Captain, vice Kinloch, who exchanges.

Admiralty, 4th January, 1872.

Chaplain the Reverend Henry Alexander has this day been placed on the Retired List, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex.

Essex Rifles Militia.

George Leslie Reid, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 20th December, 1871.

West Essex Militia.

Lieutenant Francis Douglass Boggis-Rolfe to be Captain, vice Hamilton, resigned. Dated 20th December, 1871.

Tudor Lay, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Rolfe, promoted. Dated 20th December, 1871.

Thomas Edward Morris Barrow, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 20th December, 1871.

MEMORANDA.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Frederic Lawrence Boteler in the 4th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia. Dated 27th December, 1871.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Lancaster.*

7th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Lieutenant John Tinker Hey to be Captain, vice Henry Smith, resigned. Dated 16th December, 1871.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Major Paul Mildmay Pell, of the Royal South Lincoln Militia, being granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on retirement, with permission to retain the rank and wear the uniform of the Regiment. Dated 26th December, 1871.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Lincoln.*

Royal South Lincoln Militia.

Captain Charles John Bullivant Parker to be Major, vice Pell, resigned. Dated 26th December, 1871.

Lieutenant Albert de Burton to be Captain, vice Parker, promoted. Dated 26th December, 1871.
Robert Charles Otter, Gent., to be Lieutenant.
Dated 23rd December, 1871.

John Emeris, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 26th December, 1871.

Royal North Lincoln Militia.

Henry Augustus Coombs to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 23rd December, 1871.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Middlesex.*

4th or Royal South Middlesex Regiment of Militia.

John James Aylmer Haly Dove to be Lieutenant, vice Angelo, resigned. Dated 22nd December, 1871.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford.

Oxfordshire Regiment of Militia.

Frederick John Fane Fyler, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice Lowndes, resigned. Dated 3rd January, 1872.

Arthur William Du Vernet, Esq., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 3rd January, 1872.

Henry James Seton, Esq., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 3rd January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset.

2nd Somerset Regiment of Militia.

Harry Hubert de Mervée Slade, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 30th December, 1871.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Morgan Vane in the Huntingdon Rifle Militia.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Huntingdon.

Huntingdon Rifle Militia.

Lieutenant Philip Edward Tillard to be Captain, vice Vane, resigned. Dated 18th December, 1871.

George Victor Drogo Montagu, Viscount Mandeville to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 18th December, 1871.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 9,
1872.

Whitehall, January 6, 1872.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint the Most Noble Harry George, Duke of Cleveland, K.G.; Frederick Charles Cavendish, Esq. (commonly called Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish); the Right Honourable Charles Henry Rolle, Baron Clinton; John William Strutt, Esq. (commonly called the Honourable John William Strutt); the Reverend William Henry Bateson, D.D., Master of Saint John's College, in the University of Cambridge; the Reverend Bartholomew Price, M.A., Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Oxford; and Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the Property and Income belonging to, administered, or enjoyed by, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Colleges and Halls therein (whether held or received for their Corporate use, or in trust, or in whatsoever other manner), including the prospects of increase or decrease in such property and income; and also to report the uses to which such Property and Income are applied, together with all matters of fact tending to exhibit the state and circumstances of the same, and the condition, management, and custody of the said Property and Income.

Whitehall, January 8, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting

the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Alexander McDonnell, of Murlough, in the county of Antrim, late Resident Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Whitehall, January 8, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Alexander William George Duff, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Macduff), to be Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of the Shire of Elgin, in the room of the Honourable George Skene Duff, resigned.

Whitehall, January 9, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend John Service to the church and parish of Inch, in the presbytery of Stranraer, and shire of Wigton, vacant by the death of the Reverend John McCalman.

Downing Street, January 8, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Henry Gregory, Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon and its Dependencies.

Foreign Office, December 2, 1871.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Edmund John Monson, now Her Majesty's Consul at the Azores, to be Her Majesty's Consul-General at Pesth, with jurisdiction in all the territories belonging to the Kingdom of Hungary.

Foreign Office, January 5, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Adolfo Lecouteur as Vice-Consul at Saint Helier, Jersey, for the Argentine Republic.

Crown Office, January 9, 1872.

Her Majesty has been pleased by a Writ under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to call John Richard Quain, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, to the state and degree of a Serjeant-at-Law.

Her Majesty has also been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal to constitute and appoint John Richard Quain, Serjeant-at-Law, one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Marlborough House, January 6, 1872.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Lord Suffield to be a Lord of the Bed-chamber to His Royal Highness, vice Lord Alfred Hervey, resigned.

(H. 25.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
Whitehall Gardens, S.W.,*

January 6, 1872.

THE Board of Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Bucharest, enclosing a Translation into French of a Law abolishing Anchorage and modifying Quay Dues in Roumanian Ports, which has passed the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and has been sanctioned by the reigning Prince. An English translation of the Law is subjoined.

Law relating to Anchorage and Quay Dues.

ART. 1. No tax or other burden shall be imposed on navigation on the Danube, or its tributaries, throughout the whole extent of Roumanian territory.

Similarly, no due shall be levied on merchandize carried in ships.

ART. 2. The taxes which are or have been collected in respect of anchorage are abolished.

ART. 3. In all Roumanian Ports, where there are quays completed or in course of construction, quay dues shall be taken; the same to be calculated upon the tonnage of the vessels, shallops, caiques, &c., without distinction of flag.

Similarly, a fixed rate shall be charged for the use of cranes, weighing-machines, and other machines intended for loading or unloading vessels.

ART. 4. All these dues shall be taken exclusively from vessels using the quays or any machines erected in the ports for the purpose of facilitating the shipping or unshipping of the cargo, without any distinction as to the port whence the vessel comes, or the cargo which she carries.

ART. 5. The dues imposed in conformity with the preceding Articles shall be fixed in amount by a special law in such a way as to produce a revenue not greater than the cost of construction; and such revenue will be limited to the requirements of quay improvements, maintenance, and superintendence.

(C. 19.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 8, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received,

from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, stating that a Circular has been addressed by the Spanish Government to the Governors of the Maritime Provinces (except Castellon, Gerona, Granada, Oviedo, and Seville) directing them to admit to free pratique ships arriving at the ports of their provinces with clean bills of health, without accident on board and in a satisfactory hygienic condition, with the exception of arrivals from Galatz, Constantinople, the ports of the Bosphorus, Salonica, Djeddah, and Fernando Po, which are alone to be submitted to rigorous quarantine.

(C. 25.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 8, 1872.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Copenhagen, stating that the Danish Government, by a notice of the 29th ultimo, have declared the Port of Revel to be no longer considered infected with cholera, and that vessels arriving thence at Danish Ports will be at once admitted to free pratique.

War Office, Pall Mall,
9th January, 1872.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, The surname of the Sub-Lieutenant appointed in succession to Prince Sapieha, promoted, is *Abdy*, not *Addy*, as previously stated.

2nd Dragoons, Lieutenant Charles Wilshere Onslow Doherty, from 97th Foot, to be Lieu-

tenant, vice W. Johnson, retired. Dated 10th January, 1872.

6th Dragoons, Captain Edward Berkeley Mansell retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 10th January, 1872.

9th Lancers, John James Scott Chisholme, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant the Honourable R. W. Talbot, retired. Dated 10th January, 1872.

13th Hussars, Belford Randolph Wilson, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Cornet Winn, retired. Dated 10th January, 1872.

15th Hussars, Captain David Ricardo, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 10th January, 1872.

19th Hussars, Sub-Lieutenant A. M. Taylor, to stand above Sub-Lieutenant Feraldi.

4th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Ernest Holdsworth Studdy, from the Royal Military College, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Ensign Torr, promoted. Dated 10th January, 1872.

John Rowlandson, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Ensign Little, promoted. Dated 10th January, 1872.

13th Foot, Bryan Palmes, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant E. B. Quirk, retired. Dated 10th January, 1872.

14th Foot, Lieutenant Richard Henry Atkinson, to be Supernumerary, on being appointed Adjutant of the 4th West York Regiment of Militia. Dated 2nd December, 1871.

19th Foot, Lieutenant Theodore Bosville Emerson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant W. Bennett, promoted. Dated 19th October, 1871.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Henry Hummerston Burford to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice John Leader, who exchanges. Dated 13th February, 1871.

29th Foot, Orbell Henry Oakes, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Ensign Clarke, promoted. Dated 10th January, 1872.

34th Foot, Arnold Hyde Noel Urquhart Champion, Queen's Cadet, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Ensign Wood, promoted. Dated 30th December, 1871.

35th Foot, The name of the Queen's Cadet appointed Sub-Lieutenant in the Gazette of the 29th December, 1871, is Charles Legendre Johnstone *Bourchier*.

37th Foot, Charles Hamilton Des Vœux, India Cadet, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Ensign More-Molyneux, promoted. Dated 10th January, 1872.

61st Foot, Gentleman Cadet Abercromby Anson Craven Nelson, from the Royal Military College, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Ensign Santi, appointed to the Control Department. Dated 10th January, 1872.

62nd Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradney Todd Gilpin retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 10th January, 1872.

James Henry Bowhill, India Cadet, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Ensign Macwhirter, retired. Dated 10th January, 1872.

68th Foot, Ensign Augustus Campbell Spencer to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st November, 1871.

80th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Robert Prescott Harrison retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 10th January, 1872.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon John Murray, M.B., to be Assistant - Surgeon, vice Jonas Richard Leake, placed upon half-pay. Dated 10th January, 1872.

Staff Assistant - Surgeon Brodie Cruickshank, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 10th January, 1872.

94th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Ellison Thomas Charles Newton Marten, from the Royal Military College, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Ensign Sim, transferred to the 10th Foot. Dated 10th January, 1872.

95th Foot, Lieutenant Edward Maclean Showers retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 10th January, 1872.

101st Foot, Major Charles Myers de Longueville retires from the Service on the pension of his rank. Dated 10th January, 1872.

104th Foot, Lionel Edward Blakeney Booth, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant W. B. Ferris, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 10th January, 1872.

109th Foot, Gentleman Cadet Arthur John Loudon, from the Royal Military College, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Ensign Wyly, promoted. Dated 10th January, 1872.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon James Landale, M.D., from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Staff Surgeon-Major Thomas Frederick Wall, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 10th January, 1872.

Assistant-Surgeon John Leader, from the 19th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Henry

Hummerston Burford, who exchanges. Dated 13th February, 1871.

Assistant-Surgeon Christopher John Weir, M.B., from the 75th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Arthur Wellesley Roche, appointed to the 48th Foot. Dated 10th January, 1872.

Assistant - Surgeon Jeremiah James O'Grady, from the 104th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Armstrong, placed upon half-pay. Dated 10th January, 1872.

BREVET.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Frederick Middlemore, retired upon full-pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, to have the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 1st January, 1872.

Paymaster and Honorary Major E. A. Hawker, half-pay late Dépôt Battalion, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 1st August, 1870.

Major Charles Myers de Longueville, 101st Foot, retired on a pension, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 10th January, 1872.

Staff Surgeon - Major Thomas Frederick Wall, who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 10th January, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to commute their Retired Allowances :—

Captain and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Frederick Saunders, retired full-pay, late 3rd West India Regiment. Dated 19th December 1871.

Lieutenant John Robert Jennings Bramly, late Royal Artillery. Dated 22nd December, 1871.
 Quartermaster George Howard, half-pay, late British Italian Legion. Dated 19th December, 1871.

The following promotions, exchanges, and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870, and to be dated 31st October, 1871, the Officers promoted or exchanging to have no claim to back pay prior to 10th January, 1872, but the Officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to the 9th January, 1872:—

60th Foot, Lieutenant John Dowling Howden, from 76th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J. B. Stradling, who exchanges.

76th Foot, Lieutenant John Bartlett Stradling, from 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J. D. Howden, who exchanges.

89th Foot, The promotion of Ensign Boyle, on the 1st November, 1871, has been cancelled.

Ensign James Boyle to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Browne Ribton, who retires.

1st West India Regiment, The retirement of Ensign Frank Gibson Ellis to bear date the 31st October, 1871, and Ensign Ellis to receive pay up to 29th December, 1871, inclusive.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

Jonathan Rigg, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.
 Dated 26th December, 1871.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, and of the City and County of the City of Canterbury.

East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant Charles Prescott to be Supernumerary Captain. Dated 4th January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan.

Royal Glamorgan Artillery Militia.

Bartholomew Parker Bidder, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st January, 1872.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 12,
1872.*

Windsor Castle, January 8, 1872.

THIS day had audience of Her Majesty :--

Señor Doctor Justo Arosemena, Minister Resident from the United States of Colombia, to deliver his Credentials.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace,
January 10, 1872.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Monday next, the 15th instant.

Foreign Office, January 11, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Maximo Terrero as Consul-General for Great Britain and Ireland, to reside in London, for the Republic of Paraguay.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Michele Leone Hernandez as Consul at Rangoon, with jurisdiction over Arracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, for His Majesty the King of Italy.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Max Denso as Consul at Kurrachee for the German Empire.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Richard Brenner as Vice-Consul at Aden for His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

Downing Street, January 11, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Andrew Fleming, Esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Lucia, and Alexander Lloyd, Esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of that Island.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint James Hugh McClosky and Choa-Mah-Soo, Esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Labuan.

(C. 51.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 11, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister

at Rome, announcing the abolition, by a Decree of the 29th ultimo, of quarantine in Italian ports on arrivals from Buenos Ayres and the River Plate.

(C. 52.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 11, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from the Acting British Consul at Rustchuk, reporting that arrivals there from Roumania are admitted to free pratique.

(C. 53.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 11, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Notice issued by the Spanish Government, requiring the Governors of the Maritime Provinces to submit to rigorous quarantine vessels arriving from Persia, in consequence of the prevalence of the pest (peste levantina) in that country.

*War Office, Pall Mall,
12th January, 1872.*

1st Dragoon Guards.

General Henry Aitchison Hankey, from Colonel of the 3rd Hussars, to be Colonel, vice General Sir James Jackson, G.C.B., deceased. Dated 1st January, 1872.

3rd Hussars.

General Sir George Henry Lockwood, K.C.B., from Colonel of the 12th Lancers, to be Colonel, vice General Henry Aitchison Hankey, removed to the 1st Dragoon Guards. Dated 1st January, 1872.

5th Lancers.

Major-General Henry Darby Griffith, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Edward Pole, removed to the 12th Lancers. Dated 1st January, 1872.

12th Lancers.

Lieutenant-General Edward Pole, from Colonel of the 5th Lancers, to be Colonel, vice General Sir George Henry Lockwood, K.C.B., removed to the 3rd Hussars. Dated 1st January, 1872.

9th Foot.

Major-General Henry Bates to be Colonel, vice General Sir James Archibald Hope, G.C.B., deceased. Dated 31st December, 1871.

92nd Foot.

Major-General George Staunton to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General John Campbell, deceased. Dated 29th December, 1871.

100th Foot.

Major-General Charles Rochfort Scott to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Macarthur, K.C.B., deceased. Dated 5th January, 1872.

Admiralty, 9th January, 1872.

William Frederick Rowe, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant G. Wilder in the Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia. Dated 5th January, 1872.

Treasury, January 9, 1872.

His Honour the Master of the Rolls, Ireland, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, hereby gives notice, that the following situation in the establishment of the Public Record Office, Ireland, is added to Schedule A of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 4th June, 1870, viz. :—

The situation of Third Class Clerk.

Treasury, January 11, 1872.

The Commissioners in Lunacy (England), with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, hereby give notice, that the following situation in their establishment is included in Schedule A of the Order in Council dated 4th June, 1870 ; viz. :—

The situation of Clerk.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 16,
1872.*

Whitehall, January 15, 1872.

THE Queen has been pleased to nominate the Reverend George Alexander Allan, M.A., to the District Church at Cinderford, in the Forest of

Dean, in the county of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, void by the death of the Reverend Thomas Gosselin Smythies.

*Department of Science and Art,
January 10, 1872.*

THE Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs an extract from the French Official Journal, forwarded by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, containing a copy of the Regulations for the National Exhibition of Works of Living Artists, to be opened at Paris on the 1st May, 1872.

The following is a summary of the Regulations :—

ART. 1. A national Exhibition of the works of living artists will take place at the Palace of the Champs Elysées, on the 1st of May, 1872.

ART. 2. Works of art in each of the four following classes will be admitted :—
1. Architecture.
—2. Paintings, drawings, water colour paintings, crayon drawings, enamels, and miniatures.—
3. Sculpture, die-sinking, &c.—4. Engraving and lithography.

The number of pictures that each artist may send, and the number to be selected by the jury are not limited, except by the space afforded in the Exhibition Building.

ART. 3. The following are inadmissible :—
Paintings on porcelain or earthenware, applicable to purposes of industry. Copies. Works previously exhibited in Paris. Pictures, drawings, or engravings, unframed. Works of a deceased artist, unless his death occurred since the opening of the last Exhibition. Anonymous works. Models in unbaked clay.

ART. 4. Works must be sent, carriage paid, addressed "M. le Directeur des Beaux Arts, au Palais des Champs Elysées."

ARTS. 5 and 6 refer to formalities to be observed in forwarding works.

ART. 7. Works once admitted cannot be retouched.

ART. 8. No work exhibited can be removed before the close of the Exhibition, and no responsibility will be incurred for works not removed at the end of a month from that date.

ARTS. 9 and 10 relate to the election of a jury, and the award of medals, which will be of two orders of merit. The number of medals of the first class will not exceed eight for painting, four for sculpture, two for architecture, and three for engraving. The number of second class medals will be limited to sixteen for painting, eight for sculpture, four for architecture, and six for engraving. A grand medal of honour will be awarded on account of any work which the united juries may consider to be of exceptional merit.

ART. 11. The medals will be publicly distributed.

ART. 12 relates to the hanging of the pictures.

ART. 13. The National Exhibition will be open every day of the week, except Monday. Admission will be free on Thursdays and Sundays.

(C. 60.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 15, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Notice of the Portuguese Government declaring the Port of Charlestown, in the State

of South Carolina, free from yellow fever since the 20th November last.

War Office, Pall Mall,

16th January, 1872.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Captain Charles Leigh Davy retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 17th January, 1872.

7th Hussars, Serjeant-Major Henry Robertson, from the 17th Lancers, to be Riding-Master, vice Maurice Day, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 17th January, 1872.

12th Lancers, The third Christian name of Lieutenant Scourfield is *Philipps*.

13th Hussars, Captain William Mitchell Innes retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 17th January, 1872.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel George Shaw, C.B., to be Colonel, vice E. Maberly, C.B., retired upon full-pay. Dated 17th January, 1872.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William John Bolton, C.M.G., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice G. H. J. A. Fraser, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 23rd December, 1871.

Captain and Brevet-Major Frederick Close, upon the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 17th January, 1872.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Sinclair to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Shaw, promoted. Dated 17th January, 1872.

Second Captain George Adam Crawford, on the

Supernumerary List, to be Captain. Dated
23rd December, 1871.

Second Captain Townsend Aremberg de Moleyns
to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel
Bolton, C.M.G., promoted. Dated 23rd De-
cember, 1871.

Second Captain John Booth Richardson to be
Captain, vice H. J. Alderson, placed upon the
Supernumerary List. Dated 23rd December,
1871.

Second Captain William Henry Wardell, on the
Supernumerary List, to be Captain. Dated 17th
January, 1872.

Second Captain Frederick John George Hill to
be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel
Sinclair, promoted. Dated 17th January,
1872.

Second Captain William Henry Izod to be Cap-
tain, vice L. P. Walsh, who has been permitted
to retire from the Service on an annuity.
Dated 17th January, 1872.

Second Captain Charles Randolph Buckle (late
Madras) to be Captain, vice C. E. Watson,
retired from the Service on a pension. Dated
17th January, 1872.

Lieutenant Trevor Bruce Tyler to be Second
Captain, vice de Moleyns, promoted. Dated
23rd December, 1871.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Baker Leacock to be
Second Captain, vice Richardson, promoted.
Dated 23rd December, 1871.

Lieutenant Marcus Francis Henry McCausland
to be Second Captain, vice Hill, promoted.
Dated 17th January, 1872.

Lieutenant Simon Simpson to be Second Captain,
vice Izod, promoted. Dated 17th January,
1872.

Lieutenant Robert Smyth-Thompson (late Madras)
1872.

to be Second Captain, vice Buckle, promoted.
Dated 17th January, 1872.

Licutcnant Francis Charles Hughes Hallett has
been permitted to retire from the Service on an
annuity. Dated 17th January, 1872.

Lientenant George Chistopher Davie has been
permitted to retire from the Service on an
annuity. Dated 17th January, 1872.

Lieutenant Henry Beauchamp Richard Harvey
has been permitted to retire from the Service
on an annuity. Dated 17th January, 1872.

Lieutenant Albert Berwick Cunningham (late
Bengal) has been permitted to resign his Com-
mission. Dated 17th January, 1872.

Lieutenant Charles Senhouse Graham has been
placed upon the Seconded List. Dated 25th
November, 1871.

3rd Foot, Surgeon John Lyster Jameson having
completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be
Surgeon-Major under Article 342 of the Royal
Warrant, dated 27th December, 1870. Dated
15th December, 1871.

22nd Foot, Captain Edward John Butler retires
from the Service, receiving the value of his
Commission. Dated 17th January, 1872.

34th Foot, Lieutenant Philip Walker to be In-
structor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Mure,
promoted. Dated 31st October, 1871.

35th Foot, Lientenant Aylmer Peter Gerald Dow-
dall to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieu-
tenant W. Poste, appointed Lieutenant In-
structor at the School of Musketry. Dated
1st May, 1871.

68th Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Francis
Burnett to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 17th
January, 1872.

80th Foot, Saumarez William Cameron, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 17th January, 1872.

83rd Foot, The name of the Lieutenant who was appointed to an Ensigncy on the 18th April, 1867, is William *Cooke-Collis*, not William *Cooke Collis*, as hitherto stated.

92nd Foot, Lieutenant Oliver Selby retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 17th January, 1872.

95th Foot, Edward Parker Campbell, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Showers, retired. Dated 17th January, 1872.

102nd Foot, Lieutenant George Henry W. Tremchenee retires from the Service. Dated 17th January, 1872.

Staff, The Commission as Quartermaster of Quartermaster George Douglas, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, Aldershot, to be antedated to 1st December, 1865, such antedate not to carry back pay.

BREVET.

Colonel Evan Maberly, C.B., retired full-pay, Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 17th January, 1872.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain John Edward Longden, 77th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 26th December, 1871.

Captain Charles Edward Watson, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, retired on a pension, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 17th January, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant John Archibald, Campbell, late of the Royal Artillery, has been permitted to com-

mute his retired allowance. Dated 4th December, 1871.

The following promotions, exchanges, and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870, and to be dated 31st October, 1871, the Officers promoted or exchanging to have no claim to back pay prior to 17th January, 1872, but the Officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to the 16th January, 1872:—

2nd Foot, Captain Henry Pye Phillips to be Major, by purchase, vice John Charles Weir, who retires.

Lieutenant Robert Bleazby to be Captain, by purchase, vice Phillips.

Ensign Mitford Cust to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bleazby.

27th Foot, Captain William Henry Davis to be Major, by purchase, vice Francis Eastwood Murphy, who retires.

Lieutenant Charles Sumner Pinwill to be Captain, by purchase, vice Davis.

The promotion of Ensign Hoban, on 1st November, 1871, has been cancelled.

Ensign Thomas John Ashley Hoban to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pinwill.

29th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Welman Hawker Helyar to be Captain, by purchase, vice Edward Ashurst Marsland, who retires.

The promotion of Ensign C. H. D. Kirby, on 1st November, 1871, has been cancelled.

Ensign Charles Henry Darby Kirby to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Helyar.

31st Foot, Lieutenant James Frederick Bevan to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hugh Pollexfen Deane, who retires.

The promotion of Ensign Morant, on 1st November, 1871, has been cancelled.

Ensign Edward Morant to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bevan.

52nd Foot, Lieutenant Henry Mitchell Sholto Douglas to be Captain, by purchase, vice H. C. H. Gwynne-Holford, who retires.

The promotion of Ensign Cunliffe, on 1st November, 1871, has been cancelled.

Ensign Walter Howell Cunliffe to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Douglas.

Gentleman Cadet Thomas George Dundas, from the Royal Military College, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Ensign Cunliffe.

66th Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Nelson Welman to be Captain, by purchase, vice William Lowther Beattie, who retires.

The promotion of Ensign Wood, on the 1st November, 1871, has been cancelled.

Ensign Mauners Charles Wood to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Welman.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

Supply and Transport Sub-Department, Deputy Commissary H. F. Travers to be Commissary, vice Dwyer, deceased. Dated 28th December, 1871.

Assistant Commissary G. M. Thorn to be Deputy Commissary, vice Travers. Dated 28th December, 1871.

Deputy Commissary Robert Stanes to be Supernumerary Commissary, vice Commissary D. Standen, placed upon retired pay, having completed the necessary Service. Dated 1st January, 1872.

Richard Terrick Stainforth, from Acting Assistant Commissary, to be Assistant Commissary. Dated 15th December, 1870.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

John Craster, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.
Dated 9th January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby.

2nd Derbyshire Militia.

William de Burgh Jessopp to be Supernumerary Lieutenant, vice Denman, resigned. Dated 13th January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

Hampshire Artillery Militia.

Henry Farnsby Mills, Gent., to be Lieutenant.
Dated 11th January, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Edward Loyd Entwistle in the Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.
Dated 8th January, 1872.

Treasury, January 13, 1872.

IT is hereby notified that, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the situations hereinafter referred to are added to Schedule B of the Order in Council of 4th June, 1870; viz.:—

All situations in which it may become necessary, in order to meet the exigencies of the Public Service, to employ temporarily, so long as that necessity lasts, persons who have not been certifi-

cated or registered by the Civil Service Commissioners, provided that such employment have the previous approval of the Treasury ; be reported at once by the chief authorities of the Department in which it occurs to the said Civil Service Commissioners ; and be discontinued as soon as such Commissioners are able to supply the service, conformably to the Orders in Council of 4th June, 1870, or 19th August, 1871, as applicable to each case.

FROM THE
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 16,
1872.*

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 18th day of *January*, 1872.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord Chancellor.

Bishop of London.

Mr. Secretary Bruce.

Mr. Forster.

IT is this day ordered by their Lordships, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a special Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales ; and that such Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving be used

in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the twenty-first day of January instant:

And it is hereby further ordered, that Her Majesty's Printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving that the same may be forthwith sent round, and read in the several churches and chapels of England and Wales, and of the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Arthur Helps.

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 18th
day of *January*, 1872.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord Chancellor.

Bishop of London.

Mr. Secretary Bruce.

Mr. Forster.

THE Lords of the Council having deemed it right and proper that Prayers and Thanksgivings should be offered up to Almighty God for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, it is ordered by their Lordships that all Ministers and Preachers as well of the Established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as of the Episcopal Communion protected and allowed by an Act passed in the tenth year of the reign of Queen Anne, chapter seven, be, and they are, hereby earnestly exhorted, upon Sunday, the twenty-first day of January instant, at some time during the exercise of Divine Service in

their churches, congregations, or assemblies, to offer up Prayers and Thanksgivings for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Arthur Helps.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 19,
1872.

Foreign Office, January 2, 1872.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint William Hyde Lay, Esq., now Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Taku, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Tangchow (Che-foo).

Foreign Office, January 8, 1872.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Solomon Brandeis Weikersheim, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Vienna, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Vienna.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Henry Scholfield, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Guatemala.

By virtue of an Act passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to repeal so much of two Acts made in the tenth and fifteenth years of the reign of His present Majesty, as authorizes the Speaker of the House of Commons to issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for making out writs for the election of Members to serve in Parliament, in the manner therein mentioned, and

" for substituting other provisions for the like purposes ;" and of an Act passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled " An Act to further limit and define the time for proceeding to Election during the Recess :"

I do hereby give notice, that the death of Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., late a Member serving in this present Parliament for the Northern Division of the West Riding of the county of York, hath been certified to me in writing, under the hands of two Members serving in this present Parliament ; and that I shall issue my Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the said Northern Division of the West Riding of the said county, at the end of six days after the insertion of this notice in the London Gazette.

Given under my hand this sixteenth day of January, 1872.

JOHN EVELYN DENISON, Speaker.

By virtue of an Act passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of Her Most Graeious Majesty Queen Vietoria, intituled " An Aet to extend the Aet of the twenty-fourth year of King George the Third, chapter twenty-six, for issuing writs during any reeess of the House of Commons, whether by prorogation or adjournment ;" and of an Aet passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled " An Act to further limit and define the time for proceeding to Elecion during the Recess :"

I do hereby give notice, that it hath been certified to me in writing, under the hands of two Members serving in this present Parliament,

in the manner required by the said Act, that the Right Honourable William Henry Gregory, late a Member serving in this present Parliament for the county of Galway, hath accepted the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon and its Dependencies, and has been gazetted thereto in the London Gazette, dated the 9th day of January, 1872, and has thereby vacated his seat; and that I shall issue my Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the said county, at the end of six days after the insertion of this notice in the London Gazette.

Given under my hand this seventeenth day of January, 1872.

J. E. DENISON, Speaker.

(C. 79.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 18, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid, stating that the Spanish Official Gazette of the 10th instant contained an Order extending the habilitation of the Custom-house of Calpe, by allowing the landing of Spanish produce at that place, subject to the formalities laid down in the Customs Ordinances.

(C. 80.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 18, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

copies of Notices of the Portuguese Government, dated the 9th instant, declaring the Ports of Persia infected with the plague, and the Port of Para suspected of yellow fever from the 30th November last.

Admiralty, 18th January, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Commander Edward Stubbs has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 12th instant.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Alexander Butler Rowley, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 11th January, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

Adjutant the Honourable Frederick Howard, of the 3rd Regiment (Light Infantry) of West York Militia, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 17th September, 1871.

Adjutant Richard Henry Atkinson, of the 4th Regiment of West York Militia, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 2nd December, 1871.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City of York, and County of the same or Ainsty of York.

2nd Regiment (Light Infantry) of West York Militia.

Robert Mercer Barry, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 23rd December, 1871.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Bedford.*

Bedfordshire Regiment of Militia.

Alfred Philip Beaumont. Gent, to be Lieutenant.

Dated 6th January, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain Arthur Wilkes Ludlow Gompertz, of the Royal Brecknock Militia, being permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of his Regiment on retirement.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Major Robert Mansel in the Hampshire Artillery Militia. and to approve of his being granted a step of honorary rank, and being permitted to continue to wear the uniform of Regiment on retirement.

War Office, January 16, 1872.

The Secretary of State for War has appointed John Marshall, Esq., M.R.C.S. England, L.R.C.P. London, L.S.A. London, to be Assistant Visiting Surgeon for Canterbury, and Dover, under the Contagious Diseases Acts, 1866 to 1869, in the place of J. W. Howard, Esq., resigned.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 23,
1872.*

War Office, January 20, 1872.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Sir William

Jenner, Bart., M.D., one of the Physicians in Ordinary to Her Majesty, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Whitehall, January 20, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto William Withey Gull, of Brook-street, in the parish of Saint George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, M.D., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Foreign Office, January 19, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. João Joaquim dos Remedios as Consul-General at Hong Kong for His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Agostinho Guilherme Romano as Vice-Consul at Hong Kong for His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Rafael Nunez as Consul at Liverpool for the United States of Colombia

By virtue of an Act, passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to repeal so much of two Acts made in the tenth and fifteenth years of the reign of His present Majesty, as authorizes the Speaker of the House of Commons to issue his warrant

"to the Clerk of the Crown for making out writs
 "for the election of Members to serve in Par-
 "liament, in the manner therein mentioned, and
 "for substituting other provisions for the like pur-
 "poses;" and of an Act passed in the twenty-sixth
 year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled
 "An Act to further limit and define the time for
 "proceeding to Election during the Recess;"

I do hereby give notice, that it hath been cer-
 tified to me in writing, under the hands of two
 Members serving in this present Parliament, that
 the Right Honourable Valentine Augustine
 Browne (commonly called Viscount Castlerosse),
 late a Member serving in this present Parliament
 for the county of Kerry, is become a Peer of the
 United Kingdom, and that a writ of summons hath
 been issued to him, under the Great Seal of the
 United Kingdom, to summon him to Parliament;
 and that I shall issue my warrant to the Clerk of
 the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing
 of a Member to serve in this present Parliament
 for the said county, at the end of six days after
 the insertion of this notice in the London Gazette.

Given under my hand this twenty-second
 day of January, 1872.

J. E. DENISON, Speaker.

War Office, Pall Mall,
23rd January, 1872.

BREVET.

The following promotions to take place con-
 sequent on the death of Lieutenant-General John
 Campbell, Colonel of the 92nd Foot, on the 28th
 December, 1871 :—

Major-General Sir John Garvoe, K.C.B., Colonel
 of the 89th Foot, to be Lieutenant-General.
 Dated 29th December, 1871.

Brevet-Colonel James Wells Armstrong, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, late Dépôt Battalion, Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces, to be Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry pay prior to 29th December, 1871.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Robert Wilmot Brooke, half-pay, late 60th Foot. Dated 29th December, 1871.

Major Frederick William Gregory, half-pay, late 44th Foot. Dated 29th December, 1871.

Major Robert Children Whitehead, 58th Foot: Dated 29th December, 1871.

Captain and Brevet-Major John Basset Prynne, Royal Marines. Dated 29th December, 1871.

Major Francis Richard Charles Grant, half-pay, late 5th Lancers. Dated 29th December, 1871.

Major Henry Francis Brooke, 109th Foot. Dated 29th December, 1871

Captain and Brevet-Major John Heron M. S. Stewart, Royal (late Madras) Engineers. Dated 29th December, 1871.

Captain and Brevet-Major Henry John F. E. Hickes, Royal Artillery. Dated 29th December, 1871.

To be Major.

Captain George Kepple Taylor, Royal Artillery. Dated 29th December, 1871.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir James Archibald Hope, G.C.B., Colonel of the 9th Foot, on the 30th December, 1871:—

Lieutenant-General Henry Dive Townshend, Colonel of the 25th Foot, to be General. Dated 31st December, 1871.

Major-General Sir William Jones, K.C.B., Colonel of the 32nd Foot, to be Lieutenant-General.
Dated 31st December, 1871.

Brevet-Colonel Thomas Sydenham Conway, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, late Grenadier Guards, to be Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1858, such antedate not to carry pay prior to 31st December, 1871.

Captain and Brevet-Major William Wiltshire Lyne, 2nd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Dated 31st December, 1871.

Captain Richard Oldfield, Royal Artillery, to be Major. Dated 31st December, 1871.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir James Jackson, G.C.B., Colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards, on the 31st December, 1871 :—

Lieutenant-General Thomas Wood, Colonel of the 84th Foot, to be General. Dated 1st January, 1872.

Major-General the Honourable Alexander Hamilton-Gordon, C.B., to be Lieutenant-General.
Dated 1st January, 1872.

Brevet-Colonel Lord Alfred Paget, from Major, Unattached, to be Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry pay prior to 1st January, 1872.

Major Charles Henry T. Bruee de Ruvignes, half-pay, late Gold Coast Artillery Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 1st January, 1872.

Captain John Arthur Brockman, half-pay, late 6th Foot, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major. Dated 1st January, 1872.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieutenant-General Sir 1872.

Edward Macarthur, K.C.B., Colonel of the 100th Foot, on 4th January, 1872 :—

Major-General Corbet Cotton to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 5th January, 1872.

Brevet-Colonel Charles Hind, Major, Unattached, to have the rank of Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868.

Brevet-Colonel Augustus Francis Ansell, from Major, Unattached, to be Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry pay prior to 5th January, 1872.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Captain and Brevet-Major George Longley, half-pay, Royal Engineers. Dated 5th January, 1872.

Captain and Brevet-Major Henry Thomas Arbutnott, Royal Artillery. Dated 5th January, 1872.

Captain and Brevet-Major William Stirling, Royal Artillery. Dated 5th January, 1872.

To be Major.

Captain John Thomas Chandler, half-pay, late 47th Foot, and Staff Officer of Pensioners. Dated 5th January, 1872.

Admiralty, 20th January, 1872.

The undermentioned Navigating Sub-Lieutenants have this day been promoted to the rank of Navigating Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet :—

John Nicholas Compton.

Thomas Henry Flood.

Walter Sandys Chambré.

Robert Harwood.

Richard George Roe.

The undermentioned Assistant Paymasters have this day been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet :—

Frederick Augustus Codd.

Francis Woods.

William Alfred Brown.

James Henry Wallis.

The undermentioned Assistant-Surgeons have this day been promoted to the rank of Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet :—

Henry A. Close.

Joshua P. Courtenay.

George A. Campbell.

Daniel R. Alcock.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Francis Charles Hastings Russell, Esq., M.P., being appointed Vice Lieutenant of the County of Bedford during the Lord Lieutenant's absence from Great Britain. Dated 15th January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Bristol.

Royal South Gloucestershire Light Infantry Regiment of Militia.

William Henry Richards, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 19th January, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cornwall.

- Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 10th January, 1872.
 Quintus Vivian, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 10th January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanark.

Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

- Charles Henry Alston, Gent., to be Supernumerary Cornet. Dated 18th January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

Royal South Lincoln Militia.

- Assistant-Surgeon George William Shipman to be Surgeon, vice Ferneley, deceased. Dated 13th January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ross.

Highland Rifle Militia.

- George Alexander Ross Monro, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice MacLennan, resigned. Dated 13th January, 1872.
-

TREASURY WARRANT.

WE, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of all powers given to us by the Post Office Acts, or any of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do by this Warrant, under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, order and direct as follows :—

1. Every letter posted in the United Kingdom addressed to Norway, or posted in Norway addressed to the United Kingdom, transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and Norway direct by private ship, shall be charged, according to the weight thereof, with the following rate or rates of postage (British and Foreign combined), that is to say—

	If prepaid.	If not prepaid.
If not exceeding half } an ounce in weight }	Three pence.	Six pence.
If exceeding half an } ounce in weight, for } the first half ounce, and for every addi- } tional half ounce, or fractional part } of half an ounce ... }	Three pence.	Six pence.

2. The rates of postage specified in the first clause, shall be in lieu of those now chargeable, and so much of the Warrant of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, as relates to letters transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and Norway, shall, on the coming into operation of this Warrant, be repealed, but so, nevertheless, as not to revive the Treasury Warrant thereby repealed.

3. This Warrant shall not prejudice or affect any exemptions or privileges granted by the Post Office Acts, nor the privilege enjoyed by seamen,

soldiers, and others in Her Majesty's service, of sending and receiving letters at a reduced rate of postage.

4. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the nineteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

W. P. Adam.

W. H. Gladstone.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 26,
1872.

Whitehall, January 25, 1872.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint John Bridge Aspinall, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel, to be Her Majesty's Attorney-General of the County Palatine of Durham, vacant by the resignation of John Richard Quain, Esq., now one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench.

(C. 99.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
January 25, 1872.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Rome, reporting that ships arriving in Italian Ports from the Baltic are relieved from quarantine, and that ships arriving from the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea, provided they have not touched at Constantinople or Smyrna, are also free.

War Office, Pall Mall,
26th January, 1872.

Royal Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Francis Drummond Jervois, C.B., to be Colonel, vice W. G. Hamley, retired upon full-pay. Dated 27th January, 1872.

Captain and Brevet Colonel Lothian Nicholson, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel W. F. D. Jervois. Dated 27th January, 1872.

Second Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Douglas Pritchard to be Captain, vice Brevet Colonel L. Nicholson. Dated 27th January, 1872.

Lieutenant Robert Athorpe to be Second Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Pritchard. Dated 27th January, 1872.

The temporary Commissions as Lieutenant of the undermentioned Officers to be made permanent. Dated 7th July, 1869 :—

William Walton Robinson.

James White Thurburn.

Frederic Gosset.

Chandos Hoskyns.

Ferdinand Beauclerk.

Martin Martin.

BREVET.

Colonel William George Hamley, retired full-pay, Royal Engineers, to have the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 27th January, 1872.

*Commission signed by Her Majesty's Lieutenants
for the City of London.*

Royal London Militia.

William Faithfull Allen to be Lieutenant. Dated 17th January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

4th or Royal South Middlesex Regiment of Militia.

John Pendleton to be Supernumerary Lieutenant.
Dated 10th January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex.

Artillery Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia.

Augustus Frederick Ross, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant, vice Sinclair, resigned.
Dated 17th January, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Wallace Boyce in the Shropshire Militia, and to approve of his being granted the honorary rank of Major, and continuing to wear the uniform of the Regiment on retirement. Dated 17th January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop.

Shropshire Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant F. A. W. Whitmore to be Captain, vice Boyce, resigned. Dated 20th January, 1872.

TREASURY WARRANT.

WE, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of all powers given to us by

the Post Office Acts, or any of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant under the hands of two of us the said Commissioners, order and direct as follows:—

1. The letters described or referred to in the Schedule hereto may be transmitted by the post from the countries and places set forth in the first column to the countries and places set forth in the second column of such schedule, by the routes and means of conveyance described and set forth in the third column of such schedule, at the rates of postage respectively specified in the fourth column of such schedule, and subject to the regulations and conditions hereinafter contained.

2. The postage chargeable under this Warrant, upon any letter posted in or addressed to the United Kingdom, shall be prepaid.

3. If the postage chargeable under this Warrant upon any letter posted in or addressed to the United Kingdom shall not be prepaid, the letter shall be charged with postage at the prepaid rate (but giving credit for any postage which may have been paid thereon), together with an additional rate of postage of sixpence.

4. This Warrant shall not prejudice or affect any exemptions or privileges granted by the Post Office Acts, nor the privilege enjoyed by seamen, soldiers, and others employed in Her Majesty's service, of sending and receiving letters at a reduced rate of postage.

5. The rates of postage fixed by this Warrant on letters transmitted by the post as herein mentioned, shall be in lieu of those now chargeable thereon.

6. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

THE SCHEDULE.

Posted in	Addressed to	Route and Means of Conveyance.	Rates of Postage (British and Colonial combined) on each Letter.
The United Kingdom ...	Bermuda ...	Direct or via Hali-fax, by British or Colonial Paeket Boat	If not exceeding one half of } Sixpence. an ounce in weight ... } If exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, for the first half of an ounce, and for every additional half of an ounce or fractional part of half of an ounce
Bermuda ...	The United Kingdom ...		

Any British Colony (except Bermuda, or any Foreign Country ...)	Via the United Kingdom, the conveyance between Bermuda and the United Kingdom being direct or via Halifax by British or Colonial Packet Boat ...	If not exceeding one half of an ounce in weight ...
		If exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, for the first half of an ounce, and for every additional half of an ounce or fractional part of half of an ounce ...
Bermuda ...	Any British Colony (except Bermuda, or any Foreign Country ...)	And in addition, the rate or rates of postage (less the British inland rate or rates) for the time being payable for the transmission of a letter of like weight posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to any British Colony (except Bermuda), or any Foreign Country, or posted in any British Colony (except Bermuda), or any Foreign Country, addressed to the United Kingdom.
		...

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Posted in	Addressed to	Route and Means of Conveyance.	Rates of Postage (British and Colonial combined) on each Letter.
Nova Scotia ...	Bermuda ...	By British Packet Boat ...	If not exceeding one half of { an ounce in weight ... If exceeding one half of an ounce in weight, for the first half of an ounce, and for every additional half of an ounce, or fractional part of half of an ounce ... }
Bermuda ...	Nova Scotia		

Whitelhall, Treasury Chambers, the twenty-second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

*W. P. Adam.
W. H. Gladstone.*

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of JANUARY 30,
1872.*

Foreign Office, January 29, 1872.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. William Wedderburn Arbuthnot as Consul for Madras and the Presidency thereof for His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Don Guillermo R. Cruickshank as Consul at Glasgow for the Republic of Chile.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Don Juan E. Mutrie as Consul at Belize for the Republic of Guatemala.

India Office, 29th January, 1872.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned Officers being placed on the Half-Pay List :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Captain Thomas Richard Devereux Bingham.
Dated 18th September, 1871.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Major Thomas O'Neill. Dated 1st March, 1872.

Admiralty, 27th January, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Captain Arthur Wilmshurst has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 1st instant.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City and County of the City of York.

Thomas Edward Taylor, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 22nd January, 1872.

Francis Howard Taylor, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 22nd January, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain the Viscount Milton in the 1st West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the services of Lieutenant Sir William Ridley Charles Cooke, Bart., of the 2nd West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, being dispensed with.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex.

Andrew Johnston, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 23rd January, 1872.

Essex Rifles Militia.

Kenneth Douglas, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 26th January, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

Hampshire Artillery Militia.

Captain Arthur Robert Naghten to be Major, vice Mansel, resigned. Dated 26th January, 1872.
 Lieutenant Drummond Spencer Smith to be Captain, vice Naghten, promoted. Dated 26th January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk, and of the City and County of the City of Norwich.

Norfolk Artillery Militia.

Edward Metcalfe, Esq., late Captain 7th Hussars, to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 24th January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

1st Royal Surrey Militia.

Waller Angelo Otway, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Middleton, resigned. Dated 21st December, 1871.

War Office, January 30, 1872.

The Secretary of State for War has appointed James Bell Jardine, Esq., M.D., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. England, to be Assistant Visiting Surgeon for Chatham, Maidstone, and Gravesend, under the Contagious Diseases Acts, 1866 to 1869, vice A. W. Nankivell, Esq., resigned.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 2,
 1872.

Foreign Office, January 30, 1872.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Robert Burnett David Morier, Esq., C.B., now Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the King of Wurtemberg, to be Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the King of Bavaria.

(C. 113.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
 February 1, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a telegram from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, reporting that no fresh outbreak of Cholera had occurred since the 11th ultimo, and that clean bills of health were issued on the 22nd ultimo to all departures from that city.

(C. 120.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
 February 1, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Circular addressed by the Spanish Government to the Governors of the Maritime Provinces, stating that the Royal Order of the

11th August last, concerning the quarantine formalities to be observed by vessels coming from abroad, has been abrogated, leaving in full force the Decrees of the 28th December, 1868, and the 16th April, 1869.

Their Lordships have also received a copy of a further Circular, directing the Sanitary Authorities to subject to rigorous quarantine vessels arriving at Spanish ports from Salonica, Samsum, and Trebizonde, which have started from those places after the 26th December last; to admit to free pratique those coming from Galatz; and to employ the utmost vigilance with vessels from Buenos Ayres, Messina, Edinburgh, and La Guaira, in consequence of the existence of Small-pox at those places, applying to them the provisions of Art. 38 of the Health Law.

War Office, Pall Mall,

2nd February, 1872.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant John Dalton retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

5th Dragoon Guards, Captain Pritchard has been permitted to assume the surname of Pritchard-Rayner. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

9th Lancers, Captain Francis Alphonse Herbert retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Grenadier Guards, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Charles Wilson Randolph, retires upon half-pay. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Lieutenant and Captain John James Hope Johnstone retires from the Service, receiving the 1872.

value of his Commission. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

1st Foot, Lieutenant William Drury Shaw, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Wetherall, promoted. Dated 3rd Febuary, 1872.

5th Foot, Captain Adolphus Nicols retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

15th Foot, Major Aldred Oldfield retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

17th Foot, Lieutenant Andrew Thomas Boyle, from the 88th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice V. H. Maher, who exchanges. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

29th Foot, Henry Bailey, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Ensign Kirby, promoted. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

33rd Foot, The appointment of Quartermaster R. B. Jupp has been made in succession to Quartermaster Mellor, *placed on temporary half-pay*, and not *who resigns that appointment*, as stated in the Gazette of the 8th September, 1871.

38th Foot, Paymaster and Honorary Major William Fortescue Scott, from the 57th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Manning, transferred to the 7th Foot. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

52nd Foot, The appointment of Sub-Lieutenant Dundas, which appeared in the Gazette of 16th ultimo, to bear date 17th January, 1872.

60th Foot, Lieutenant Francis William Robins has been removed from the Army, Her Majesty having no further occasion for his Services. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Godfrey Martelli to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Silver Oliver, M.D., promoted on the Staff. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

66th Foot, John Waring Singleton Mercer, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Ensign Wood, promoted. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

68th Foot, Paymaster and Honorary Major Charles F. Heatly, from 18th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Captain L. Mackenzie, who resigns that appointment. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

76th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Henry Craigie Brewster retires upon full-pay. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

80th Foot, Lieutenant Henry William Rudkin retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Ennis Dundas Chambers, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

George Blakemore Robbins, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Godfrey Fox Webster, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

88th Foot, Lieutenant Valentine Herbert Maher, from 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice A. T. Boyle, who exchanges. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

89th Foot, Arthur Gorham Howard Hayne (Indian Cadet), to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Ensign Boyle, promoted. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

97th Foot, George Charles Jefferyes Johnson, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Doherty, transferred to the 2nd Dragoons. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

99th Foot, Captain Robert George Davis Tosswill, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

102nd Foot, Anthony Aloysius Strong Hussey, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Tremenheere, retired. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

108th Foot, Lieutenant William Frederiek Thompson resigns his Commission. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, Captain Francis Markham retires from the Service reeeiving the value of his Commission. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Charles Hyde Home-Purves, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Ensign Lane, promoted. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

1st West India Regiment, The first Christian name of Sub-Lieutenant Spitta is *Hubert* not *Herbert*, as stated in the Gazette of 29th December, 1871.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William T. Layard retires upon half-pay. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Depôt Battalion, Captain Albert E. Pearse, 76th Foot, to be Instruetor of Musketry, vice Captain Knight, 19th Foot, the Depôt of whose Battalion has left Chatham. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Medical Department, Assistant-Surgeon William Silver Oliver, M.D., from the 60th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Alfred Hooper, plaeed upon half-pay. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Assistant-Surgeon John Henry Hughes, M.D., from the 38th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Godfrey Martelli, appointed to the 60th Foot. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Henry Craigie Brewster, retired upon full-pay, 76th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Ensign and Assistant-Commissary William George Bevan, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 20th September, 1871.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary John Haddock, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Ensign. Dated 20th September, 1871.

MEMORANDUM.

Brevet-Major Charles Fyshe Roberts, late of the Royal Artillery, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance. Dated 4th January, 1872.

The following promotions and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870, and to be dated 31st October, 1871; the Officers promoted to have no claim to back pay prior to 3rd February, 1872, but the Officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to the 2nd February, 1872:—

21st Foot, Captain Shadwell Henry Clerke to be Major, by purchase, vice William Henry Carleton, who retires.

Lieutenant Claude Durham Patterson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Clerke.

74th Foot, The promotion of Ensign Toler on the 1st November, 1871, has been cancelled.

Ensign James Otway Toler to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice George Hope Verney, who retires.

Admiralty, 31st January, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned Officer has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 29th instant:—

Captain Hugh Maximilian Elliot.

Admiralty, 1st February, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Archibald Little has been placed on the Retired List from the 25th ultimo, and has been allowed to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander from that date.

Paymaster James W. Ozzard has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

Northumberland Light Infantry Militia.

John Rose Vincent, Gent., to be Lieutenant.
Dated 29th January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham.

Southern Regiment of Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet Nicholas John Charlton to be Lieutenant, vice Davy, resigned. Dated 28th December, 1871.

Crown Office, February 1, 1872.

Days and Places appointed for holding the Spring Assizes, 1872.

HOME CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable The Lord Chief Justice.
The Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice of
the Common Pleas.

Hertfordshire, Monday, March 4, at Hertford.
Essex, Thursday, March 7, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Monday, March 11, at Maidstone.
Sussex, Monday, March 18, at Lewes.
Surrey, Monday, March 25, at Kingston-upon-
Thames.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable the Lord Chief Baron.
Mr. Justice *Blackburn*.

Rutlandshire, Wednesday, February 28, at Oak-
ham.
Leicestershire, Thursday, February 29, at the Castle
of Leicester.
Borough of Leicester, the same day, at the
Guildhall of the said Borough.
Northamptonshire, Monday, March 4, at North-
ampton.
Buckinghamshire, Thursday, March 7, at Ayles-
bury.
Bedfordshire, Monday, March 11, at Bedford.
Huntingdonshire, Thursday, March 14, at Hun-
tingdon.
Cambridgeshire, Saturday, March 16, at the
County Courts.
Norfolk, Thursday, March 21, at the Castle of
Norwich.
City of Norwich, and County of the same City,
the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.
Suffolk, Wednesday, March 27, at Ipswich.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron *Martin*.

Mr. Baron *Bramwell*.

Wiltshire, Wednesday, February 28, at Devizes.

County of Southampton, Saturday, March 2, at the Castle of Winchester.

Dorsetshire, Friday, March 8, at Dorchester.

Devonshire, Tuesday, March 12, at the Castle of Exeter.

City of Exeter, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.

Cornwall, Tuesday, February 19, at Bodmin.

Somersetshire, Friday, February 22, at Taunton.

County of the City of Bristol, Thursday, February 28, at the Guildhall of the said City.

CIRCUIT of the PRINCIPALITY of WALES
and COUNTY PALATINE of CHESTER.

Mr. Baron *Channell*.

Mr. Justice *Grove*.

NORTH WALES.

Montgomeryshire, Monday, March 11, at Welshpool.

Merionethshire, Thursday, March 14, at Dolgelly.

Carnarvonshire, Saturday, March 16, at Carnarvon.

Anglesey, Wednesday, March 20, at Beaumaris.

Denbighshire, Saturday, March 23, at Ruthin.

Flintshire, Tuesday, March 26, at Mold.

Cheshire, Saturday, March 30, at the Castle of Chester.

SOUTH WALES.

Pembrokeshire, Monday, February 26, at Haverfordwest.

Town and County of Haverfordwest, the same day, at the Town of Haverfordwest.

Cardiganshire, Thursday, February 29, at Cardigan.

Carmarthenshire, Monday, March 4, at Carmarthen.

County of the Borough of Carmarthen, the same day, at the Borough of Carmarthen.

Glamorganshire, Saturday, March 9, at Swansea.

Brecknockshire, Friday, March 22, at Brecon.

Radnorshire, Wednesday, March 27, at Presteign.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Byles*.

Mr. Baron *Cleasby*.

Berkshire, Monday, February 26, at Reading.

Oxfordshire, Thursday, February 29, at Oxford.

Worcestershire, Tuesday, March 5, at Worcester.

City of Worcester, the same day, at the City of Worcester.

Staffordshire, Monday, March 11, at Stafford.

Salop, Wednesday, March 20, at Shrewsbury.

Herefordshire, Monday, March 25, at Hereford.

Monmouthshire, Saturday, March 30, at Monmouth.

Gloucestershire, Thursday, April 4, at Gloucester.

City of Gloucester, the same day, at the City of Gloucester.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Keating*.

Mr. Justice *Quain*.

Warwickshire, Saturday, February 24, at Warwick.

Derbyshire, Friday, March 1, at Derby.

Nottinghamshire, Wednesday, March 6, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, the same day, at the Town of Nottingham.

Lincolnshire, Monday, March 11, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the same day, at the City of Lincoln.

Yorkshire, North and East Riding Division, Saturday, March 16, at the Castle of York.

City of York, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.

Yorkshire, West Riding Division, Thursday, March 21, at Leeds.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Mellor*.

Mr. Justice *Lush*.

Westmorland, Friday, February 16, at Appleby.

Cumberland, Tuesday, February 20, at Carlisle.

Northumberland, Saturday, February 24, at the Castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said Town.

Durham, Thursday, February 29, at Durham.

Board of Trade, January 31. 1872.

THE Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, hereby give notice, that the following situation is added to Schedule B of the Order in Council of 4th June, 1870; viz. :—

The situation of—

Junior Assistant Secretary in the Railway Department of the Establishment of the said Committee.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 6,
 1872.

AT the *Council Chamber, Whitehall*, the 2nd
 day of *February*, 1872.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable
 Privy Council.

PRESENT,

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord Chancellor.

Lord President.

Bishop of London.

Mr. Secretary Bruce.

Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Forster.

IT is this day ordered by their Lordships, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a special Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, to be used in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of February instant, on the occasion of the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

And it is hereby further ordered, that Her Majesty's Printer do forthwith print a sufficient number of copies of the said Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for use in St. Paul's Cathedral on that occasion.

Arthur Helps.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight,*
the 5th day of *February, 1872.*

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

SHERIFFS appointed by Her Majesty in Council
for the year 1872.

ENGLAND

(excepting Cornwall and Lancashire).

<i>Bedfordshire,</i>	William Francis Higgins, of Turvey House, Esq.
<i>Berkshire,</i>	Sir Nicholas William Throck- morton, of Buckland House, Bart.
<i>Bucks,</i>	Richard Rose, of The Chest- nuts, Aylesbury, Esq.
<i>Cambridgeshire</i> <i>and</i> <i>Huntingdonshire,</i>	The Honourable George Fitz- william, of Milton Park, Northamptonshire.
<i>Cheshire,</i>	Egerton Leigh, of Jodrell Hall, Esq.
<i>Cumberland,</i>	George Moore, of Whitehall, Esq.
<i>Derbyshire,</i>	Thomas William Evans, of Allestree Hall, Esq.
<i>Devonshire,</i>	John George Johnson, of Cross, Esq.
<i>Dorsetshire,</i>	Edward Joseph Weld, of Lul- worth Castle, Esq.
<i>Durham,</i>	Rowland Burdon, of Castle Eden, Esq.
<i>Essex,</i>	Thomas Kemble, of The Hall, Runwell, Esq.
<i>Gloucestershire,</i>	Sir William Vernon Guise, of Elmore Court, near Glou- cester, Bart.

<i>Herefordshire,</i>	John Habington Barneby Lutley, of Brockhampton, Esq.
<i>Hertfordshire,</i>	Thomas Curtis, of The Hall, Great Berkhamstead, Esq.
<i>Kent,</i>	Sir John Frederick Croft, of Doddington, Bart.
<i>Leicestershire,</i>	Sir Henry St. John Halford, of Wistow Hall, Bart.
<i>Lincolnshire,</i>	Sir Robert Sheffield, of Normanby Park, Bart.
<i>Monmouthshire,</i>	James Charles Hill, of The Brooks, Abergavenny, Esq.
<i>Norfolk,</i>	William Angerstein, of Weeting Hall, Esq.
<i>Northamptonshire,</i>	Henry Osmond Nethercote, of Moulton Grange, Esq.
<i>Northumberland,</i>	Roddam John Roddam, of Roddam, Esq.
<i>Nottinghamshire,</i>	George William Mason, of Morton Hall, near Retford, Esq.
<i>Oxfordshire,</i>	Charles Sartoris, of Wilcote House, Esq.
<i>Rutland,</i>	Charles Cave John Orme, of Oakham, Esq.
<i>Shropshire,</i>	John Henniker Lovett, of Fern Hill, Oswestry, Esq.
<i>Somersetshire,</i>	Mordaunt Fenwick-Bisset, of Bagborough, Taunton, Esq.
<i>County of Southampton,</i>	John Brown Willis Fleming, of Chilworth House, Southampton, Esq.
<i>Staffordshire,</i>	
<i>Suffolk,</i>	Henry Ward, of Oaklands, Esq.
	Henry Alexander Starkie Bence, of Thorington Hall, Esq.

<i>Surrey,</i>	Albert George Sandeman, of The Hollies, Weybridge, Esq.
<i>Sussex,</i>	Sir James Duke, of Laughton Lodge, Bart.
<i>Warwickshire,</i>	Thomas Lloyd, of The Priory, Warwick, Esq.
<i>Westmoreland,</i>	Frank Atkinson Argles, of Eversley, Milnthorpe, Esq.
<i>Wiltshire,</i>	Sir John Neeld, of Grittenham, Chippenham, Bart.
<i>Worcestershire,</i>	Henry Sales Scobell, of The Abbey, Pershore, Esq.
<i>Yorkshire,</i>	Frederick Bacon Frank, of Campsall Hall, Doncaster, Esq.

WALES.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

<i>Anglesey,</i>	William Williams, of Tyddyn Mawr, Esq.
<i>Breconshire,</i>	John Jayne, of Pantybailey, Esq.
<i>Cardiganshire,</i>	John Edwardes Rogers, of Abermeirig, near Lampeter, Esq.
<i>Carmarthenshire,</i>	Astley Thompson, of Glyn Abbey, Esq.
<i>Carnarvonshire,</i>	Owen Evans, of Broom Hall, Esq.
<i>Denbighshire,</i>	William Cornwallis West, of Ruthin Castle, Esq.
<i>Flintshire,</i>	Edwin William Philips, of Rhual, Esq.
<i>Glamorganshire,</i>	Charles Henry Williams, of Roath Court, near Cardiff, Esq.

<i>Merionethshire,</i>	Edward Foster Coulson, of Corsygedol, Esq.
<i>Montgomeryshire,</i>	Henry Bertie Watkin Williams Wynn, of Plas-nant-y-Meichiad, Esq.
<i>Pembrokeshire,</i>	Richard Edward Arden, of Pontfaen, Esq.
<i>Radnorshire,</i>	Robert Lewis Lloyd, of Nant-gwilt, Rhayader, Esq.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 5th day of *February*, 1872.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day, Sir James Weir Hogg, Baronet, and Odo William Leopold Russell, Esquire, were, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board accordingly.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 5th day of *February*, 1872.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint Thomas Steadman Aldis, Esq., M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight,*
the 5th day of *February, 1872.*

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to extend to the Officers in Her Majesty's Fleet the privilege of allotting a portion of the pay for the benefit of their families and friends.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight,*
the 5th day of *February, 1872.*

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to declare the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, to be the day after which all jurisdiction, powers, duties, command, and privileges over, of, or in relation to the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, or any of such Forces, or any part thereof, vested in or exercisable by the Lieutenants of Counties, or by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, either of his own motion or with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, shall revert to Her Majesty, and shall be exerciseable by Her Majesty as in the said Act is mentioned and set forth; and that after the said thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, all Officers in the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, shall hold Commissions from Her Majesty, and such Commissions shall be prepared, authenticated, and issued in the manner in which Commissions of Officers in Her Majesty's Land Forces are prepared, authenticated, and issued according to any law or custom for the time being in force, and that all Commissions held on the said thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-

two, by Officers in the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, shall be deemed to have been so issued.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 5th day of *February*, 1872.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve of certain bye-laws for the government and regulation of the sea and river pilots of the Tees, within their district and under their jurisdiction, and for fixing and determining the remuneration to be paid to such pilots.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 5th day of *February*, 1872.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve of certain rules and bye-laws for the regulation of the navigation of the River Thames.

St. James's Palace, February 5, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Reverend James Russell Woodford, D.D., Vicar of St. Peter's, Leeds, and Honorary Chaplain to Her Majesty, to be one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint the Reverend James Moorhouse, M.A., Vicar of Paddington, to be an Honorary Chaplain to Her Majesty.

Foreign Office, January 1, 1872.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Charles Hencage, Esq., now a Third
1872.

Secretary, to be a Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

Foreign Office, February 2, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Johannes Dieckmann as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for His Majesty the Emperor of Germany.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. John Dieckmann as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. José Pons as Consul at Gibraltar for the Republic of Paraguay.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. William Schultze as Consul at Colombo, Ceylon, for His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

Whitehall, February 6, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable William, Lord Kensington, to be Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Pembroke, in the room of William, Lord Kensington, deceased.

Crown Office, February 5, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal to grant precedence within the Bar to Augustine Sargood, Serjeant-at-Law, next after Samuel Pope, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law now being.

The Queen has also been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal to constitute and appoint—

Thomas Charles Renshaw, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq.;

Leofric Temple, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq. ;
 Charles William Wood, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq. ;
 Æneas John McIntyre, of the Middle Temple,
 Esq. ;
 William John Bovill, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq. ;
 Samuel Boteler Bristowe, the Inner Temple,
 Esq. ;
 John Charles Day, of the Middle Temple,
 Esq. ;
 John Berry Torr, of the Middle Temple, Esq. ;
 Nathaniel Lindley, of the Middle Temple,
 Esq. ;
 Joseph Napier Higgins, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq. ;
 Thomas Halhed Fischer, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq. ;
 James Kemplay, of the Middle Temple, Esq. ;
 Theodore Aston, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq. ;
 Alexander Edward Miller, of Lincoln's-inn,
 Esq. ;
 Charles Russell, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq. ; and
 Farrer Herschell, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq. ;
 of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

Admiralty, 2nd February, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Chaplain the Reverend William G. Tucker has been placed on the Retired List from the 27th ultimo.

Admiralty, 6th February, 1872.

Lieutenant Astley Robert Cooper has been promoted to the rank of Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 20th December, 1871, in the haul-down promotion of Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Kellett, K.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief in China.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Durham.

Isaac Lowthian Bell, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 5th October, 1871.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon.

1st Devon Militia.

The Honourable John Schomberg Trefusis to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 12th January, 1872.

South Devon Militia.

Lieutenant J. R. Stevenson to be Captain. Dated 20th January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester.

Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Volunteer Cavalry.

Captain the Right Honourable Charles George, Earl of Gainsborough, to be Supernumerary Major. Dated 29th January, 1872.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 21st April last.]

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York and of the City of York, and County of the same or Ainsty of York.

1st Regiment of West York Militia.

Frederick Charles Schooles, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th April, 1871.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

Suffolk Artillery Regiment of Militia.

John Denton Pinkstone French, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 23rd January, 1872.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 5th December last.]

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

1st Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia.

Beverly William Reid Ussher, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 25th November, 1871.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously please accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Robert Arthur Dawson in the 5th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia. Dated 30th January, 1872.

FROM THE

**LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 9,
1872.**

Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech, delivered by the Lords Commissioners, to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday, February 6, 1872.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AVAIL myself of the opportunity afforded by your re-assembling for the discharge of your

momentous duties to renew the expression of my thankfulness to the Almighty for the deliverance of my dear son the Prince of Wales from the most imminent danger, and of my lively recollection of the profound and universal sympathy shewn by my loyal people during the period of anxiety and trial.

I purpose that on Tuesday, the 27th instant, conformably to the good and becoming usage of former days, the blessing thus received shall be acknowledged on behalf of the nation by a Thanksgiving in the Metropolitan Cathedral. At this celebration it is my desire and hope to be present.

Directions have been given to provide the necessary accommodation for the Members of the two Houses of Parliament.

The assurances of friendship which I receive from Foreign Powers, continue to be, in all respects, satisfactory. I need hardly assure you that my endeavours will at all times be steadily directed to the maintenance of these friendly relations.

The Slave Trade, and practices scarcely to be distinguished from Slave Trading, still pursued in more than one quarter of the world, continue to attract the attention of my Government. In the South Sea Islands, the name of the British Empire is even now dishonoured by the connexion of some of my subjects with these nefarious practices ; and in one of them, the murder of an exemplary prelate has cast fresh light upon some of their baleful consequences. A Bill will be presented to you, for the purpose of facilitating the trial of offences of this class in Australasia ; and endeavours will be made to increase, in other forms, the means of counteraction.

Various communications have passed between my Government and the Government of France on the subject of the Commercial Treaty con-

cluded in 1860. From a divergence in the views respectively entertained in relation to the value of protective laws, this correspondence has not brought about any agreement to modify that important Convention. On both sides, however, there has been uniformly declared an earnest desire that nothing shall occur to impair the cordiality which has long prevailed between the two nations.

Papers relating to these subjects will be laid before you.

The Arbitrators appointed pursuant to the Treaty of Washington, for the purpose of amicably settling certain claims known as the "Alabama" claims, have held their first meeting at Geneva.

Cases have been laid before the Arbitrators on behalf of each party to the Treaty. In the Case so submitted on behalf of the United States, large claims have been included, which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the Arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the Government of the United States.

The Emperor of Germany has undertaken to arbitrate on the San Juan Water Boundary; and the Cases of the two Governments have been presented to His Imperial Majesty.

The Commission at Washington has been appointed, and is in session. The provisions of the Treaty which require the consent of the Parliament of Canada await its assembling.

Turning to domestic affairs, I have to apprise you that, with very few exceptions, Ireland has been free from serious crime. Trade in that part of the United Kingdom is active, and the advance of agricultural industry is remarkable.

I am able also to congratulate you, so far as present experience allows a judgment to be passed,

upon the perceptible diminution of the number both of the graver crimes, and of habitual criminals, in Great Britain.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The principal Estimates for the coming year have been prepared. They will at once be laid before you, and I trust that you will find them suitable to the circumstances of the country.

The state of the Revenue affords favourable indications of the demand for employment, and the general condition of the people—indications which are corroborated by a decline of pauperism not inconsiderable.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your attention will be invited to several measures of acknowledged national interest. Among these there will be Bills for the improvement of Public Education in Scotland, for the regulation of Mines, for the amendment of what is known as the Licensing System, and in relation to the Superior Courts of Justice and Appeal.

In particular, a Bill, having for its main object the establishment of Secret Voting, together with a measure relating to corrupt practices at Parliamentary Elections, will be immediately presented to you.

Several measures of administrative improvement for Ireland will be laid before you.

There will likewise be laid before you Legislative Provisions founded on the Report of the Sanitary Commission.

You, my Lords and Gentlemen, will, I am confident, again apply your well-known assiduity to that work of legislation which, from the increasing exigencies of modern society, still seems to grow upon your hands. And I shall continue to rely, under Divine Providence, alike on the loyalty of

my people and on your energy and wisdom, to sustain the constant efforts of the Crown to discharge the duties, to uphold the rights, and to defend the honour of the Empire.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 5th day of *February*, 1872.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS, there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the twenty-ninth of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, in the words following, viz. :—

"Whereas your Majesty, by Order in Council of twenty-second February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, was graciously pleased to establish Regulations for the Promotion and Retirement of Officers of the Royal Navy; and whereas, we are of opinion, in view of the small number of promotions that have taken place during the past year, that it is expedient to provide for the immediate advancement of a limited number of the present Commanders and Lieutenants, and also to diminish the restrictions on the promotion of Commanders, Lieutenants, and Sub-Lieutenants, imposed by your Majesty's aforesaid Order in Council, until such time as the Active List of Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants shall be reduced to the numbers thereby established; and whereas, we are further of opinion that it is expedient to make other amendments in the temporary provisions of the said Order in Council,

and also, that it is necessary to establish regulations for the retirement of Sub-Lieutenants :

“ We would, therefore, most humbly submit to your Majesty—

“ 1. That we be empowered to promote ten Commanders to the rank of Captain, and ten Lieutenants to the rank of Commander, from this present date.

“ 2. That until the list of Captains is reduced to one hundred and fifty, we be authorised to promote officers to vacancies caused by retirement according to the following scale :—

“(a) One Commander in every vacancy which now exists, or which shall hereafter arise, on the List of Captains, due to the retirement of Admirals.

“(b) One Commander in every two vacancies which now exist, or shall hereafter arise, on the List of Captains, due to the retirement of Vice-Admirals, Rear-Admirals, or Captains.

“(c) One Lieutenant in each vacancy arising on the List of Commanders from the above promotions.

“ 3. That we be further authorised, until the List of Commanders is reduced to two hundred, to promote one Lieutenant in every two vacancies now existing, or in future arising, from the retirement of Commanders.

“ 4. All vacancies arising from deaths, resignations, &c., to be filled up as they occur.

“ 5. That until the List of Sub-Lieutenants is reduced to two hundred and fifty, we be authorised to confer promotion on any Sub-Lieutenant who is, in our opinion, worthy of advancement, although such promotions may cause the List of Lieutenants to be temporarily in excess of the

numbers authorised by your Majesty's aforesaid Order in Council.

" 6. Captains who were promoted to that rank before the first April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and who elected the new regulations for retirement, to be allowed, if physically unfit, or if they have not served for seven years, on retirement, an amount of retired pay not less than that to which they would have been entitled to receive under the regulations which were in force prior to the first April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

" 7. Sub-Lieutenants to be compulsorily retired at the age of forty, or at any age if physically unfit for service.

" 8. Until the List of Sub-Lieutenants is reduced to two hundred and fifty, any such officers to be allowed, with their consent and at our discretion, to retire irrespective of age.

" 9. Retired Pay to be granted as follows :— After three years' seniority, 3s. 6d. per diem, an additional 6d. being given for each complete year beyond three served as Sub-Lieutenant until the maximum is reached, viz., 6s. per diem.

" 10. Officers who, in our opinion, are not deserving of receiving retired pay on the above scale, to be granted such lower rate of pay as we may think fit to award them.

" 11. Service for retired pay to be calculated in accordance with the provisions of your Majesty's Order in Council of twenty-second February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, relating to Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants ; time during which a Sub-Lieutenant may be on half-pay after he has served three years in that rank to reckon in the proportion fixed by the Order in Council.

" 12. Sub-Lieutenants to be allowed at their

own request and with our consent to commute their retired pay under the rules laid down by the Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury, for administering the Act Vic. 34 and 35, cap. 56.

" 13. The existing rules as to half-pay to Sub-Lieutenants while on the Active List to remain in force.

" We therefore most humbly submit that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to sanction these arrangements, which have received the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury."

Her Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed, and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Arthur Helps.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 5th day of *February*, 1872.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the twenty-ninth of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, in the words following, viz. :—

" Whereas your Majesty was, by your Order in Council of twenty-second February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, most graciously pleased to sanction certain alterations in regard to the

retirement of Officers in your Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, whereof the effect is that service will not reckon for retirement until after 20 years of age ; and whereas we are of opinion that the Regulations in respect of age should be modified in favour of those Officers who entered the Royal Marine Forces previous to the first April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the day on which, by your Majesty's Order in Council before mentioned, the said Regulations came into force ; and whereas we deem it expedient, with the view of increasing the efficiency of your Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, to provide, as a temporary measure, for the Retirement upon Annuities of a limited number of Officers whose services are not of sufficient length to bring them within the scale established by your Majesty's Order in Council aforesaid ; we do, therefore, most humbly submit that your Majesty will be pleased to sanction, with reference to the aforesaid Officers, the following modifications and temporary extension of the aforesaid Order in Council :—

“ 1. That all Officers who entered the Royal Marines before first April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and who obtained their first Commission before attaining 18 years of age, be allowed to reckon their service for retirement from the age of 18 ; those who entered at or after 18 years of age, to reckon their service from the date of their first Commission, but the maximum rates of Retired Pay, fixed by Clause 14 of the aforesaid Order in Council, shall, under no circumstances, be exceeded.

“ 2. That until the Royal Marine Forces shall be reduced to numbers proportionate to the requirements of your Majesty's Service, we be authorized to permit Officers of 12 years' service or upwards to retire permanently, if we see fit,

upon Annuities in accordance with the following scale :—

After service on Full-Pay for,	Annuity.
£	
12 years 89	
13 „ 99	
14 „ 110	
15 „ 122	
16 „ 135	
17 „ 148	
18 „ 161	
19 „ 176	
20 „ 191	
21 „ 208	
22 „ 225	

“3. That we be permitted to extend to any Colonel Commandant, whose command dates prior to first April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, when placed on the Reserved List, the advantage of receiving the amount of his present rate of pay. The Lords Commissioners of your Majesty’s Treasury have signified their concurrence with these proposals.”

Her Majesty having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed, and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Arthur Helps.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 5th day of *February*, 1872.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN’S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable

the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the nineteenth of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, in the words following, viz. :—

“ Whereas your Majesty was pleased, by your Order in Council of twenty-second February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, to establish Regulations for the Retirement of Chaplains, and Chaplains and Naval Instructors of your Majesty’s Navy ; and whereas we are of opinion that it is expedient, in the interests of your Majesty’s Service, to allow such Officers to cease to serve your Majesty at a period earlier than that laid down by the Order in Council ; and whereas we are also of opinion that the services of such Officers, if of a certain duration, should not be unrecognized. We do, therefore, most humbly submit that Clause 6, paragraph 3, of the said Order in Council be cancelled, and that we be authorized to make the following Regulations :—

“ 1. That any Chaplain who obtains from us permission to accept a living, or desires to retire from your Majesty’s Service may, provided that he has not less than ten years’ service, be retired with pay on the following scale, viz. :—

After 10 years’ service, £50 per annum.

„ 15 „ „ £100 „

„ 20 „ „ the amount earned by service under Order in Council of twenty-second February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

“ 2. That Chaplains who have less than ten years’ service, and accept a living, will be considered as desiring to resign your Majesty’s Service, and will, accordingly, not be entitled to any pecuniary retiring allowance, or to either Half or Retired Pay. The Lords Commissioners of your Majesty’s Treasury have signified their concurrence with these proposals.”

Her Majesty having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed, and the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Arthur Helps.

Foreign Office, February 7, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Louis François Sentis as Consul-General at Calcutta for the French Republic.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of M. Gabriel Simon as Consul at Sydney for the French Republic.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Andrew Duncan as Vice-Consul at Southampton for His Majesty the King of the Hellenes.

Whitehall, February 7, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate the Reverend Frederick Tufnell, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Saint Paul's Chapel, in the parish of Saint Marylebone, in the county of Middlesex, and diocese of London, void by the resignation of the Reverend George Pocock.

Crown Office, February 9, 1872.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

West Riding of Yorkshire.

Northern Division.

Francis Sharp Powell, Esq., in the room of Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., deceased.

(C. 137.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
February 8, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Copenhagen, reporting the establishment by the Danish Government, on the 23rd ultimo, of quarantine on arrivals from Revel, in consequence of the re-appearance of cholera there.

Admiralty, 8th February, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 5th February, 1872, the following promotions have this day been made :—

Commanders :

John Parry Jones Parry,
Edward Francis Lodder,
William Henry Liddell,
James Wylie East.
Russell Graves Sabine Pasley,
Henry Lowe Holder,
Charles Francis Walker,
Richard Edward Tracey,
Charles Frederick Hotham,
Frederick William Hallowes,
to be Captains in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 29th December, 1871.

Commanders :

John Child Purvis
Lord Charles Thomas Montagu Douglas
Scott,
Robert Henry More Molyneux,
Honourable Francis Lindley Wood,

Robert O'Brien Fitzroy,
 Edward White,
 to be Captains in Her Majesty's Fleet, with
 seniority of 6th February, 1872.

Lieutenants :

Spencer Mansel Medley,
 Frederick Wilbraham Egerton,
 Cottrell Burnaby Powell,
 Augustus Jacob,
 Frederick George Denham Bedford,
 Henry John Carr,
 Ralph Lancelot Turton,
 Alexander Tupman,
 Dashwood Goldie Tandy,
 Frederick Samuel Vander-Meulen,
 to be Commanders in Her Majesty's Fleet, with
 seniority of 29th December, 1871.

Lieutenants :

Henry Talbot Price,
 Honourable Henry Holmes A'Court,
 John Reginald Thomas Fullerton,
 Herbert Dolphin,
 Hilary Gustavus Andoe,
 Charles Lister Oxley,
 Hugo Lewis Pearson,
 to be Commanders in Her Majesty's Fleet, with
 seniority of 6th February, 1872.

Sub-Lieutenants :

Arthur Chichester Macartney Coulson,
 Alan Robert Woodriff,
 Somerset James Johnstone,
 William Edward Black,
 Edward Padwick Hocker,
 George Northmore Arthur Pollard,
 Charles Campbell,
 George Izat,
 Claude Henry Millett,

Frederick Arthur Blackett,
 Ernest Neville Rolfe,
 Charles Quentin Gregan Craufurd,
 Frederick Hope Johnston,
 Charles James Norcock,
 Henry Peareth Thomas Skinner,
 Frederick Vernon Isaac,
 Edward George Elwes,
 Edward George Deedes,
 Richard Cowley Tillyer Blunt,
 Charles Kerr Hope,
 Philip Stafford Wynell Mayow,
 William Farr,
 Stephen Allen Olney,
 Marmaduke Langdale Kelham,
 Reginald George Drew,
 Walter Percival Acton Ogle.
 Alvin Coote Corry,

to be Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 29th December, 1871.

Sub-Lieutenants :

William Llewellyn Morrison,
 James Henry Tilson Chowne,
 Malcolm Hugh Drummond,
 Frederick Leonard Partridge,
 John Leslie Burr,
 Howard Fitzgerald Hay,
 Sydney Smith Haldiman Dickens,
 Francis Chalmers,
 Edward Phillips Statham,
 Francis Henry Newnham Harvey,
 Wadham Neston Diggle,
 Mountjoy Squire,
 Alfred Pigott,
 Murray Gladstone,
 Henry Barré Blacker Beresford,
 John Giles,

Alexander Milne Gardiner,
 James Browning Young,
 William Foster Carslake,
 Edmund Basling Wallace,
 Harry Noel Lowe,
 Douglas Methuen Forsyth,
 Lewis Tobias Jones,
 Francis Powell,
 Henry Sandford,

to be Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 6th February, 1872.

Sub-Lieutenants :

John Mackenzie McQuhae,
 Eustace Frederick Grove,
 Henry Knight Gregson,

to be Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 7th February, 1872.

Admiralty, 8th February, 1872.

James W. Ozzard, Esq., has been allowed to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief from the date of his retirement on the 1st instant.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant John Armstrong Challice has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Carmarthen.

Rees Goring Thomas, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 31st January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wigton.

Andrew Noel Agnew, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 31st January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of the City of Edinburgh, and Liberties thereof.

Edinburgh Artillery Regiment of Militia.

James Maclaine Watters, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 26th January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.

Worcestershire Regiment of Militia.

Edward Coxwell Morris, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 5th February, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Charles Tully in the North Durham Militia. Dated 30th January, 1872.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Cornet the Honourable Frederick Charles Howard in the Queen's Own Regiment of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 13,
1872.*

Lord Chamberlain's Office, February 13, 1872.

ORDERS for the Court's going into Mourning on Thursday next, the 15th instant, for Her late

Royal Highness The Duchess of Saxe Meiningen,
Niece to Her Majesty The Queen ; viz. :—

The Ladies to wear black Dresses, white Gloves, black or white Shoes, Feathers, and Fans, Pearls, Diamonds, or plain gold or silver Ornaments.

The Gentlemen to wear black Court Dress, with black Swords and Buckles.

The Court to change the Mourning on Thursday, the 22nd instant ; viz. :—

The Ladies to wear black Dresses, with coloured Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, and Ornaments, or grey or white Dresses, with black Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, and Ornaments.

The Gentlemen to continue the same Mourning.

And on Thursday, the 29th instant, the Court to go out of Mourning.

N.B. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to dispense with the Court Mourning on the 27th instant, the day appointed for the Thanksgiving for the recovery of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace,
February 10, 1872.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh will, by command of The Queen, hold a Levee at St. James's Palace, on behalf of Her Majesty, on Friday, the 12th of April next, at two o'clock.

It is The Queen's pleasure that Presentations to His Royal Highness at this Levee shall be considered as equivalent to Presentations to Her Majesty.

REGULATIONS

TO BE OBSERVED AT THE QUEEN'S LEVEE TO BE HELD BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, ON BEHALF OF HER MAJESTY, AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

By Her Majesty's Command.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen, who propose to attend Her Majesty's Levee, at St. James's Palace, are requested to bring with them two large cards, with their names *clearly written* thereon, one to be left with The Queen's Page in attendance in the Corridor, and the other to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, who will announce the name to His Royal Highness.

PRESENTATIONS.

Any Nobleman or Gentleman who proposes to be presented, must leave at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, *before twelve o'clock*, two clear days before the Levee, a card with his name written thereon, and with the name of the Nobleman or Gentleman by whom he is to be presented. In order to carry out the existing regulation that no presentation can be made at a Levee excepting by a person actually attending that Levee, it is also necessary that an intimation from the Nobleman or Gentleman who is to make the presentation, of his intention to be present, should accompany the presentation card above referred to, which will be submitted to The Queen for Her Majesty's approbation. It is Her Majesty's command that no presentations shall be made at the Levee, except in accordance with the above regulations.

It is particularly requested, that in every case the names be *very distinctly written* upon the cards to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, in

order that there may be no difficulty in announcing them to His Royal Highness.

The State Apartments will be open for the reception of Company coming to Court at one o'clock.

SYDNEY,
Lord Chamberlain.

*The Prince of Wales's Council Chamber,
Buckingham Gate,*

February 10, 1872.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal of the Duchy of Cornwall appointing Sir Charles Brune Graves-Sawle, of Penrice, Bart., Sheriff of the County of Cornwall.

Whitehall, February 13, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal to grant the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable John Evelyn Denison, late Speaker of the House of Commons, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Ossington, of Ossington, in the county of Nottingham.

Crown Office, February 10, 1872.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

County of Galway.

John Philip Nolan, Esq., of Ballinderry, in the said county, in the room of the Right Honourable William Henry Gregory, Esq., who has accepted the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon.

India Office, February 8, 1872.

Under the provisions of 32 and 33 of Her present Majesty, cap. 97, Sir Louis Mallet, C.B., has been appointed a Member of the Council of India, in the room of the Right Honourable Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., resigned.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
February 7, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received a communication from the Secretary of State for India, stating that the Treaty recently concluded at Aden, with Sultan Boo Beker, of the Lower Bolakes, by which he agrees to protect vessels wrecked on his coast, was ratified at Calcutta, by the Governor General of India, on the 11th December last.

A translation of the Treaty referred to was published in the London Gazette of the 17th November, 1871.

(C. 148.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens
February 12, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Note from the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at this Court, stating that the 3rd International Congress on the subject of silk culture is to be held at Roveredo, in the Tyrol, on a date to be subsequently appointed.

Copies of a Circular issued by the Committee can be had on application at the Board of Trade.

War Office, Pall Mall,

13th February, 1872.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Chaplin to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel C. C. Shute, C.B., promoted Major-General. Dated 9th December, 1871.

Captain Christopher M'Donnell to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Chaplin. Dated 9th December, 1871.

Lieutenant Edward Harran to be Captain, vice M'Donnell. Dated 9th December, 1871.

6th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant William Wallace Graham to be Captain, vice C. L. Davy, retired. Dated 17th January, 1872.

6th Dragoons, Captain Henry Albert Reade Revell, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 14th February, 1872.

Lieutenant Albert Froom, to be Captain, vice E. B. Mansel, retired. Dated 10th January, 1872.

8th Hussars, Lieutenant Abel Serge Henry d'Avigdor, retires from the Service, receiving the value of a Cornetcy. Dated 14th February, 1872.

11th Hussars, Captain Edward Sterling Rivett-Carnac, from 19th Hussars, to be Captain, vice G. C. Cheape, who exchanges. Dated 14th February, 1872.

17th Lancers, Lieutenant Hugh Massy Barton, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 14th February, 1872.

19th Hussars, Captain George Clerk Cheape, from 11th Hussars, to be Captain, vice E. S.

Rivett-Carnac, who exchanges. Dated 14th February, 1872.

Royal Artillery, Second Captain and Adjutant Robert Charles Walter Campbell to be Captain, vice E. Maitland, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st February, 1872.

Second Captain Turner Van Straubenzee to be Captain, vice H. D. Pitt, seconded. Dated 14th February, 1872.

Second Captain Francis Sadleir Stoney, from the Supernumerary List, to be Second Captain, vice Campbell, promoted. Dated 1st February, 1872.

Lieutenant Christopher William Townsend to be Second Captain, vice Van Straubenzee, promoted. Dated 14th February, 1872.

Lieutenant Arthur Keeling Seacome (late Madras) to be Second Captain, vice C. C. Saxton, placed upon temporary half-pay. Dated 14th February, 1872.

Second Captain John Egerton Gubbins to be Adjutant, vice R. C. W. Campbell, promoted. Dated 1st February, 1872.

Captain Thomas Arthur John Harrison, on the Supernumerary List, has been permitted to retire from the Service on an annuity. Dated 19th December, 1871.

Lieutenant Francis Brinkley has been placed on the Seconded List. Dated 13th November, 1871.

Surgeon Augustus Patrick Meyers Corbett, M.D., from the Rifle Brigade, to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Alexander Scott Fogo, M.D., who exchanges. Dated 14th February, 1872.

Veterinary-Surgeon Thomas John Williamson has been placed on temporary half-pay. Dated 21st October, 1871.

Acting Veterinary-Surgeon Herbert Rangeley to be Veterinary-Surgeon. Dated 3rd May, 1871, vice Williamson, retired on half-pay.

Acting Veterinary-Surgeon William Frederick Blanchard, to be Veterinary-Surgeon. Dated 2nd August, 1871, vice Murray, transferred to the Veterinary Department.

Acting Veterinary-Surgeon Alexander Johnston to be Veterinary-Surgeon. Dated 2nd August, 1871, vice Evans, transferred to the Veterinary Department.

5th Foot, Lieutenant Francis H. D. Brome to be Captain, vice A. Nicols, retired. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

9th Foot, Captain William Daunt to be Major, vice Brevet-Colonel W. Sankey, promoted into 62nd Foot. Dated 14th February, 1872.

Lieutenant Arthur F. B. Wright to be Captain, vice Daunt. Dated 14th February, 1872.

10th Foot, Lieutenant Cathcart William Monypenny receives the value of an Ensigncy on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 14th February, 1872.

14th Foot, Lieutenant Dudley Raymond retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 14th February, 1872.

15th Foot, Captain T. Williamson S. Moffatt to be Major, vice A. Oldfield, retired. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Lieutenant Henry Watts Russell de Cöetlogon to be Captain, vice Moffatt. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

19th Foot, The appointment of Lieutenant Theodore B. Emerson as Instructor of Musketry, has been antedated to the 25th August, 1871.

22nd Foot, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel

John Higgin Graham to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel F. P. Harding, C.B., promoted Major-General. Dated 5th December, 1871.

Captain Edward Napoleon L'Estrange to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Graham. Dated 5th December, 1871.

Lieutenant Michael Fenton to be Captain, vice L'Estrange. Dated 5th December, 1871.

Lieutenant Anastasius Eugene Tollemache to be Captain, vice E. J. Butler, retired. Dated 17th January, 1872.

51st Foot, Captain Malcolm Charles Farrington to be Major, vice F. J. B. Reed, retired. Dated 23rd December, 1871.

Lieutenant William Clements to be Captain, vice Farrington. Dated 23rd December, 1871.

53rd Foot, Major Francis A. Ball retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 14th February, 1872.

62nd Foot, Major and Brevet-Colonel William Sankey, from the 9th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice B. T. Gilpin, retired. Dated 14th February, 1872.

68th Foot, Lieutenant Lindsay H. John Barnard, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant, vice C. E. Parke, who exchanges. Dated 14th February, 1872.

76th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Hackett to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H. C. Brewster, retired upon full-pay. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Captain and Brevet-Major Charles O'Donoghue to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hackett. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

79th Foot, Lieutenant Hugh Tilghman Macleod

retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 14th February, 1872.

80th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton Charles Smith to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel R. P. Harrison, retired. Dated 10th January, 1872.

Captain Charles Frederick Amiel to be Major, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Smith. Dated 10th January, 1872.

Lieutenant Samuel George Huskisson to be Captain, vice Amiel. Dated 10th January, 1872.

Lieutenant John Sharples, from 39th Foot, to be Captain, vice J. Birney, retired. Dated 14th February, 1872.

Legh Hoskins Master, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H. W. Rudkin, retired. Dated 14th February, 1872.

88th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Bunbury Mauleverer retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 14th February, 1872.

97th Foot, The legal representatives of the late Captain W. M. Harnett are permitted to receive the value of that Officer's Commission, he having survived his application to retire from the Service six weeks. Dated 14th February, 1872.

98th Foot, Captain Attilio Scheberras to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant - Colonel G. D. D. Cleveland, retired. Dated 6th January, 1872.

Lieutenant William O'Toole to be Captain, vice Scheberras. Dated 6th January, 1872.

99th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Mount Parkerson, from 82nd Foot, to be Captain, vice R. G. D. Tosswill, retired. Dated 14th February, 1872.

101st Foot, Captain and Brevet-Major Henry

George Delafosse to be Major, vice C. M. de Longueville, retired on a pension. Dated 10th January, 1872.

Lieutenant George Segundo Sewell to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Delafosse. Dated 10th January, 1872.

104th Foot, Lieutenant Theodore Augustus Tharp retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 14th February, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant Charles Ethelston Parke, from 68th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice L. H. J. Barnard, who exchanges. Dated 14th February, 1872.

Surgeon-Major Alexander Scott Fogo, M.D., from the Royal Artillery, to be Surgeon, vice Augustus Patrick Meyers Corbett, M.D., who exchanges. Dated 14th February, 1872.

Captain John Simpson Knox, from Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice F. Markham, retired. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel Hook to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel W. T. Layard, retired on half-pay. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Captain James Meaden to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hook. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, Lieutenant, with local and temporary rank, Frederick Gatt, to be Captain with local and temporary rank, vice Giuseppe de Piro, who retires upon full pay. Dated 14th February, 1872.

Surgeon Ludovico Bernard, M.D., to be Surgeon-Major. Dated 25th January, 1871.

Medical Department, Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Minty, M.B., from the Rifle Brigade, to be Staff

Assistant-Surgeon, vice Brodie Cruickshank, M.B., appointed to the 80th Foot. Dated 14th February, 1872.

Assistant-Surgeon George Ryan, from the 19th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Francis Burnett, appointed to the 68th Foot. Dated 14th February, 1872.

Veterinary Department, First Class Veterinary Surgeon R. W. Murray, from Royal Artillery, to be Veterinary Surgeon. Dated 14th February, 1872.

First Class Veterinary Surgeon G. Evans, M.D., from Royal Artillery, to be Veterinary Surgeon. Dated 14th February, 1872.

Hutf-pay, Lieutenant Henry R. Abadie, from 11th Hussars, to be Captain. Dated 14th February, 1872.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Winckworth Scott, Bombay Staff Corps, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel. Dated 19th June, 1871.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Biddulph, of the Royal Artillery, having completed eight years' service with the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, conferred for distinguished service in the field, to be Colonel. Dated 15th January, 1872.

Captain Giuseppe de Piro (with local and temporary rank), retired upon full-pay of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 14th February, 1872.

Paymaster George Lewis Cuming, 73rd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 6th December, 1871.

MEMORANDA.

The retirement on half-pay of Quartermaster Lewis, late Royal Hibernian School, and the honorary rank of Captain conferred on him on the 2nd December, 1871, to be antedated to the 1st October, 1871.

Captain and Honorary Major Patrick Cahill, retired upon full-pay 56th Foot, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance. Dated 22nd January, 1872.

Admiralty, 10th February, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned Officer has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date :—

Chief Engineer Thomas Owen.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Chaplain and Naval Instructor the Reverend George Jackson has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 12th February, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Assistant Paymaster Leicester H. Edwards has this day been placed on the Retired List.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Richard Frederick Fotheringham Campbell, Esq., 1872.

being appointed Vice Lieutenant of the County of Ayr. Dated 12th January, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ayr.

John Reginald Houison Craufurd, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 24th January, 1872.

Edward Henry John Craufurd, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 24th January, 1872.

Thomas Douglas Cunningham Graham, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 24th January, 1872.

Prince Regent's Royal Regiment of Ayr and Wigtown Militia.

James McHaffie to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 24th October, 1871.

Francis Dykes Walker to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 18th January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bedford.

Bedfordshire Regiment of Militia.

Francis Arthur Bouverie Talbot, Gent.. to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 1st February, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cornwall.

Cornwall Rangers Militia.

Francis Gilbert Hamley, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st February, 1872.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Lancaster.*

6th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Edmund Thomas Moore Harper, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 31st January, 1872.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Northumberland.*

Northumberland Light Infantry Militia.

Ernest Charlton, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 7th February, 1872.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Nottingham.*

*Southern Regiment of Nottinghamshire Yeomanry
Cavalry.*

Daniel Henry Doherty, Esq., late Captain 3rd Hussars, to be Adjutant, vice Wightman, retired. Dated 9th February, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain and Adjutant J. T. Wightman, of the South Nottinghamshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, being granted the honorary rank of Major on retirement. Dated 1st February, 1872.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 16,
1872.*

Lord Chamberlain's Office, February 13, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed after Friday, the 16th instant, until further orders.

Duchy of Lancaster, February 15, 1872.

The Queen has been this day pleased to appoint Thomas Wrigley, Esq., of Timberhurst, to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing.

Whitehall, February 15, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to grant the office and place of Reader of Physic in the University of Cambridge unto George Edward Paget, M.D., in the room of Henry John Hayles Bond, M.D., resigned.

Whitehall, February 15, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Joseph Kay, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel, to be Her Majesty's Solicitor-General of the County Palatine of Durham, vacant by the resignation of John Archibald Russell, Esq.

Crown Office, February 14, 1872.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present
PARLIAMENT.

County of Kerry.

Rowland Ponsonby Blennerhassett (sometimes called Hassett), of Kells, in the county of Kerry, Esq., in the room of the Right Honourable Valentine Augustus Browne (commonly called Viscount Castlerosse), called to the House of Peers.

Whitehall, February 5, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto William Henry Pooke, Clerk, Master of Arts of the University of Oxford, Vicar of Keevil, in the county of Wilts, and to Harriet, his wife, second daughter of George Thomas Chamberlaine, of Seend, in the said county, Clerk, Master of Arts, sometime of Blagden House, in the said parish of Keevil, and Rector of Almsford, in the county of Somerset, deceased, and sister and coheir of George Chamberlaine, late of Keevil aforesaid, Esquire, also deceased, Her Royal licence and authority that they and the issue of their marriage may take and use the surname of Chamberlaine, in lieu of that of Pooke :

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

(M. 1564.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
February 10, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy

of a Note addressed by the Ottoman Government to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, notifying that the station of the ship of war on board of which the Firmans for the navigation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles are to be delivered by shipmasters, has been removed from Galata Point opposite Gallipoli, and is now anchored opposite Lampsacus.

(C. 169.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
February 15, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Notice extracted from the French "Journal Officiel," stating that bills of exchange drawn from one foreign country upon another, and which, according to the Law of the 5th June, 1850, were exempt from stamp duty, have been submitted to this impost by Art. 2 of the Law of August 23rd, 1871, when they are negociated, endorsed, accepted, or paid in France. The duties leviable are the same as those fixed by the Law of the 23rd August for bills of exchange effected in France, and become due at the same time and in the same manner as those on bills coming from abroad and payable in France.

(C. 177.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
February 15, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, stating that quarantine would be abolished at Greek Ports after the 4th instant, on

arrivals from Salonica and Constantinople, should no fresh cause arise for its continuance ; also that, quarantine had already been abolished on arrivals from all other ports of Turkey and the Sea of Azov, with the exception of S. Jean d'Acre, arrivals from whence still remain subject to a quarantine of eleven days.

War Office, Pall Mall,

16th February, 1872.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards, Captain Sir Samuel Hercules Hayes, Bart., retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 17th February, 1872.

1st Dragoon Guards, Edward Loyd Entwistle, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Darnell, deceased. Dated 17th February, 1872.

6th Dragoon Guards, Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Wakefield, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice James Landale, M.D., promoted on the Staff. Dated 17th February, 1872.

16th Lancers, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Robert Davidson Kemp, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice James McCully, M.D., appointed to the Staff. Dated 17th February, 1872.

17th Lancers, Percy Wormald, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Barton, retired. Dated 17th February, 1872.

Royal Artillery, Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Kippen Stewart, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Alexander Watt Beveridge, M.D., promoted on the Staff. Dated 17th February, 1872.

Royal Engineers, Captain John Mullins (late

Madras), on the Seconded List, to be Supernumerary. Dated 17th February, 1872.

Lieutenant James Fellowes to be Second Captain, vice George Sackville Berkeley, placed upon temporary half-pay. Dated 17th February, 1872.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain William Hood Walrond retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 17th February, 1872.

2nd Foot, Captain James Campbell Stratford retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 17th February, 1872.

Robert Fulton, India Cadet, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Ensign Cust, promoted. Dated 17th February, 1872.

9th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Edmund Ralph William Mortimer, retires from the Service receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 17th February, 1872.

10th Foot, Captain John Carr, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 17th February, 1872.

15th Foot, Captain John Lewis Gibson, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 17th February, 1872.

31st Foot, Lieutenant Claud William Leslie Ogilby, retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 17th February, 1872.

44th Foot, Lieutenant E. Whitacre Davies, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 17th February, 1872.

45th Foot, Captain James Edgar Baines, from *105th Foot*, to be Captain, vice F. D. Johnson, who exchanges. Dated 17th February, 1872.

57th Foot, Lieutenant George Garnett retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 17th February, 1872.

62nd Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Alexander Duke to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Howison Young Howison, M.D., who exchanges. Dated 17th February, 1872.

69th Foot, Lieutenant William F. Butler to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Borton, promoted. Dated 28th October, 1871.

75th Foot, Lieutenant Arthur R. D. Tosswill retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 17th February, 1872.

78th Foot, Staff-Surgeon Alexander Watt Beveridge, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Valentine Munbee McMaster, M.D., V.C., deceased. Dated 17th February, 1872.

81st Foot, Captain and Brevet-Major George Betts retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 17th February, 1872.

83rd Foot, Lieutenant J. A. R. Bell to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Wyndham, promoted. Dated 16th December, 1871.

88th Foot, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Gore to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Mauleverer, retired. Dated 14th February, 1872.

Lieutenant John Irwin to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gore. Dated 14th February, 1872.

92nd Foot, Lieutenant Robert Henry Oxley, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Chalmer, promoted. Dated 28th October, 1871.

William Henry Dick Cunyngham, Gent., to be

Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Selby, retired. Dated 17th February, 1872.

96th Foot, Lieutenant Benjamin Horatio Pollard has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 23rd December, 1871.

103rd Foot, Lieutenant Eden Currie Showers retires from the Service. Dated 17th February, 1872.

105th Foot, Captain Francis Dixon Johnson, from 45th Foot, to be Captain, vice J. E. Baines, who exchanges. Dated 17th February, 1872.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment, The surname of the Sub-Lieutenant appointed on the 30th December, 1871, is *Bayly*, not *Boyley*, as stated in the Gazette of the 29th December last.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

Supply and Transport Sub-Department, The Christian names of Deputy-Commissary Le Geyt are *William Bell*, and not as previously stated.

The first Christian name of Deputy-Commissary Wilton is *Walter*, and not *William*, as stated in the Gazette of 12th August, 1870.

Ensign George Gunn Munro, from 58th Foot, Acting Assistant-Commissary, to be Assistant-Commissary. Dated 3rd December, 1870.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff-Surgeon Major Alfred Crocker to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice John Elliot Carte, M.B., C.B., who retires upon half-pay. Dated 17th February, 1872.

Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Watt Beveridge, M.D., from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff Surgeon. Dated 17th February, 1872.

Assistant-Surgeon Howison Young Howison, M.D., from the 62nd Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Alexander Duke, who exchanges. Dated 17th February, 1872.

Assistant-Surgeon James McCully, M.D., from the 16th Lancers, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Robert Davidson Kemp, M.D., appointed to the 16th Lancers. Dated 17th February, 1872.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend R. Alfred Corbett to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class. Dated 6th July, 1871.

BREVET.

Paymaster F. O. Sargeant, 19th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 20th July, 1871.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals John Elliot Carte, M.B., C.B., retired upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 17th February, 1872.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard George Coles, 1st Foot. Dated 9th February, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard T. Glyn, 24th Foot. Dated 13th February, 1872.

The undermentioned Officers, who have retired upon full-pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows, viz. :—

Colonel William Hindley Crichton, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated 17th February, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Leven, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 17th February, 1872.

Major Peter Dods, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 17th February, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

The second Christian name of Major Head, half-pay, late 61st Foot, is *Creagh*.

Admiralty, 13th February, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned Officer has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date :—

Chief Engineer Adam Dunn.

Admiralty, 14th February, 1872.

The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer :—

Peter Greetham, from the 13th instant.

William Waterfield from this date.

Admiralty, 15th February, 1872.

John Handfield Tully, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet.

The undermentioned Surgeons have this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet :—

George Valentine McDonogh, M.D., with seniority of 3rd October, 1871.

William Crawford, with seniority of 14th January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex.

Thomas Charles Callis Western, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 10th February, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bucks.

Royal Bucks King's Own Militia.

Henry Whalley Nicholson, Esq., late Captain 82nd Foot, to be Captain, vice Lawrence Robert Hall, resigned. Dated 8th February, 1872.

Richard William Selby Lowndes, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 8th February, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Bristol.

Royal North Gloucestershire Regiment of Militia.

Hugh Owen, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 12th February, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

3rd or Royal Westminster Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia.

George Carpenter Anderson to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 6th February, 1872.

4th or Royal South Middlesex Regiment of Militia.

Miles Stringer to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 6th February, 1872.

EXCHEQUER BILLS.

*Treasury Chambers, Whitehall,
16th February, 1872.*

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice to the holders of Exchequer Bills issued under the authority of the Act 24 Vict., cap. 5, and dated the 11th March, 1867, that the interest thereon for the half-year ending on the 11th March, 1872, will be payable at the Bank of England on and after the 11th day of March, 1872.

The said Exchequer Bills, dated the 11th March, 1867, will be paid off, either in New Bills or in money, on the 11th March, 1872, when the interest will cease. Such Bills will be received at the Bank of England daily from ten till two o'clock, until the 4th day of March, 1872, inclusive.

Printed forms, containing instructions for the preparation of the Lists and the arrangement of the Bills, may be obtained on application at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England.

The holders must insert their names and addresses in each List; but where the names of holders are inserted in the body of the Bills, the indorsements of such holders must be obtained previously to their Lists and Bills being left for examination.

New Bills, prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Act 29 Vict., cap. 25, dated the 11th day of March, 1872, may be obtained in payment of the principal of the whole, or part of the Exchequer Bills advertised for payment, on the claimants specifying in their Lists the amount of New Bills required by them.

The interest of the said New Bills will be payable by coupons, half-yearly, on the 11th Septem-

ber and 11th March, at the Bank of England. The rate of interest will be advertised from time to time in the London Gazette. Such rate for the half-year to the 11th day of September, 1872, will be two pounds ten shillings per cent. per annum.

The Bills will be current from year to year, for a period of five years, commencing on the 11th March, 1872, at the option of the holders; and they will be payable for duties, aids, and taxes, at any time during the last six months of every year, viz., between the 11th September, in each year, and the 11th March following.

The New Bills in payment of the Bills left on or before the said 4th day of March for Exchange, will be issued on the 11th day of March, 1872, when the claimants must attend at the Bank of England to sign receipts for the payment of Principal.

Notice will be given yearly of the days on which holders of the New Exchequer Bills who may be desirous of being paid the principal moneys must send their Bills to the Bank of England for examination and payment.

Payment, in money, may be obtained at the Bank of England after the said 11th day of March next for any Exchequer Bills hereby advertised, and which may not be brought in for exchange or payment, as above, upon the claimants leaving the Bills for examination three days prior to that on which such payment is desired, between the hours of ten and two.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 20,
1872.**St. James's Palace, February 16, 1872.*

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir William Gull, Bart., M.D., to be one of Her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary.

Downing Street, February 20, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B. (now Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hong Kong, and its Dependencies.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Henry Lumpkin, sen., and Syble Boyle, Esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Settlement of Sierra Leone, on the Western Coast of Africa.

Crown Office, February 19, 1872.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present
PARLIAMENT.

*County of Chester.**Western Division.*

Wilbraham Frederick Tollemache, Esq., in the room of John Tollemache, Esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

Whitehall, February 9, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto James Archibald Ruddell-Todd, Esquire, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 25th Regiment of Foot, Her Royal licence and authority that he may discontinue the use of the surname of Todd, and henceforth bear and use his paternal surname of Ruddell only :

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

(C. 179.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
February 19, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from the British Vice-Consul at Rhodes, reporting the suppression of quarantine on arrivals at that port from Constantinople since the 21st ultimo.

(C. 180.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
February 19, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Decree of the Spanish Government, dated 25th ultimo, conceding habilitation to the Custom-house of Alcantara for the importation and exportation of every class of merchandize by the River Tagus in the same manner that it is habilitated for trade by land.

(C. 187.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
February 19, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copies of three Decrees of the Spanish Government, relating to Custom-house arrangements. The first provides for the habilitation, from the 1st March next, of all the Custom-houses of the first class, both inland and on the coast, for the despatch of incoming and outgoing foreign merchandize in transit by the ordinary roads. The second permits the transit of tobacco, the produce of and proceeding from the Philippines, subject to the conditions laid down in Art. 6, Appendix No. 20, of the Customs ordinances, the certificate of which the same Article treats, being issued, however, by the Custom-house of exit. The third abolishes the certificates hitherto required to prove the origin of coffee, spirits, and sugar imported directly from the Spanish West Indian possessions and the Philippines, and renders this certificate obligatory for all other colonial produce from the 1st March next.

(C. 190.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
February 19, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Note addressed by the Spanish Government to Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, stating that vessels which have left Constantinople subsequent to the 23rd ultimo, will be admitted to free pratique in Spanish ports, if, counting

from that day, they have fulfilled the 40th Reformed Article of the Health Law. The Note further states that orders have been issued for the exercise of the most vigilant care with regard to vessels from Amsterdam, Philadelphia, Tunis, Copenhagen, Milford Haven, and Newport, in consequence of the appearance of Small-pox at those ports.

Admiralty, 16th February, 1872.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The following promotions and appointments, dated 13th February, 1872, have taken place :—

Colonel and Second Commandant Richard King Clavell to be Colonel-Commandant of the Portsmouth Division, vice Colonel W. S. Aslett, period of command expired.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles William Adair, C.B., A.D.C., to be Colonel and Second Commandant at the Chatham Division, vice Clavell.

Captain and Brevet Major Henry George Johnstone Davies to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and appointed to the Chatham Division, vice Adair.

Second Captain John Christopher Hore to be Captain, and appointed to the Plymouth Division, vice Davies.

Admiralty, 15th February, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Orders in Council of 1860, 1864, and 1866, the undermentioned Retired Officers, having attained fifteen years' seniority as Commander, have been allowed to assume the rank and title of Retired

Captain from the dates stated against their names :—

Retired Commanders :

Mortimer H. Rodney, 16th October, 1871.

Henry Bacon, 22nd November, 1871.

Admiralty, 17th February, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned Officers have this day been placed on the Retired List :—

Paymaster George Grant.

Chief Engineer Frederick Bush.

Admiralty, 19th February, 1872.

Sub-Lieutenant Charles Edward Woulfe Haly Hutton has this day been promoted to be Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 6th February, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Philip Henry Worgan has been placed on the Retired List from the 20th December, 1871, and he has been allowed to assume the rank of Retired Commander from that date.

Queen's Commission.

· *West Kent Militia.*

Captain Cecil Webb Cragg, of the Rifle Brigade, to be Adjutant, vice Roberts, resigned. Dated 22nd January, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

Henry Alexander Starkie Bence, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 10th February, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet William Douglas Legg to be Lieutenant. Dated 7th November, 1871.

Cornet James John Cooper Wyld to be Lieutenant. Dated 7th November, 1871.

Assistant-Surgeon John Spencer Ferris to be Surgeon. Dated 21st September, 1871.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset.

1st Somerset Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant Henry Edward Bennett to be Captain, vice Chaffey, resigned. Dated 13th February, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

3rd King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

James Edwards, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Robert William Hanbury, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Thomas Levett Princep, Gent., to be Supernumerary Cornet. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, and of the City and County of the City of Canterbury.

West Kent Militia.

Captain Alexander Henry Ross to be Major, vice Stileman, resigned. Dated 7th February, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Francis Richard Bedingfeld, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Kennedy Birley, resigned. Dated 6th February, 1872.

FROM THE
SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 20,
1872.*

AT the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 21st day of *February*, 1872.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint George William Duff Assheton Smith, of Trefarthin, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the county of Anglesey, in the room of William Williams, of Tyddyn Mawr, Esquire.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

For a Bank Holiday.

VICTORIA, R.

WE, taking into Our consideration that it is desirable that Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of February instant, should be observed as a Holiday in London and the rest of the Metropolis, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, and in pursuance of the provisions of "The Bank Holidays Act, 1871," to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding that Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of this instant February, be appointed a special day to be observed as a Bank Holiday throughout the Metropolis, as defined by the Act of the eighteenth and nineteenth years of Our reign, chapter one hundred and twenty, and We appoint Tuesday aforesaid to be observed accordingly.

Given at Our Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, this twenty-first day of *February*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and in the thirty-fifth year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

In order to the Electing a Peer of Scotland.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS Walter Coningsby, Earl of Kellie, was duly elected and returned to be one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland to sit in the House

of Peers in the present Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and is since deceased : In order to the Electing another Peer of Scotland to sit in his room, We do, by the advice of Our Privy Council, issue forth this Our Royal Proclamation, strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holyrood House, at Edinburgh, on Thursday, the seventh day of March next ensuing, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, to nominate and choose another Peer of Scotland to sit and vote in the House of Peers in this present Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the room of the said Walter Coningsby, Earl of Kellie, deceased, by open election and plurality of voices of the Peers that shall be then present, and of the proxies of such as shall be absent (such proxies being Peers and producing a mandate in writing duly signed before witnesses, and both the constituent and proxy being qualified according to law) : and the Lord Clerk Register, or such two of the Principal Clerks of the Session as shall be appointed by him to officiate in his name, are hereby respectively required to attend such meeting, and to administer the oaths required by law to be taken there by the said Peers, and to take their votes ; and immediately after such election made and duly examined, to certify the name of the Peer so elected, and to sign and attest the same in the presence of the said Peers the electors, and return such certificate into Our High Court of Chancery of Great Britain : and We strictly charge and command that this Our Royal Proclamation be duly published at the Market Cross, at Edinburgh, and in all the county towns of Scotland, ten days at least before the time hereby appointed for the

meeting of the said Peers to proceed on such election.

Given at Our Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, this twenty-first day of *February*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and in the thirty-fifth year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of *FEBRUARY 23,*
1872.

Foreign Office, February 22, 1872.

NOTIFICATION.

EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received a Telegram, dated February 21, from Henry Howard, Esq., British Agent to the Claims Commission at Washington, stating that all Memorials of British Claimants must be filed by him on or before the 26th of March next.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, the 21st day of *February*, 1872.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that in lieu of the times at present appointed for the attendance of the magistrates at the Hammersmith and Wandsworth Police Courts, the magistrates who shall have been, or shall hereafter be appointed for the said divisions shall attend daily at such respective courts, excepting Sundays, Christmas-day, Good Friday, or any day appointed for a public fast or

thanksgiving ; and that one of the magistrates appointed as aforesaid, shall attend at the Hammersmith Police-court, from ten of the clock in the morning until half-past one of the clock in the afternoon, and longer if (in the discretion of the magistrate) it shall be deemed to be necessary for the dispatch of business, and that one of the said magistrates shall attend at the Wandsworth Police Court from half-past two of the clock in the afternoon, until five of the clock in afternoon, and longer if (in the discretion of the magistrate) it shall be deemed necessary for the dispatch of business.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 21st day of *February*, 1872.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.
His Royal Highness Prince ARTHUR.

Lord President.

Lord Steward.

Mr. Forster.

WHEREAS it would greatly promote the convenience of all Her Majesty's subjects, and others resident or being in Her city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar, if one uniform standard of value there were established ; it is therefore hereby ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that—

1. All Orders in Council, and all Proclamations of Her Majesty and Her predecessors, and of the officer administering the Government of Gibraltar, and his predecessors, fixing the rates at which Spanish and other coins shall circulate in Gibraltar, and ordering the manner in which accounts shall be kept in Gibraltar, are, and each of them is, hereby repealed.

2. The standard of value in Gibraltar shall

henceforth be a certain gold coin of Spain heretofore coined from time to time, and commonly called a doblon d'Isabel, or by whatsoever other denomination the same may, from time to time, be known, and of the fineness and weight described in the Schedule to this Order in Council annexed.

3. The said coin so ordered to be the standard of value in Gibraltar, and the several other Spanish coins not being clipped, pierced, or otherwise disfigured, nor being defaced otherwise than by lawful wear, and being of the denominations and relative proportion each to the other and others of them, and of the metal, fineness, and weight described in the Schedule to this Order in Council annexed, shall, in Gibraltar be a good and valid tender, and shall be the only sufficient tender in payment of duties, fines, forfeitures, penalties, judgments, bonds, bills, or of any sum or sums of money which may be or become due there to Her Majesty, Her heirs, or successors, or to any of Her or their subjects, or to any person whatsoever there, and shall respectively be and may be known and described as Her Majesty's lawful current gold, and silver, and copper coin, within the meaning of the law in force for the time being in Gibraltar.

4. Provided always that no greater number of pieces of the said several coins described in the Schedule to this Order in Council annexed, than the number inserted opposite to each of such coins in the column of the said Schedule, headed "number of pieces of each coin to be a legal tender at such rates," shall be, or be deemed, or taken to be a legal tender, nor shall the bronze coins described in the said Schedule be a legal tender for any sum exceeding one twenty-fifth part of a doblon d'Isabel.

5. Her Majesty, and every person who, if this

Order in Council had not been made and passed would have been entitled to take, have, and receive any sum of money in the currency, and according to the denominations now used in Gibraltar, namely, dollars, reals of Gibraltar, and copper coins called quartos, of which a dollar is estimated to contain about 400 grains of silver of .9 fineness, and 12 such reals, and 192 such copper coins are estimated to be equal to each such dollar, shall be entitled to take, have, and receive and recover the same as follows, but not otherwise :—

For every 24 quartos, 25 cents of an escudo.

For every quarto in every amount less than 24 quartos, 1 cent of an escudo.

6. Subject to the provisos and exceptions hereinafter contained, Her Majesty, in every case whatever in which she would, if this Order in Council had not been made and passed, have been entitled to take, have, receive, and recover from any person in Gibraltar, and every person who, if this Order in Council had not been made and passed, would have been entitled to take, have, receive and recover from Her Majesty in Gibraltar any sum of money assessed in the denominations of the lawful money of Great Britain, whether in either case or any case, or in any of such cases, also assessed in any other denomination or denominations of coin or not, shall be entitled to take, have, receive, and recover the same in Gibraltar, as follows, and not otherwise :—

	Doblon d'Isabel.
For every £1 sterling	·98
And so in proportion for every fraction of £1 sterling, being, or being the multiple of, 1s.	
For the sum of 6d.	·025
For every $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in every amount less than 6d.	·001

7. Provided and excepted that nothing herein contained, shall vary or alter the rate at which payment shall be made at Gibraltar of any sum of money due or payable or to become due or payable by or to Her Majesty's Deputy Postmaster at Gibraltar, under and by virtue of any Act of Parliament, Order in Council, or instructions of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury or Her Postmaster-General.

8. Provided also and excepted that nothing herein contained shall vary or alter, or be deemed or taken to vary or alter, the rate at which payment shall be made in Gibraltar by Her Majesty of any sum of money now due, or which hereafter may become due, under and by virtue of any contract made and entered into in Gibraltar by the proper officer there, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, whereby a rate of payment in the depreciated and unauthorized coins current at the time of the making such contract, was in such contract expressly, or by necessary implication, agreed, unless such contract shall be determinable at the will of Her Majesty and of the person who shall be a party thereto, without notice.

9. Neither shall anything herein contained be deemed or taken to prejudice, vary, alter, annul, or prohibit any contract made or to be made between any subjects of Her Majesty or other persons for the payment of any sum of money or any coin whatsoever agreed between themselves, and being at the time of the making of such contract lawful current coin of Her Majesty, Her heirs or successors, or of any foreign Prince, Power, State, or Potentate, or to annul, prejudice, or derogate from any legal or equitable right in remedy appertaining to such contract or to any breach thereof.

10. It shall be lawful for the Governor, subject, nevertheless, to such general and other instructions for his guidance as he may from time to time receive, to make and pass such ordinances, and to make and publish such proclamations, as to him shall seem necessary for the purpose of preventing the making or circulating in, or introducing into, Gibraltar any false or counterfeit coin whatsoever, or any matter or thing resembling, or apparently intended to resemble, or to pass for any of Her Majesty's lawful current gold, or silver, or copper coin, and to prevent the commission of offences, and to punish offenders against the prerogative of Her Majesty relating to coin, and otherwise to carry this Order in Council into effect.

11. So much of the Sanitary Order in Council, Gibraltar, 1865, as requires that every rate by the said Order in Council authorized should, until the making of byc-laws relating to the currency be made and assessed, at the rate of one or more quart or quarts in every dollar of the net annual value of all premises liable to be assessed and rated, is hereby repealed ; and instead thereof it is hereby ordered that every such rate shall be made and assessed at the rate of five, or some multiple of five millesimas of an escudo in every doblon d'Isabel of such net annual value.

12. This Order in Council shall come into operation and take effect on and from the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

And the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Honourable the Earl Kimberley, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary instructions herein accordingly.

Arthur Helps.

SCHEDULE.

TABLE showing the Coins hereby expressly authorized to be current in Gibraltar, their Metal and Fineness, their relative Rates of Proportion to the Standard of Value, the Number and Pieces of each Coin to be a Legal Tender at such Rates, the Minimum Weight in Troy Grains at which to be a Legal Tender.

Denomination of Coin.	Metal.	Fineness.	Relative Rates of Proportion to the Standard of Value.	Number of Pieces of each Coin to be a Legal Tender at such Rates.	Minimum Weight in Troy Grains at which to be a Legal Tender.
Doblon d'Isabel (the standard of value)	Gold	... .9	1·0	Unlimited	128·7
4 escudos (2 dollars)	"	... .9	.4	10	51·35
2 escudos, coronilla, or gold dollar	"	... .9	.2	10	25·65
2 escudos, peso duro, or hard dollar	"	... .9	.2	10	398·50
Escudo, or half dollar	Silver	... .9	.1	10	199.
2 reals of plate, or 3 (imaginary)	"	... .9			
Gibraltar reals	"	... .898	.05	10	95.

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Denomination of Coin.	Metal.	Fineness.	Relative Rates of Proportion to the Standard of Value	Number of Pieces of each Coin to be a Legal Tender at such Rates.	Minimum Weight in Troy Grains at which to be a Legal Tender.
Real of plate, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ (imaginary)					
Gibraltar reals ...	Silver ...	.898	.025	8	46.
$\frac{1}{2}$ real of plate, or doce ...	, ...	.898	.0125	8	22.
$\frac{1}{4}$ reals vellon, peseta, or peseta of provincial plate ...					
2 reals vellon ...	Silver ...	.898	.04	8	79.50
Real vellon ...	, ...	.81	.02	8	39.75
$\frac{1}{2}$ real vellon ...	, ...	.81	.01	8	19.80
Cuartillo ...	Bronze ...	.95	.005	8	
Doble decima de real ...	, ...	.95	.0025	8	
Decima de real, or centesima de escudo ...	, ...	.95	.001	8	
$\frac{1}{2}$ decima de real, or 5 millesimas de escudo ...	, ...	.95	.0005	8	

In the whole not exceeding the amount of 4 reals vellon in any sum.

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 21st day of *February*, 1872.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to declare that the shipping dues heretofore levied by the Dundee Trinity House shall, so far as the same are not required for the execution of such shipping purposes as had before the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, been executed by means of the same, continue until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and no longer, unless further continued by Order in Council ; and the said dues shall, subject as aforesaid, be applied only for the purposes following that is to say :

1. For the purpose of paying to the persons named in the first schedule annexed hereto, during their respective lives the pensions set forth in the same schedule.
2. For the purpose of paying any pension which may hereafter be lawfully granted to any of the persons named in the second schedule annexed hereto.
3. For the purpose of paying any pension which may hereafter be lawfully granted, in pursuance of the charter of the Dundee Trinity House, to the widows or relatives of any decayed and reduced members admitted into the Incorporation before the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Her Majesty was further pleased to direct that the Dundee Trinity House shall, on or before the seventh day of November, one thousand eight

hundred and seventy-two, furnish to the Board of Trade a full statement of their accounts for the year ended the thirty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, showing all sums received by them, and all payments made by them during such year ; and shall, on or before the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, furnish to the Board of Trade a statement showing :—

1. What pensions (if any) have been lawfully granted during the year one thousand and seventy-two.
 2. Which of the persons named in the first and second schedules annexed hereto are living, and the dates upon which any of them may have died.
 3. Whether any of such persons have left a widow, children, or grandchildren ; and the respective ages of such widow, children, or grandchildren, if any.
-

First SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Order
refers.

(1.) FREE MASTER MEMBERS.

No.	Name.	Age.	Amount of Pension.
			£ s. d.
1	George Lindsay	84	15 15 0
2	James Lyall	79	15 15 0
3	Lanceman Webster ...	86	15 15 0
4	George Banks	78	15 15 0
5	William Lamb	73	15 15 0
6	John White	82	15 15 0
7	William Bell	72	15 15 0
8	James Ireland	73	15 15 0
9	James Young	69	15 15 0
10	James Kilgour	66	15 15 0
11	Thomas White	69	15 15 0
12	Andrew Greig	78	15 15 0
13	George Ambrose	66	15 15 0
14	Robert Tosh	68	15 15 0
15	William T. Anderson ...	64	15 15 0
16	William Gray	64	15 15 0
17	John Dickson	71	15 15 0
18	Thomas Barron	75	15 15 0
19	George Fleming	65	15 15 0
20	John Mitchell	62	15 15 0
21	James Gray	67	15 15 0
22	Alexander C. Webster ...	61	15 15 0
23	Thomas B. Lewis	54	15 15 0
24	David Japp	58	15 15 0
25	Melville Pryde	57	15 15 0
26	John Rodger	60	15 15 0
27	John Henderson	56	15 15 0
28	John Jack	77	15 15 0

(2.) WIDOWS OF FREE MASTER MEMBERS.

No.	Name.	Age.	Amount of Pension.		
			£	s.	d.
29	Mrs. John Young ...	70	11	6	0
30	„ Robert Lithgow ...	86	11	6	0
31	„ William Ferguson ...	70	11	6	0
32	„ Robert Scott ...	65	11	6	0
33	„ William Bennett ...	67	11	6	0
34	„ John Keillor ...	67	11	6	0
35	„ James Berry ...	60	11	6	0
36	„ John Gellatly ...	70	11	6	0
37	„ Peter Lawson ...	65	11	6	0
38	„ James Fyffe ...	69	11	6	0
39	„ William Nicoll ...	72	11	6	0
40	„ George Scott ...	57	11	6	0
41	„ James Stewart ...	58	11	6	0
42	„ George Young ...	61	11	6	0
43	„ George Deuchars ...	68	11	6	0
44	„ Thomas Banks ...	66	11	6	0
45	„ James Caithness ...	60	11	6	0
46	„ David Webster ...	60	11	6	0
47	„ Peter Kennedy ...	80	11	6	0
48	„ John Bridie ...	56	11	6	0
49	„ James Webster ...	79	11	6	0
50	„ William Henderson	59	11	6	0
51	„ Alexander Boyack	48	11	6	0
52	„ Patrick Clark ...	48	11	6	0
53	„ David Davidson ...	70	11	6	0
54	„ George D. Bruce ...	59	11	6	0
55	„ Patrick or Peter Clark	48	11	6	0
56	„ William Ireland ...	66	11	6	0
57	„ John Boyack ...	66	11	6	0
58	„ James Cables ...	61	11	6	0

(2.) WIDOWS OF FREE MASTER MEMBERS—
continued.

No.	Name.	Age.	Amount of Pension.		
			£	s.	d.
59	Mrs. James Patrick	... 53	11	6	0
60	„ James McLeish	... 50	11	6	0
61	„ Daniel Soutar	... 62	11	6	0
62	„ James Kidd	... 62	11	6	0
63	„ Robert Mawer	... 75	11	6	0
64	„ Alexander Japp	... 70	11	6	0
65	„ John Kirkaldy	... 66	11	6	0
66	„ William Lee	... 53	11	6	0
67	„ William Patrick	... 54	11	6	0
68	„ William Mearns	... 72	11	6	0
69	„ Arthur Brown	... 55	11	6	0
70	„ John Peat	... 50	11	6	0
71	„ John Nicoll	... 70	11	6	0
72	„ Charles Wemyss	... 58	11	6	0
73	„ John Robb	... 60	11	6	0
74	„ John F. Walker	... 42	11	6	0
75	„ Leanus W. Duff	... 50	11	6	0
76	„ David Jack	... 70	11	6	0
77	„ William Key	... 65	11	6	0
78	„ David Mitchell	... 68	11	6	0
79	„ James Slurrock	... 45	11	6	0
80	„ Hugh Inglis	... 54	11	6	0
81	„ James Norrie	... 60	11	6	0
82	„ James M. Barron	... 42	11	6	0
83	„ Adam D. Webster	... 70	11	6	0
84	„ Henry Taylor	... 45	11	6	0

(3.) CHILDREN OF FREE MASTER MEMBERS.

No.	Name.	Age.	Amount of Pension.
			£ s. d.
85	Robert Spink's child " Margaret "	60	7 19 6
86	John Colman's child " Thomas "	58	5 17 0
87	George Caithness' child " Agnes "	77	5 17 0
88	David Young's child " Jemima "	15	5 17 0
89	Robert Webster's child " Isabella "	80	5 17 0
90	David Jack's child " David "	58	5 17 0
91	John Phillip's child ...	60	5 17 0

(4.) MATES.

No.	Name.	Age.	Amount of Pension.
			£ s. d.
92	Robert Scott	73	8 15 6
93	James Brown	62	8 15 6
94	David Kidd	59	8 15 6
95	David Greig	59	8 15 6
96	Alexander Barclay ...	56	8 15 6
97	James Kidd	55	8 15 6
98	John David Webster ...	59	8 15 6

(5.) WIDOWS OF MATES.

No.	Name.	Age.	Amount of Pension.
			£ s. d.
99	Mrs. James Leslie ...	68	5 13 0
100	„ John Shepherd	71	5 13 0
101	„ Peter Nucator	73	5 13 0
102	„ David McNab	71	5 13 0
103	„ William Duncan	72	5 13 0
104	„ John Houston	69	5 13 0
105	„ Elizabeth Simpson	66	5 13 0
106	„ Thomas Small	58	5 13 0
107	„ George Webster	70	5 13 0
108	„ William Clark	54	5 13 0
109	„ James Ireland	58	5 13 0
110	„ David Cameron	63	5 13 0
111	„ James Cook ...	61	5 13 0
112	„ James Forsyth	54	5 13 0
113	„ James Kermath	73	5 13 0
114	„ John Ritchie ...	66	5 13 0
115	„ Robert Cooper	67	5 13 0
116	„ Samuel Smith	52	5 13 0
117	„ David Bower ...	56	5 13 0
118	„ David Rollo ...	59	5 13 0
119	„ John Crockatt	49	5 13 0
120	„ Thomas Barclay	54	5 13 0
121	„ John Foreman	78	5 13 0
122	„ George Cumming	70	5 13 0
123	„ John Edwards	46	5 13 0
124	„ Thomas Miller	46	5 13 0
125	„ James Ireland	48	5 13 0
126	„ James Milne ...	57	5 13 0
127	„ William Davidson ...	42	5 13 0
128	„ James Grant ...	46	5 13 0
129	„ Alexander Laing ...	70	5 13 0
130	„ George Crammond	66	5 13 0
131	„ Peter L. Low...	52	5 13 0

(6.) CHARITIES.

		£	s.	d.
Margaret Foreman	... ...	4	4	0
Isabella Scott	... ...	5	12	0
Margaret Kincaid	... ...	5	12	0

Second SCHEDULE to which the foregoing
Order refers.

(1.) FREE MASTERS.

1. William Adamson.
2. James Anderson.
3. James Cappon.
4. Thomas Cappon.
5. Thomas Cook.
6. John Cumming.
7. Thomas Fraser.
8. David Foreman.
9. Alexander O'Greig.
10. John Gregory.
11. David Gillespie.
12. John Greig.
13. James Martin.
14. J. W. Melville.
15. James McGregor.
16. James Ogilvy.
17. David Pryde.
18. James Ratbray.
19. David Simpson.
20. George Thoms.
21. George Taylor.
22. W. O. Taylor.
23. George Welch.
24. George C. White.
25. William Young.
26. William Barron.
27. James Matthew Banks.
28. John Moir Cochrane.
29. David Cumming.

- 30. William Coleman.
- 31. Charles Duncan.
- 32. Thomas W. Fyffe.
- 33. Thomas Herald.
- 34. John Kennedy.
- 35. George Kidd, junr.
- 36. William Kilgour.
- 37. Peter Myles.
- 38. William Ovenstone.
- 39. David Peters.
- 40. William Speedy.
- 41. George White.

(2.) MATES who joined the Incorporation prior to the 15th day of March, 1861, not yet made free, but some of whom may ultimately become Free Masters.

- 42. David Smart Archibald.
- 43. Andrew Anderson.
- 44. Fleming Bishop.
- 45. William Clark.
- 46. William Duncan.
- 47. James Ewing.
- 48. George Keay.
- 49. John Key.
- 50. John Ogilvy.
- 51. George Oswald.
- 52. William Small.

. (3.) WIDOWS OF FREE MASTERS.

- 53. Mrs. William Ogilvy Taylor.
- 54. ,,, William Clark.

(4.) WIDOW OF MATE.

- 55. Mrs. Henry Blyth.



*Colonial Office, Downing Street,
February 23, 1872.*

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Order :—

Charles Cowper, Esq., C.M.G., late First Minister of the Government of New South Wales, and now Agent-General in England for that Colony.

George Frederic Verdon, Esq., C.B., late Treasurer of the Colony of Victoria, and now Agent-General in England for that Colony.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Order :—

William Fitzherbert, Esq., late Colonial Treasurer of the Colony of New Zealand.

Julius Vogel, Esq., Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster-General for the Colony of New Zealand.

Stephen Walcott, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Colonial Land and Emigration.

Downing Street, February 22, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Edward Frere and Victor Alexander Williamson, Esqrs., Barristers-at-Law, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to enquire into the condition of the Indian Labourers in the Island of Mauritius.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Nicholas Darnell Davis, Esq., to be Secretary to the aforesaid Commissioners.

Foreign Office, February 13, 1872.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint George Glynn Petre, Esq., now Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Berlin, to be Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the King of Wurtemberg.

Whitehall, February 12, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Ralph Bradford, of Angerton, in the parish of Hartburn, in the county of Northumberland, Esquire, formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's Army, second but only surviving son and heir of Sir Thomas Bradford, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, General of the Forces, and Colonel of the IVth (The King's Own) Regiment of Foot, by Dame Mary Ann, his wife, daughter of James Atkinson, late of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Esquire, all deceased, Her Royal licence and authority that he may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of Ralph Atkinson, of Angerton, and of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne aforesaid, Merchant, deceased, henceforth assume and use the surname of Atkinson, in lieu of that of Bradford, and bear the arms of Atkinson only; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

(C. 193.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
February 22, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copies of Notices of the Spanish Government, stating that vessels which have sailed from Revel after the 26th ultimo will, on their arrival in Spanish ports, be sent to a foul lazaret, and that vessels which have left Fernando Po subsequently to the 9th December last will be considered clean, subject to the conditions prescribed in the 40th reformed article of the Health Laws.

(C. 194.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
February 22, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copies of Notices issued by the Portuguese Government, declaring the Port of Pernambuco infected with Yellow Fever since the 31st December last, and the Ports of Prussia in the Baltic, and Rotterdam free from Cholera Morbus.

(C. 195-196.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
February 22, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received information, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the five days' quarantine maintained at Greek Ports, on arrivals from Constantinople and Salonica, was suppressed on the

5th instant, and that the Greek authorities now admit to free pratique vessels from all the ports of Russia and the Ottoman Empire, with the exception of S. Jean d'Acre.

(C. 197.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
February 22, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Trinidad, reporting that in consequence of the prevalence of Cholera at Halifax, Nova Scotia, he had, on the 6th ultimo, declared that port to be an infected place, and that vessels coming therefrom would accordingly be subjected to quarantine.

(C. 205-206.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
February 22, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copies of Decrees of the Italian Government, admitting to free pratique, on their arrival in Italian Ports, vessels which have left Constantinople and its vicinity, Galatz, and all ports on the shores of the Danube, on or after the 1st instant, and the coast of Syria and the Island of Cyprus since the 5th instant, with clean bills of health, and no cases of Cholera having occurred during the voyage. A further Decree revokes the Ordinance of the 26th September last, as regards vessels which have left Turkish ports between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean since the 1st instant, arriving under similar conditions.

War Office, Pall Mall,

23rd February, 1872.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Sub-Lieutenant

Robert John Abdy, from 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Harran, promoted. Dated 24th February, 1872.

William Edward Ker Fox, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant John Dalton, retired. Dated 24th February, 1872.

5th Dragoon Guards, Frederick Augustus Croft-Amcotts, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice Abdy, moved to the 4th Dragoon Guards. Dated 24th February, 1872.

6th Dragoon Guards, Sub-Lieutenant Francis Ingram Main retires from the Service. Dated 24th February, 1872.

Thomas Cole Porter, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. W. Graham, promoted. Dated 24th February, 1872.

2nd Dragoons, Captain John Stansfeld, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th February, 1872.

Francis Maitland Philips, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice R. R. F. Campbell, whose appointment on 29th October, 1871, has been cancelled. Dated 24th February, 1872.

3rd Hussars, Lieutenant Henry Willoughby Trevelyan retires from the Service, receiving the value of a Cornetcy. Dated 24th February, 1872.

6th Dragoons, Duncan Matheson, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant Froom, promoted. Dated 24th February, 1872.

19th Hussars, Lieutenant G. C. Buller Taylor

retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th February, 1872.

20th Hussars, Paymaster and Honorary Captain Charles Loder retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 22nd February, 1872.

Royal Artillery.

To be Colonels-Commandant.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Alexander, K.C.B. (late Bengal), vice General Sir Alexander Lindsay, K.C.B., deceased. Dated 21st January, 1872.

Major-General Sir John St. George, K.C.B., vice General F. R. Chesney, deceased. Dated 31st January, 1872.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant - Colonel and Brevet-Colonel James Young (late Bengal), vice E. Kaye, C.B., removed as a General Officer. Dated 21st January, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Augustus Frederick Francis Lennox, vice W. J. Smythe, removed as a General Officer. Dated 31st January, 1872.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Captain and Brevet Major Harry Vince Timbrell (late Bengal), vice Brevet Colonel Young, promoted. Dated 21st January, 1872.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lynch Talbot, vice Brevet Colonel Lennox, promoted. Dated 31st January, 1872.

To be Captains.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thomas Arbuthnot, from the Supernumerary

- List, vice C. F. Cockburn, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st January, 1872.
- Second Captain Minto Elliot (late Bengal), vice Brevet Major Timbrell, promoted. Dated 21st January, 1872.
- Second Captain Henry Webster Shakerley, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot, promoted. Dated 14th February, 1872.

To be Second Captains.

- Lieutenant Edward Francis Chapman (late Bengal), vice Elliot, promoted. Dated 21st January, 1871.
- Second Captain Cornwall Henry Campbell (late Bombay), from temporary half-pay, vice M. C. Newall, placed on the Seconded List. Dated 29th January, 1872.
- Lieutenant George Augustus Noyes, vice Shakerley, promoted. Dated 14th February, 1872.
- Sergeant-Major Edmund Simons, to be Quartermaster, vice J. R. Thomson, deceased. Dated 24th February, 1872.
- Second Captain Newson Dunnell Garrett (late Bengal), on the Seconded List, retires on permanent half-pay. Dated 24th February, 1872.

In consequence of the death, on the 30th January, 1872, of General F. R. Chesney, the dates of promotion of the undermentioned Officers are altered as follows, viz. :—

- Captain R. C. W. Campbell to the 31st January, 1872.
- Captain T. Van Straubenzee to the 1st February, 1872.
- Second Captain C. W. Townsend to the 31st January, 1872.
- 7th Foot, Surgeon Thomas Carey, having completed 20 years' full pay service, to be Surgeon-

Major, under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870. Dated 31st January, 1872.

10th Foot, Captain Spencer Edward Orr, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice J. Carr, retired. Dated 17th February, 1872.

14th Foot, Edward Hogarth Molesworth (Queen's Cadet) to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Dudley Raymond, retired. Dated 24th February, 1872.

17th Foot, Lieutenant John G. Anderson to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Watson, promoted. Dated 24th February, 1872.

24th Foot, Lieutenant George Vaughan Wardell to be Captain, vice R. Upcher, made Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant to the 4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps. Dated 10th February, 1872.

36th Foot, Quartermaster-Sergeant John William Henry Riley to be Quartermaster, vice John Bryant, deceased. Dated 24th February, 1872.

37th Foot, Lieutenant James Beverley Lynch has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 5th January, 1872.

44th Foot, Robert Castel Sherrard, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Davies, retired. Dated 24th February, 1872.

60th Foot, Paymaster and Honorary Major Robert C. Streatfeild retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 1st February, 1872.

62nd Foot, Lieutenant Frederick Drummond Battye receives the value of an Ensigncy, on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Date 24th February, 1872.

Lieutenant James F. Carthew receives the value 1872.

of an Ensigny, on transfer to the India Staff Corps. Dated 24th February, 1872.

69th Foot, The Christian names of Lieutenant Butler, who was appointed Adjutant in the Gazette of the 16th February, 1872, are *Charles Henry Somerset*, and not as then stated.

73rd Foot, Lieutenant George Day Maybury retires from the Service, reeeiving the value of an Ensigny. Dated 24th February, 1872.

97th Foot, Captain John A. Lindsey Bucknall retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th February, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant Franeis E. Kerr retires from the Serviee, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th February, 1872.

Staff Surgeon Henry Alexander Gogarty, M.B., to be Surgeon, vice John By Cole Reade, who exchanges. Dated 24th February, 1872.

Medical Department, Surgeon John By Cole Reade, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Staff Surgeon, vиее Henry Alexander Gogarty, M.B., who exehanges. Dated 24th February, 1872.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon John Henry Beath, M.D.; to be Staff Surgeon, vice Staff Surgeon-Major Edward William Bawtree, M.D., who retires upon half-pay. Dated 24th February, 1872.

Half-Pay, Captain Thomas George O'Donoghue Hervey, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Major. Dated 24th February, 1872.

BREVET.

Staff Surgeon-Major Edward William Bawtree, M.D., who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 24th February, 1872.

Conductor B. D. Hayes, Unattached List, Bengal Army, First Class Barrack Master, Umballa, to have the honorary rank of Ensign. Dated 24th February, 1872.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Sir Alexander Lindsay, K.C.B., Colonel-Commandant Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, on the 20th January, 1872 :—

Lieutenant-General Francis Frankland Whinyates, Colonel-Commandant Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be General. Dated 21st January, 1872.

Major-General John Fordyce, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 21st January, 1872.

Colonel Edward Kaye, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to the 21st January, 1872.

Major Lewis J. F. Jones, half-pay, late Dépôt Battalion, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 21st January, 1872.

Captain William Henry, Coast Brigade, Royal Artillery, to be Major. Dated 21st January, 1872.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of General F. R. Chesney, Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, on the 30th of January, 1872 :—

Lieutenant-General Sir William Bell, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, to be General. Dated 31st January, 1872.

Major-General Robert Fitzgerald Crawford, Colonel-Commandant Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 31st January, 1872.

Colonel William James Smythe, Royal Artillery,

to be Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to the 31st January, 1872.

Major James Thomas Craster, half-pay, late 38th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 31st January, 1872.

Captain Richard Brennan, half-pay, of the late Land Transport Corps, Camp Quartermaster at Aldershot, to be Major. Dated 31st January, 1872.

The Commission as Major-General of Major-General George Sandham, retired full pay, Royal Artillery, to be antedated to the 6th March, 1868.

In consequence of the promotion of Major-General R. F. Crawford, the undermentioned Officers, who retired from the Royal Artillery as Lieutenant-Colonels on full-pay prior to the 3rd November, 1854, to be promoted as follows; viz.:—

Major-General Charles Herriek Burnaby to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 31st January, 1872.

Major-General John Geddes Walker to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 31st January, 1872.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major-General W. F. Beaton, Bengal Infantry, on the 4th February, 1872:—

Brevet-Colonel Thomas Hooke Pearson, C.B., from Major Unattached, to be Major-General, Dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 5th February, 1872.

Captain and Brevet Major Henry Bradley Roberts, Royal Marine Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 5th February, 1872.

Captain Benjamin Bousfield Herrick, Royal Marines, to be Major. Dated 5th February, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

Captain Augustus Henry Carr Hamilton, late Royal Artillery, has been permitted to commute his annuity. Dated 26th January, 1872.

Admiralty, 20th February, 1872.

In consequence of the death of Rear-Admiral James H. Cockburn, the following promotion has this day taken place :—

Captain Henry Schank Hillyar, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 11th instant.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 5th February, 1872, the undermentioned Officer has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date :—

Sub-Lieutenant Francis H. Hemery.

Admiralty, 21st February, 1872.

The Reverend Stephen Swetenham Browne has this day been appointed Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Captain William Rae Rolland, C.B., has been this day placed on the Retired List of his rank.
Lieutenant Edward A. Liardet has been this day placed on the Retired List of his rank.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Assistant-Surgeons in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 30th September, 1871 :—

Frederick Alcock Nixon.
 Isaac Henry Anderson, M.D.
 Charles Pierce Downey Chittenden.
 Charles Davidson, M.B.
 William Berkeley Drew.
 William Henry Elmes.
 Charles Edward Gray, M.B.
 Charles Feltham.
 William Rogerson White, M.B.
 Richard Gavin Brown, M.B.
 James McCarthy, M.D.
 William Congreve Sandys.
 George James Gray.
 Henry Mark Levinge, M.B.
 Ralph Westropp Brereton.
 James Simms.
 James Donovan.

Admiralty, 22nd February, 1872.

The undermentioned Officer has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 20th instant :—

Walter Thomas Fry.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Buckingham.

Richard Rose, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.
 Dated 16th February, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain W. Harrison in the Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia. Dated 31st January, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland.

Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant James Granville Sharp to be Captain, vice Harrison, resigned. Dated 31st January, 1872.

Thomas Currie, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Sharp, promoted. Dated 31st January, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ayr.

Prince Regent's Royal Regiment of Ayr and Wigtown Militia.

Lieutenant James Wilson Moncreiff to be Captain, vice Cooper, promoted. Dated 2nd August, 1871.

William Maitland to be Lieutenant, vice Moncreiff, promoted. Dated 9th August, 1871.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop..

Shropshire Regiment of Militia.

Lieutenant E. M. Wakeman to be Captain, vice Mogg, deceased. Dated 17th February, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Captain Henry Doherty and Lieutenant Robert Follett Synge in the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Benjamin Huntsman in the 1st West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City of York, and County of the same or Ainsty of York.

5th Regiment of West York Militia.

Harry Monins Hartcup, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Dated 3rd February, 1872.

Thomas Lionel Bradshaw, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Dated 17th February, 1872.

Treasury, February 22, 1872.

The Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, hereby give notice, that the following situations in the office of the said Lords are withdrawn from Schedule A, and are added to Schedule B, of the Order in Council of 4th June, 1870, viz. :—

The situation of Temporary Inspector of Schools, and the situation of Temporary Examiner.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of FEBRUARY 27,
1872.*

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace,
February 26, 1872.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that The Queen will hold a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday, the 12th of March next, at three o'clock.

REGULATIONS

TO BE OBSERVED AT THE QUEEN'S DRAWING
ROOM AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

By Her Majesty's Command.

The Ladies, who propose to attend Her Majesty's Drawing Room, at Buckingham Palace, are requested to bring with them two large cards, with their names *clearly written* thereon, one to be left with the Queen's Page in Attendance, and the other to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, who will announce the name to The Queen.

PRESENTATIONS.

Any Lady who proposes to be presented to The Queen must leave at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, *before twelve o'clock*, two clear days before the Drawing Room, a card with her name written thereon, and with the name of the Lady by whom she is to be presented. In order to carry out the existing regulation, that no presentation can be made at a Drawing Room excepting by a Lady actually attending that Court, it is also necessary that an intimation from the Lady who is to make the presentation, of her intention to be present, should accompany the presentation card above referred to, which will be submitted to The Queen for Her Majesty's approbation. It is Her Majesty's Command that no presentations shall be made at the Drawing Room, except in accordance with the above regulations.

It is particularly requested, that in every case the names be *very distinctly written* upon the cards to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, in order that there may be no difficulty in announcing them to The Queen.

It is not expected that Gentlemen will present themselves at Drawing Rooms, except in attendance on the Ladies of their families.

Any Gentleman who under these circumstances should desire to be presented to The Queen, will observe the same regulations as are in force for Her Majesty's Levees.

The State apartments will be open for the reception of Company coming to Court at two o'clock.

SYDNEY,
Lord Chamberlain.

AT the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*,
the 21st day of *February*, 1872.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.
His Royal Highness Prince ARTHUR.

Lord President.
Lord Steward.
Mr. Forster.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the 6th and 7th years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to remove Doubts as to the Exercise of Power and Jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers Countries and places out of Her Majesty's Dominions, and to render the same more effectual," it is, amongst other things, enacted that it is and shall be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty now hath, or may at any time hereafter have, within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty

had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory:

And whereas Her Majesty hath by sufferance power and jurisdiction over her own subjects in the States and Territories hereinafter named:

And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the due and effectual exercise of such power and jurisdiction:

1. Now, therefore, in pursuance and by virtue of the said recited Act of Parliament, Her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Her Majesty's Consul or Consuls appointed to the places hereinafter named, shall have full power and authority to carry into effect, and to enforce by the means and in the manner hereinafter mentioned and provided, the observance of the stipulations of any Treaty, Convention, or Agreement, or of any Regulations appended to any Treaty, Convention, or Agreement now existing, or which may hereafter be made between Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and the Chief or Chiefs of any of the territories situate upon the Old Calabar, Bonny, Cameroons, New Calabar, Brass, Opobo, Nun, and Benin Rivers, or of any part of the said territories; and to make and to enforce, by fine, banishment, or imprisonment, Rules and Regulations for the observance of the stipulations of any such Treaty, Convention or Agreement, and for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the said territories.

2. And it is further ordered that a copy of all such Rules and Regulations made by the said Consul shall forthwith be affixed, and kept affixed and exhibited in some conspicuous place in the public office of the said Consul, and at the respective Courts of Equity, and that printed

copies of the said Rules and Regulations shall, as soon as possible, be provided by the said Consul, and sold at a price not exceeding four shillings for each copy ; and for the purpose of convicting any person offending against the said Rules and Regulations, and for all other purposes of law whatsoever, a printed copy of the said Rules and Regulations, certified under the hand of the said Consul to be a true copy thereof, shall be taken as conclusive evidence of such Rules and Regulations and all things therein respectively contained, and no penalty shall be incurred or shall be enforced for the breach of any such Rules and Regulations to be hereafter made, until the same shall have been so affixed and exhibited for one calendar month in the public office of the Consul: Provided always, that any such Rule or Regulation made by Her Majesty's Consul, and to be enforced by a penalty, shall, before the first day on which the same shall be so affixed or exhibited, be transmitted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for allowance or disallowance ; and if any such Rule or Regulation shall be disallowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the same shall cease to have effect from the receipt by the Consul of such disallowance ; nevertheless, the Consul shall not be liable to be proceeded against in any of Her Majesty's Courts in regard to any act done by him under such Rule or Regulation previously to the receipt by such Consul of its disallowance.

3. And it is further ordered that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul as aforesaid, upon information or upon the complaint of any person that a British subject has violated any of the stipulations of any Treaty, Convention, or Agreement, or of any Regulations appended to any Treaty, Convention or Agreement between

Her Majesty and the Chief or Chiefs of any of the States aforesaid, or has disregarded or infringed any of the Rules or Regulations for the observance of the stipulations of any such Treaty, Convention, or Agreement, affixed and exhibited according to the provisions of the next preceding Article of this Order, to summon before him the accused person, and to receive evidence and to examine witnesses on oath, as to the guilt or innocence of such person in regard to the offence laid to his charge, and to award such penalty of fine or banishment against any person convicted of an offence against any such Treaty, Convention, or Agreement, or appended Regulations, or against the said Rules and Regulations as may be specified therein respectively ; and any charge against a British subject for a breach of any such Treaty, Convention, or Agreement, or appended Regulations, or for a breach of such Rules and Regulations for the observance of any such Treaty, shall be heard and determined by the Consul without Assessors : Provided always, that in no case shall the penalty to be incurred by a breach of such Rules and Regulations exceed 100*l.*, or banishment for three months.

4. And it is further ordered that any charge against a British subject for a breach of Rules and Regulations other than those relating to the observance of Treaties shall, in like manner, be heard and determined by Her Majesty's Consul ; and in all cases in which the penalty shall not exceed 40*l.*, or banishment for one calendar month, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days, the Consul shall hear and determine the charge summarily without the aid of Assessors ; but where a penalty attached to a breach of the Rules and Regulations other than those relating to the observance of Treaties shall

amount to more than 40*l.*, or to banishment for more than one month, or imprisonment for more than fourteen days, the Consul, before he shall proceed to hear the charge, shall summon two disinterested British subjects of good repute, being members of a Court of Equity, as hereinafter provided (see Section 5), to sit with him as Assessors, which Assessors, however, shall have no authority to decide on the innocence or guilt of the person charged, or on the amount of fine or punishment to be awarded to him on conviction, but it shall rest with the Consul to decide on the guilt or innocence of the person charged, and on the amount of fine or punishment to be awarded to him: Provided always, that in no case shall the penalty to be attached to a breach of Rules and Regulations other than those for the observance of Treaties exceed 100*l.*, or banishment for more than three calendar months, or imprisonment for more than twenty-one days; and provided further, that in the event of the said Assessors, or either of them, dissenting from the conviction of the party charged, or from the penalty of fine or other punishment awarded to him by the Consul, the Consul shall take a note of such dissent, with the grounds thereof, and shall require good and sufficient security for the appearance of the person convicted at a future time, in order to undergo his sentence or receive his discharge; and in default of such security being given, it shall be lawful for the Consul to cause the person to be detained in custody until such security is given; and the Consul shall, with as little delay as possible, report his decision with all the particulars of the case, together with the dissent of the Assessors, or either of them, and the grounds for their dissent, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who shall have authority

to confirm or vary or reverse the decision of the Consul as to him may seem fit.

5. And it is further ordered that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to reorganise within the territories aforesaid, the local Courts, known as the Courts of Equity, appointed for the settlement, by permission of the Consul, of trading disputes between British subjects or between British traders and natives, such Courts of Equity to be composed of British agents and traders at the place where the Court is established, and out of their members to supply the Assessors required to assist the Consul in the trial of more important cases; and the Consul is hereby empowered carefully to lay down Regulations for the guidance of such Courts, whose decisions shall, after being submitted to and sanctioned by the Consul, be deemed and taken to be the decision of Her Majesty's Consul in such trading dispute or cause of litigation, and shall have the like effect and operation, and shall be entered and recorded as such, and shall be final and conclusive, and shall not be open to appeal: Provided always, and it is hereby ordered, that every British agent or trader, residing within any of the territories aforesaid, who shall, upon requisition from the Consul, refuse to be enrolled as a member of the Court of Equity established at the place where he resides, shall, so long as he continue to refuse, forfeit his right to protection, as a British subject, in respect to any suit, dispute, or difficulty in which he may have been or may be engaged or involved within the territories aforesaid, so long as he refuses to enrol himself as a member of such Court.

6. And it is further ordered, that all suits, disputes, differences, and causes of litigation of a civil nature arising between British subjects within the territories aforesaid, shall be heard and deter-

mined by Her Majesty's Consul, or in his absence and with the consent of the parties to the suit, by the local Court of Equity, whose decision must, however, in all cases be submitted to the Consul for his final sanction before it can be carried into effect.

7. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul, or for the Court of Equity, but subject to the sanction of the Consul, in like manner to hear and determine any suit of a civil nature arising within the territories aforesaid between a British subject and a subject of the native Chief or Chiefs, or a subject or citizen of any other Foreign State or Government in amity with Her Majesty: Provided always that the native or other foreigner who may be party to such suit, either as Complainant or Defendant, shall have consented to submit to the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Consul or of the Court of Equity, and will give sufficient security that he will abide by his decision, and will pay such expenses as the Consul or Court shall adjudge.

8. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to summon not less than two, and not more than four, disinterested British subjects of good repute, being members of a Court of Equity as hereinbefore provided, to sit with him as Assessors at the hearing of any suit, dispute, difference, or cause of litigation whatever of a civil nature brought before him for decision; and in case the sum sought to be recovered shall exceed 100*l.*, such suit shall not be heard by the Consul without Assessors, if within a reasonable time such Assessors can be procured: but the Assessors aforesaid shall have no authority to decide on the merits of such suit; but in the event of such Assessors, or any of them, dissenting from the

decision of the Consul, the Consul shall enter the fact of such dissent and the grounds thereof in the Minutes of the Proceedings.

9. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to enforce his decision, or that of the Court of Equity composed as aforesaid, when sanctioned by him, in favour of or against a British subject in a civil suit, dispute, difference, or cause of litigation, by distress and sale.

10. And it is further ordered, that Her Majesty's Consul shall have power in any suit or proceedings before him, to examine on oath, or in such form and with such ceremonies as the witness may declare to be binding on his conscience, any witness who may appear before him, and shall have power, on the application of any party in such suit, to issue a compulsory order for the attendance of any British subject being within the territories aforesaid, who may be competent to give evidence in such suit; and any British subject who shall have been duly served with any such compulsory order, and with a reasonable notice of the day of hearing of such suit, and upon his fair and just expenses of appearing as a witness having been paid or tendered to him by the party at whose application he shall have been ordered to attend, shall, on his wilful default to appear as a witness at the hearing of such suit, be punished with a fine not exceeding 20*l.*, or with banishment for a term not exceeding thirty days, at the discretion of the said Consul.

11. Every witness, being a British subject, so examined on oath before the Consul, who shall in any such examination give wilfully false testimony, may be convicted of and punished by the said Consul for the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

12. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to promote the settlement of any civil suit, dispute, difference, or cause of litigation, by amicable agreement between the parties; and, with the consent of the several parties, to refer the decision of a suit or contention to the local Court of Equity composed as aforesaid, acting as Arbitrators, and to take security from the parties that they will be bound by the result of such arbitration; and the award of such Arbitrators shall be, to all intents and purposes, deemed and taken to be a judgment or sentence of Her Majesty's Consul in such civil suit, dispute, difference, or cause of litigation, and shall be entered and recorded as such, and shall have the like effect and operation, and shall be enforced accordingly, and shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes, and shall not be open to appeal, unless the same shall, within a reasonable time, have been ordered by the Consul to be set aside, on the ground that it is not final, or is defective, or that the Arbitrators have exceeded their authority, or have been guilty of misconduct in the matter.

13. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to cause to be apprehended and brought before him any British subject who may be charged with having committed any crime or offence within the territories aforesaid; and such Consul shall thereupon proceed with all convenient speed to inquire of the same, and for such purpose shall have power to examine on oath, or in such form and with such ceremony as the witness shall declare to be binding on his conscience, any witness who may appear before him to prove the charge, and also shall have power to compel any British subject being within the territories aforesaid, who may be competent to give evidence as to the guilt or

innocence of the party so charged, to appear and give evidence, and to punish the wilful default of any such person to appear and give evidence, after reasonable notice of the day of the hearing of such charge, by fine or other punishment, in like manner as is provided in Article 10 of this Order, and shall examine every such witness in the presence and hearing of the party accused, and shall afford the party accused all reasonable facility for cross-examining such witness, and shall cause the deposition of every such witness to be reduced to writing, and the same to be read over and, if necessary, explained to the party accused, together with any other evidence that may have been urged against him during the course of the inquiry, and shall require such accused party to defend himself against the charge brought against him, and, if necessary, advise him of the legal effect of any voluntary confession, and shall take the evidence upon oath or in such form and with such ceremony as the witness shall declare to be binding on his conscience, of any witness whom the accused party may tender to be examined in his defence; and every witness, being a British subject, so examined as aforesaid who shall upon any such occasion give wilfully false testimony, may be convicted of and punished for the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury; and when the case has been fully inquired into, and the innocence or guilt of the person accused has been established to the satisfaction of the Consul, the Consul, as the case may be, shall either discharge the party accused from custody if satisfied of his innocence, or proceed to pass sentence on him if satisfied of his guilt; and it shall be lawful for the Consul, having inquired of, tried, and determined in the manner aforesaid any charge which may be brought before him, to award to the party convicted any amount of punishment not exceeding

a fine of 40*l.*, or banishment for one calendar month, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

14. And it is further ordered that, if the crime or offence whereof any person, being a British subject, may be accused before Her Majesty's Consul as aforesaid, shall appear to such Consul to be of such a nature as, if proved, would not be adequately punished by the infliction of such punishment as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such Consul to summon not less than two, or not more than four, disinterested British subjects of good repute, being members of a Court of Equity as hereinbefore provided, to sit with him as Assessors for inquiring of, trying, and determining the charges against such person ; and the Consul, when he shall try anysuch charge with the assistance of Assessors as aforesaid, shall, if he is himself convinced of the guilt of the party accused, have power to award any amount of punishment not exceeding a fine of 200*l.* or banishment for twelve calendar months, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding twenty-one days, and the Assessors aforesaid shall have no authority to decide on the innocence or guilt of the party accused, or on the amount of punishment to be awarded to him on conviction ; but, in the event of the said Assessors, or any of them, dissenting from the conviction of, or from the amount of punishment awarded to, the accused party, the Assessors or Assessor so dissenting shall be authorized to record in the minutes of the proceedings the grounds on which they or he may so dissent, and the Consul shall forthwith report to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the fact of such dissent, and of its having been so recorded in the minutes of the proceedings, and shall, as soon as possible, lay before him copies of the whole of the depositions and proceedings, with the dissent of the Assessor or As-

sessors recorded therein, with the grounds thereof ; and it shall be lawful thereupon for Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by warrant under his hand and seal addressed to the Consul, to confirm, or vary or remit altogether, as to the said Secretary of State may seem fit, the sentence and punishment awarded to the party accused, and such Consul shall give immediate effect to the injunction of any such warrant : Provided always, that in any case in which the Assessor or Assessors shall dissent from the conviction of, or from the amount of punishment awarded to the accused party, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to take good and sufficient bail from the accused party to appear and undergo the punishment awarded to him, provided the same or any portion thereof be confirmed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which punishment so confirmed shall commence and take effect from the day on which the decision of the Court shall be notified to the party accused.

15. And in order more effectually to repress crimes and offences on the part of British subjects within the territories aforesaid, it is further ordered, that it shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to order by writing under his hand and seal any British subject who shall have been twice convicted before him of any crime and offence, and punished for the same, and who, after execution of the sentence of the Consul, on any second conviction, shall not be able to find good and sufficient security to the satisfaction of the Consul for his future good behaviour, or who, having been sent out of any of the aforesaid territories, under any sentence, shall during such sentence return, to be sent out of his Consular District ; and to this end the Consul shall have power and authority, as soon as may be practicable

after execution of the sentence on such second conviction, to give notice to any such twice-convicted party, or any person so returning as aforesaid that he must leave his Consular District under penalty of a fine not exceeding 100*l.*, such fine to be increased, or a punishment not exceeding twenty-one days' imprisonment awarded, at the discretion of the Consul, in the event of the party refusing to obey such notice.

16. And it is further ordered that, in any case in which any British subject shall be accused before Her Majesty's Consul of the crime of arson, or housebreaking, or cutting and maiming, or stabbing or wounding, or of any assault endangering life, or of wilfully causing any bodily injury dangerous to life, or of wilful or corrupt perjury, or of engaging in or being accessory to the purchase or sale of slaves, or of having slaves illegally in his possession, or of theft, the proceedings before the Consul shall be carried on with the aid of Assessors convened in the manner aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the Consul, if to him it shall seem fit, to order by writing under his hand and seal any person convicted before him of any of the crimes or offences aforesaid, over and above any fine or other punishment which may be awarded to such person, to be sent out of the Consular District for such time as to him shall seem meet, in the manner pointed out in the next preceding Article of this Order, notwithstanding the crime laid to the charge of such person may be the first of which he has been convicted before the Consul.

17. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul within the territories aforesaid, upon information laid before him by one or more credible witnesses that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that any British subject is about to commit a breach of the public

peace within any of the territories aforesaid, to cause such British subject to be brought before him, and to require such British subject to give sufficient security to keep the peace; and in the event of any British subject being convicted of, and punished for, a breach of the peace, to cause such British subject, after he shall undergone the punishment which may have been awarded to him by the Consul, to find security for his good behaviour; and in the event of any British subject who may be required as aforesaid to give sufficient security to keep the peace, or to find security for his good behaviour, being unable or wilfully omitting to do so, then and in any such case it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to give notice to such British subject to leave his Consular District, in the manner pointed out in Article 15 of this Order.

18. And it is further ordered, that in all cases in which a British subject shall have been sent out of any of the territories aforesaid, or out of the Consular District, as provided in the three next preceding Articles of this Order, the Consul sending him out shall forthwith report such act of banishment, with the grounds of his decision thereon, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

19. And it is further ordered, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul to cause to be apprehended and brought before him any British subject who may be charged with smuggling or importing into his Consular District any goods whereon any duty shall be charged or payable to the recognized Chief or Chiefs of any of the territories aforesaid, with the intent to evade the payment of such duty, or any goods the importation whereof shall be prohibited by the said Chief or Chiefs, or by Her Majesty's Consul; and such Consul shall thereupon proceed with all conve-

nient speed to inquire into the same on oath or solemn affirmation, and to hear the witnesses on both sides, with like powers and in like manner in all respects as is provided by Article 10 of this Order. And it shall be lawful for the Consul, having inquired into and heard the said charge, to determine the same, and if he shall find the party guilty, if the charge against him shall be of importing into the said dominions prohibited goods, then to award him to pay a fine not exceeding treble the value of the said goods at the current price of the day ; and if the charge shall be of smuggling or importing goods with intent to evade the payment of duty as aforesaid, then to award him to pay a fine not exceeding treble the amount of duties leviable thereon, and in case of non-payment of any such fine or fines to award him a corresponding punishment : Provided always, that no British subject charged only with importing prohibited goods shall be apprehended, unless and until he shall have had one week's notice to appear and answer the charge, and shall have refused, failed, or omitted so to appear.

20. And it is further ordered, that in cases of common assault it shall be lawful for the Consul before whom the complaint is made, or in his absence, for the members of the Local Court of Equity, composed as aforesaid, to promote reconciliation between the parties, and to suffer compensation and amends to be made, and the proceedings thereby to be finally stayed.

21. And it is further ordered, that a minute of the proceedings in every case heard and determined before the Consul or before a Court of Equity in pursuance of this Order, shall be carefully drawn up, and be signed by the Consul ; or, if he should not have been present at the sitting of the Court, shall be sent to him for his

sanction and signature, and shall, in cases where the Assessors are present, be open for the inspection of such Assessors and for their signature, if they therein shall concur; and every such minute, together with the depositions of the witnesses, shall be preserved in the public office of the said Consul.

22. And it is further ordered, that save and except as regards offences committed by British subjects against the stipulations of any Treaties, Conventions, or Agreements between Her Majesty and the Chief or Chiefs of the territories specified in Article 1, or against any Rules and Regulations for the observance of the stipulations of such Treaties, Conventions, or Agreements duly affixed and exhibited, according to the provisions of Article 2 of this Order, or against any Rules and Regulations for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects within the territories aforesaid, or against this Order, no act done by a British subject within the said Islands shall by Her Majesty's Consul be deemed and taken to be a crime or misdemeanour, or offence rendering the person committing it amenable to punishment, which, if done within any part of Her Majesty's dominions, would not by a Court of Justice having criminal jurisdiction in Her Majesty's dominions, have been deemed and taken to be a crime or misdemeanour or offence, rendering the person committing it amenable to punishment; or unless it be an act for which the person committing it is, or shall, by this or any other Order in Council relating to any of the territories aforesaid, be made liable to punishment.

23. And it is further ordered that all fines and penalties imposed under this Order may be levied by distress and seizure, and sale of ships, and of goods and chattels; and no bill of sale, mortgage, or transfer of property made by a party accused

after his apprehension, or with a view to securing such party against any crime or offence committed, or to be committed by him, or against the consequences thereof, shall avail to defeat any of the provisions of this Order.

24. And it is further ordered that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul, from time to time, to establish rules of procedure and practice to be observed in proceedings before him, or before the Courts of Equity, composed as aforesaid, and to make Regulations for defraying the expenses of witnesses in such proceedings, and the cost of criminal prosecutions, and also to establish rates and scales of fees to be taken in regard to civil suits heard and determined before the said Consul ; and it shall be lawful for the said Consul to enforce by seizure and sale of goods, or, if there be no sufficient goods, by such other punishment as he may deem expedient, the payment of such established fees, and of such costs or expenses as may be adjudged against the parties, or any of them : Provided always that a Table specifying the rates of fees to be so taken shall be affixed and kept exhibited in the public office of the said Consul.

25. And it is further ordered that all fees, penalties, fines, and forfeitures levied under this Order, shall be paid to the public account, and shall be applied in diminution of the public expenditure on account of Her Majesty's Consulate in the territories aforesaid.

26. And it is further ordered that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty's Consul, if called upon to do so, to grant probate of the will or letters of administration to the intestate estate of any British subject, or any native of a State or place under British protection, who shall die and leave property within any of the aforesaid territories ; and if such probate or letters of ad-

ministration shall not be applied for within thirty days after the death of the deceased person, it shall be lawful for the Consul to administer to the estate of such person, and for so doing to reserve to himself out of the proceeds of such estate a commission not exceeding two and a-half per cent. on the amount thereof; and in case any agent for any firm in the United Kingdom shall die within the territories aforesaid, and there should be no person competent to take charge of his property or that of the firm, the Consul shall cause a full and true inventory to be made of all the property in charge of the deceased, and shall transmit such inventory, or a copy thereof, to the firm, and it shall also be lawful for the Consul in such case (if he shall think fit) to appoint any proper person to be the agent of the firm until the pleasure of such firm be ascertained.

27. And it is further ordered, that a register shall be kept by Her Majesty's Consul of all British subjects residing within the territories aforesaid; and that every British subject now residing within those territories shall, within a reasonable time after the promulgation of this Order (such time to be specified in a notice affixed and publicly exhibited in the Consular Office), apply to the Consul to be enrolled in such register; and every British subject who may arrive within the said territories (except British subjects borne on the muster-roll of any British ship) shall, within a reasonable time after his arrival (such time to be specified as aforesaid), also apply to the Consul to be enrolled in such register; and any British subject who shall refuse or neglect to comply to be so enrolled as herein-before mentioned, and who shall not excuse such refusal or neglect to the satisfaction of the Consul shall, so long as he refuses, not be entitled to

recognised or protected as a British subject in respect to any suit, dispute, or difficulty in which he may have been or may be engaged or involved within the territories aforesaid, at any time when he shall not have been or shall not be so enrolled.

28. And it is further ordered, that Her Majesty's Consul shall and may exercise within his Consular district all or any of the powers which, by any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament for the regulation of merchant seamen, or for the regulation of the mercantile marine, or for the enforcement of regulations regarding quarantine, may now or at any time hereafter be exercised by any justice or justices of the peace within Her Majesty's dominions.

29. And it is further ordered, that nothing in this Order contained shall be deemed or construed to prevent Her Majesty's Consul in the territories aforesaid from doing or performing any act whatsoever which British Consuls within any other State in amity with Her Majesty are by law, usage, or sufferance entitled or enabled to do or perform.

30. And it is further ordered, that every action or suit brought against Her Majesty's Consul by reason of anything done under the authority of this Order shall be brought against the Consul alone, and not against any member of a Court of Equity duly authorised by the Consul to hear and entertain any civil suit, provided always, that the decision of such Court has received his sanction; and any such suit or action must be commenced in England within six calendar months next after the doing of the Act in respect of which such action or suit is brought, and not otherwise; and the defendant in every such action or suit shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions made

with respect to defendants in actions or suits in the said hereinbefore recited Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign.

31. And it is further ordered, that the word "Consul" in this Order shall include every person duly authorised to act in the aforesaid capacity within the territories specified in Article 1, and the term "Court of Equity" shall be construed to include the principal resident British merchants and traders, duly authorised by the Consul to hear and entertain civil suits within their respective districts, as provided in Article 5; and that, in the construction of this Order, words importing the singular number shall, if necessary, be understood to include several persons, matters, or things; and words importing the masculine gender only shall, if necessary, be understood to import the feminine gender, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

32. And it is further ordered, that the provisions of this Order, relating to British subjects, shall extend and apply to all subjects of Her Majesty, whether by birth or by naturalization, and also to all persons, natives or others, properly enjoying Her Majesty's protection within the territories specified in Article 1. .

33. It is further ordered, that this Order shall take effect on and after the twenty-first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

34. And the Right Honourable Earl Granville and the Right Honourable Earl of Kimberley, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

Arthur Helps.

Osborne, February 21, 1872.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on William Robert Grove, Esq., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Osborne, February 21, 1872.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on George Jessel, Esq., Her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

Osborne, February 21, 1872.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Oliver Nugent, Esq., President of the Legislative Council of Antigua.

St. James's Palace, February 25, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Valentine Augustus, Earl of Kenmare, to be one of the Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Charles, Lord Suffield, resigned.

St. James's Palace, February 25, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Richard de Aquila Grosvenor (commonly called Lord Richard Grosvenor) to be Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of Valentine Augustus, Earl of Kenmare, resigned.

Marlborough House, February 24, 1872.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Sir William W. Gull, Bart., M.D., to be a Physician in Ordinary to His Royal Highness.

Foreign Office, February 15, 1872.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Francis Ottewell Adams Esq., now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation in Japan, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Berlin.

Admiralty, 23rd February, 1872.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The following promotion, dated 17th February, 1872, has taken place :—

Second Captain Arthur Hill to be Captain, vice Parry, retired.

Admiralty, 22nd February, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned Officers have this day been placed on the Retired List :—

Paymaster Charles A. Thorne.

Mr. Thorne has been authorized to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief from the same date.

Assistant Paymaster Charles J. B. Hutchinson.

Admiralty, 23rd February, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Assistant Paymaster Henry Hodge has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 26th February, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Henry E. Croasdaile has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 23rd instant.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty been been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Colonel the Right Honourable John Wilson Patten, M.P., in the 3rd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia. Dated 21st February, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Linlithgow.

Haddington, &c., Artillery Militia.

Henry Gillon, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 16th February, 1872.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 1,
1872.*

Foreign Office, February 13, 1872.

THE Queen has been graciously pleascd to appoint Charles John Calvert, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Monastir, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Naples.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint John Elijah Blunt, Esq., now Her Ma-

jesty's Vice-Consul at Adrianople, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Monastir.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Walter Edward King, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Kiu-Kiang.

Foreign Office, February 28, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Henri Hinnekindt as Consul at Singapore for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. P. D. Martin as Vice-Consul at Simonstown for the German Empire.

Whitehall, March 1, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Alexander James Wishart Tant to the Church at Kilmeny, in the united parishes of Bowmore and Kilmeny, in the presbytery of Islay and Jura, and shire of Argyll, vacant by the resignation of the Reverend Hugh Lamont.

Crown Office, February 28, 1872.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

County of Nottingham.

Northern Division.

The Honourable George Edmund Milnes Moneckton, in the room of the Right Honourable John Evelyn Denison (now Viscount Ossington), summoned to the House of Peers.

Crown Office, March 1, 1872.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present
PARLIAMENT.

Wick District of Burghs.

John Pender, Esq., of Minard, Argyleshire, in the room of George Loch, Esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Manor of Northstead, in the county of York.

(C. 222.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
February 26, 1872.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Decree of the Spanish Government, dated the 30th ultimo, amplifying the habilitation of the Custom-house of San Feliú de Guixols for the importation from abroad of sulphur, sulphuric acid, hemp (raw and dressed), spun flax, hemp, and jute, iron and steel in bars, plates, pigs, wire and tubes, such woods as are included in Group 1 of Class 9 of the Tariff, petroleum, salt, and rags.

War Office, Pall Mall,
1st March, 1872.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

Supply and Transport Sub Department, Lieutenant William Butterworth Cooke, from the Royal Artillery, Acting Assistant Commissary, to be Assistant Commissary. Dated 24th December, 1870.

Lieutenant Robert Barrington Baker, from the 64th Foot, Acting Assistant Commissary, to be Assistant Commissary. Dated 1st February, 1871.

STAFF.

Major and Brevet Colonel George Dean-Pitt, C.B., half-pay, late 80th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope, vice Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Hyde Page, half-pay, late 41st Foot, whose period of service on the Staff is about to expire. Dated 8th March, 1872.

Admiralty, 28th February, 1872.

George Grant, Esq., has been authorized to assume the rank of Paymaster in-Chief from the date of his retirement on the 17th instant.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ross.

Duncan Henry Caithness Reay Davidson, Esq., younger, to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 23rd February, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Carnarvon.

Royal Carnarvon Rifle Militia.

Major J. V. H. Williams to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, vice Jones, resigned. Dated 23rd February, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Denbigh.

Royal Denbigh Militia.

Thomas Auchmuty Montresor, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 29th February, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Stuart le Blanc Smith in the 1st Derbyshire Militia.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby.

2nd Derbyshire Militia.

Lieutenant Albert Cantrell Hubbersty to be Captain, vice Hallowes, resigned. Dated 22nd February, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Thomas Henry Shepperdson in the North Durham Militia. Dated 21st February, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Major George Barnes Hobson, of the Royal London Militia, being granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 27th January, 1872.

Her Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London have been pleased to accept the resigna-

tion of the Commission held by Lieutenant Cyrus W. Newall in the Royal London Militia. Dated 21st February, 1872.

Commission signed by Her Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London.

Royal London Militia.

William Ernest Ruck to be Lieutenant. Dated 21st February, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Charles Edward Crawford Merington in the 1st Royal Surrey Militia.

Council Office, February 28, 1872.

The Lord President of the Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, hereby give notice, that the following situation is withdrawn from Schedule A of the Order in Council, of the 4th of June, 1870, viz. :—

The situation of Third Clerk (temporary) of the Judicial Department of the Establishment of the Privy Council Office.

FROM THE
 SUPPLEMENT
 TO THE
LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 1,
 1872.

Downing Street, Whitehall, February 29, 1872.

THE following Letter from The Queen has this day been received by Mr. Gladstone :—

Buckingham Palace, February 29, 1872.

THE Queen is anxious, as on a previous occasion, to express publicly Her own personal *very deep* sense of the reception She and Her dear Children met with on Tuesday, February 27th, from Millions of Her Subjects, on Her way to and from St. Paul's.

Words are too weak for The Queen to say how very deeply touched and gratified She has been by the immense enthusiasm and affection exhibited towards Her dear Son and Herself, from the highest down to the lowest, on the long progress through the Capital, and She would earnestly wish to convey Her warmest and most heartfelt thanks to the whole Nation for this great demonstration of loyalty.

The Queen, as well as Her Son and dear Daughter-in-law, felt that the whole Nation joined with them in thanking God for sparing the beloved Prince of Wales' life.

The remembrance of this day, and of the remarkable order maintained throughout, will for ever be affectionately remembered by The Queen and Her Family.

FROM THE
 SECOND SUPPLEMENT
 TO THE
LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 1,
 1872.

CEREMONIAL.

THANKSGIVING AT SAINT PAUL'S
CATHEDRAL, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1872.

Lord Chamberlain's Office,
St. James's Palace, March 4, 1872.

THE QUEEN having been graciously pleased to announce in Her Majesty's Speech on opening Parliament, Her Royal Purpose to be present at a Thanksgiving, in St. Paul's Cathedral, for the Recovery of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales from His late dangerous illness, and that directions had been given to provide the necessary accommodation within the Cathedral for the Members of the two Houses, The Lord Chamberlain received the Royal Command to make the necessary Preparations, and proceeded with the assistance of the First Commissioner of Works to carry out Her Majesty's pleasure accordingly.

In the House of Lords it was resolved, on the Report of a Committee appointed to consider Her Majesty's gracious announcement, "That the House be represented at the Cathedral by The Lord Chancellor, in his Parliament Robes; and, subsequently, that the House having been informed by The Lord Chamberlain that Her

" Majesty had been graciously pleased to approve
 " of The Lord Chancellor preceding Her Majesty
 " in the Royal Procession to St. Paul's Cathedral,
 " do authorize The Lord Chancellor, as repre-
 " senting this House, to attend Her Majesty
 " accordingly."

In the House of Commons, similar Resolutions were passed authorizing Mr. Speaker, as representing the House, to attend at St. Paul's in State, and to precede Her Majesty in the Royal Procession.

The following was the Order of HER MAJESTY'S proceeding to St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday, the 27th of February, 1872, the day fixed by HER MAJESTY for the Thanksgiving Service:—

The Speaker, as Representative of the House of Commons, attended by the Clerk of the House, Sir Thomas Erskine May, K.C.B. ; the Serjeant-at-Arms, The Lord Charles Russell ; the Secretary to the Speaker, Walter Campion, Esq., and by the Train Bearer, arrived at Buckingham Palace at a little before twelve o'clock to join Her Majesty's Procession.

Shortly afterwards the Lord Chancellor, as Representative of the House of Lords, attended by the Serjeant-at-Arms, the Hon. W. P. C. M. Talbot ; the Principal Secretary, C. S. Bagot, Esq. ; the Secretary of Presentations, the Hon. E. P. Thesiger ; the Gentleman of the Chamber, E. D. Maddy, Esq. ; the Purse Bearer, William Goodbody, Esq., and by the Train Bearer, also arrived to take his place in the Procession.

His Royal Highness The Duke of Cambridge, attended by his Equerries, Colonel Hon. James Macdonald, C.B., Colonel C. Tyrwhitt, and Colonel H. Clifton, likewise joined Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace.

The Carriage Procession was formed in the following order :—

The State Carriage of the Speaker.

The Seeretary to the Speaker	:	:	Walter Campion, Esq.
The Serjeant-at-Arms	:	:	The Lord Charles Russell.
The Clerk of the House of Commons	:	:	Sir Thomas Erskine May, K.C.B.
The Speaker of the House of Commons	:	:	The Right Honourable Henry B. Brand.

Carriages of the Lord Chaneellor.

First Carriage,

The Trainbearer	:	:	Mr. Farmer.
The Pursebearer	:	:	William Goodbody, Esq.
The Gentleman of the Chamber	:	:	E. D. Maddy, Esq.
The Seeretary of Presentations	:	:	The Honourable E. A. Thesiger.

Second Carriage.

The Prineipal Seeretary	:	:	C. S. Bagot, Esq.
The Serjeant-at-Arms	:	:	The Honourable W. P. C. M. Talbot.
The Lord High Chaneellor	:	:	The Lord Hatherley.

Carriages of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

First Carriage.

Equerries to His Royal Highness{ Colonel C. H. Clifton. Colonel C. Tyrwhitt.
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Second Carriage.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., attended by Colonel the Honourable James Macdonald, C.B., and accompanied by an Escort.

Her Majesty's Carriages, viz. :—

First Carriage.

The Gentleman in Waiting to His Royal Highness	.	.	.	.	R. H. Collins, Esq.
The Prince Leopold	.	.	.	.	.
The Equerry in Waiting to His Royal Highness	.	.	.	.	.
The Prince Arthur	.	.	.	.	.
The Equerry in Waiting to His Royal Highness	.	.	.	.	.
The Duke of Edinburgh	.	.	.	.	.
The Silver Stick in Waiting	.	.	.	.	.

Second Carriage.

The Field Officer in Brigade Waiting	Colonel W. de Horsey.
The Equerry in Waiting to His Royal Highness	Colonel Teesdale, V.C., C.B.
The Prince of Wales	
The Groom of the Bedchamber to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales	The Honourable A. T. Fitzmaurice.
The Equerry in Waiting	Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B.

Third Carriage.

The Groom in Waiting ;	Rear-Admiral The Lord Frederic Kerr.
The Clerk Marshal	Major-General The Lord Alfred Paget.
The Master of the Household	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Cowell, K.C.B.
The Private Secretary to The Queen	Colonel Henry F. Ponsonby.

Fourth Carriage.

The Maid of Honour in Waiting	The Honourable Horatia Stopford.
The Maid of Honour in Waiting	The Honourable Lucy Kerr.
The Comptroller and Treasurer to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales	
The Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse	General Sir William Knollys, K.C.B. Major-General Sir Thomas M. Biddulph, K.C.B.

Fifth Carriage.

The Woman of the Bedchamber to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales . . .	The Honourable Mrs. W. Grey.
The Woman of the Bedchamber and Lady Superintendent	The Lady Caroline Barrington.
The Lord of the Bedchamber to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales	The Marquis of Hamilton.
The Chamberlain to Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales	The Lord Harris, G.C.S.I.

Sixth Carriage.

The Lady of the Bedchamber to Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales	The Countess of Morton.
The Second Lady of the Bedchamber	The Countess of Gainsborough.
The Gold Stick in Waiting	General the Lord Strathmairn, G.C.B.
The Lord in Waiting	The Lord Methuen.

Seventh Carriage.

The Lady of the Bedchamber	The Lady Churchill.
The Lord Chamberlain	The Viscount Sydney, G.C.B.

The Lord Steward	The Earl of Bessborough.
The Mistress of the Robes	The Duehess of Sutherland (Countess of Cromartie).

Eighth Carriage. Drawn by Four Horses.

The Master of the Horse
The Marquis of Ailesbury, K.G.

His Royal Highness The Prince George of Wales.	His Royal Highness The Prince Leopold, K.G.
His Royal Highness The Prince Arthur, K.G.	His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.

Ninth Carriage. Drawn by Six Horses.

His Royal Highness The Prince Albert Victor of Wales.	Her Royal Highness The Princess Beatrice of Great Britain and Ireland.
Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales.	His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, K.G.

THE QUEEN.

An Equerry in Waiting, The Lord Charles Fitzroy, rode by Her Majesty's Carriage, and a Field Officer's Eseort of the Royal Horse Guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, accompanied Her Majesty, who proceeded through Stable Yard Gate to Pall Mall,

Charing Cross, the Strand, Fleet Street, and Ludgate Hill, to the Great West Entrance to St. Paul's Cathedral.

At Temple Bar, The Queen was met by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and a Deputation from the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of London on horseback, when the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, dismounted, and delivered to Her Majesty the City Sword, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to return to him.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs then joined the Deputation, who had taken their places in front of Her Majesty's Eseort, and preceeded Her Majesty to St. Paul's. On arriving there, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs preceeded at once up the Nave, preceeded by the City Sword Bearer and Mace Bearer, to the Seats reserved for them under the Dome, near the Pulpit, where the Lady Mayoress had already taken her place. The Lord Mayor was conducted by Mr. F. Knollys, Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty. The Deputation proceeded to the North Entrance, and from thence to their places in the North Transept.

The Speaker, on his arrival at the West Entrance to the Cathedral, was received by Mr. West, Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty, and conducted up the Nave, with his Attendants, to the place prepared for him under the Dome, on the left side of Her Majesty's Pew, amongst the seats reserved for Members of the House of Commons.

In like manner, the Lord Chancellor was conducted, with his Attendants, by Mr. Anson, Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty, to his seat amongst those reserved for the Peers, under the Dome, on the right-hand side of Her Majesty's Pew.

The following Officers of the Queen's Household awaited Her Majesty's arrival at the Cathedral, and joined Her Majesty's Procession to the Royal Pew :—

The Vice-Chamberlain	.	.	.	.	.	The Lord Richard Grosvenor.
The Comptroller of the Household	.	.	.	.	.	The Lord Ortho FitzGerald.
The Captain of the Gentleman-at-Arms	.	.	.	.	.	The Earl Cowper, K.G.
The Master of the Buckhounds	.	.	.	.	.	The Earl of Cork, K.P.
The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department	.	.	.	.	.	The Hon. Spencer Ponsonby.
The Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting	.	.	.	.	.	{ Charles Heneage, Esq. Colonel Howard Vyse.
Garter Principal King of Arms	.	.	.	.	.	Sir Albert W. Woods.
Norroy King of Arms	.	.	.	.	.	Walter Aston Blount, Esq.
Chester Herald	.	.	.	.	.	Henry Murray Lane, Esq.
Somerset Herald	.	.	.	.	.	James R. Planché, Esq.
Lancaster Herald	.	.	.	.	.	George Edward Adams, Esq.

The Treasurer of the Household, and The Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, The Duke of St. Albans, were unavoidably absent.
The Queen was met by The Bishop of London and The Dean of St. Paul's at the steps of the West Entrance.

Her Majesty was preceded from the West Entrance up the Nave to the Royal Pew by the Cathedral Clergy, in the following order:—The Minor Canons, the Prebendaries, the Precentor, the Chancellor, and the Treasurer, the Canons Residentiary, the Dean of St. Paul's, and the Lord Bishop of London.

The following was the order of Her Majesty's procession :—

Somerset Herald,

James R. Planché, Esq.

The Comptroller in The Lord Chamberlain's Department,
The Honourable Speneer Ponsonby.

The Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.
Colonel W. Dc Horsey.

The Gentleman in attendance on
His Royal Highness The Prince Leopold,
R. H. Collins, Esq.

Chester Herald,

Henry Murray Lane, Esq.

The Silver Stick in Waiting,
Colonel Dunean J. Baillie.

The Equerry to
His Royal Highness The Duke of
Cambridge,
Colonel H. Clifton.

The Equerry to
His Royal Highness the Duke of
Cambridge,
Colonel C. Tyrwhitt.

The Equerry to
His Royal Highness the Duke of
Cambridge,
Colonel The Hon. James Maedonald, C.B.

1872 The Equerry to
His Royal Highness The Prince Arthur,
Major Piekard, V.C.

The Equerry to
His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh,
The Honourable Eliot Yorke.

The Equerry to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
Colonel Teesdale, V.C., C.B.

The Equerry in Waiting,
Major-Gen. The Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B.
Lieut.-Colonel The Lord Charles Fitzroy.

P
The Clerk Marshal,
Major-General Lord Alfred Paget.

The Master of the Household,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Cowell, K.C.B.

The Comptroller and Treasurer to His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales,
General Sir William Knollys, K.C.B.

The Private Secretary,
Colonel Henry F. Ponsonby.

The Keeper of the Privy Purse,
Major-Gen. Sir Thomas M. Biddulph, K.C.B.

The Groom of the Bedchamber to
His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales,
The Hon. A. T. Fitzmaurice.

The Lord of the Bedchamber to
His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales,
The Marquis of Hamilton.

The Master of the Buckhounds,
The Earl of Cork, K.P.

The Comptroller of the Household,
Lord Otho Fitzgerald.

Lancaster Herald, The Gold Stick in Waiting,
George Edward Adams, Esq. General The Lord Strathnairn.
The Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard,
(*Absent.*)

The Groom in Waiting,
Rear-Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr.

The Lord in Waiting,
The Lord Methuen.

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The Treasurer of the Household,
(*Vacant.*)

Norroy King of Arms,
Walter Aston Blount, Esq.
The Captain of the Gentleman-at-Arms.
The Earl Cowper, K.G.

Gentleman Usher
of the Privy Chamber,
Charles F. Heneage, Esq.

Garter King-at-Arms,
Sir Albert W. Woods.

Gentleman Usher,
Colonel Howard Vyse,

The Chamberlain of Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales,
The Lord Harris, G.C.S.I.

The Master of the Horse,
The Marquess of Ailesbury, K.G.

The Vice-Chamberlain,
The Lord Richard Grosvenor.

Her Royal Highness
The Princess of Wales.

2 His Royal Highness Her Royal Highness His Royal Highness His Royal Highness
The Prince George of The Princess The Duke of The Prince Albert
Wales. Beatrice. Edinburgh, K.G. Vietor of Wales.

His Royal Highness
The Prince Leopold, K.G.

His Royal Highness The Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

His Royal Highness
The Prince Arthur, K.G.

The Mistress of the Robes The Duchess of Sutherland (Countess of Cromartie).

The Lord Steward,
The Earl of Bessborough.

The Lord Chamberlain,
The Viscount Sydney, G.C.B.

THE QUEEN.
Her Royal Highness

The Prinee of Wales, K.G.

The Second Lady of the Bedchamber,
The Countess of Gainsborough.

The Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting,
The Lady Churchill.

The Woman of the Bedchamber and Lady Superintendent,
The Lady Caroline Barrington.

The Maids of Honour in Waiting,
The Honourable Lucy Kerr.

The Woman of the Bedchamber to Her
Royal Highness The Princess of
Wales,
The Honourable Mrs. W. Grey.

The Lady of the Bedchamber to Her
Royal Highness The Princess of
Wales,
The Countess of Morton.

As The Queen advanced up the Nave, the Organ was played until Her Majesty had taken
Her Seat in the Royal Pew, Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales and
the Royal Family occupying seats on the right and left of Her Majesty.
The Officers of the Royal Household occupied seats behind the Royal Family, in Her
Majesty's Pew.

The Thanksgiving Service was then commenced according to the Form ordered by Her
Majesty's Privy Council.

The Service was intoned by The Rev. J. H. Coward, Warden of the College of Minor Canons.

The address was given by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Benediction was pronounced by the Lord Bishop of London.

Divine Service being ended, The Queen left the Cathedral and retired to the room prepared for Her Majesty and The Royal Family, near the West Entrance, while the Return Carriage Procession was being formed.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, The Speaker and The Lord Chancellor, followed Her Majesty, and the Carriage Procession left the Cathedral in the same order as on arriving, the return route being by Ludgate Hill, the Old Bailey, the Holborn Viaduct, Holborn, Oxford Street, the Marble Arch, Hyde Park (East side), and Constitution Hill.

Her Majesty having graciously consented to prolong her return route, in order to meet the loyal wishes of Her Subjects, reached Buckingham Palace at 25 minutes to 4 o'clock. The Speaker, The Lord Chancellor, and His Royal Highness The Duke of Cambridge there taking leave of Her Majesty.

Her Majesty was graciously pleased to dispense with the offer of the Lord Mayor, and Sheriffs and Deputation of the City of London, to accompany Her Majesty on Her return to the Boundaries of the City.

A Guard of Honour of the 1st Battalion of Coldstream Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel FitzRoy, mounted at Buckingham Palace; and one of the 1st

Battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Peel, at the Western Entrance to St. Paul's.

A Guard of Honour of 100 Seamen of Her Majesty's Ship "Excellent," from Portsmouth, with their Officers, under the Command of Commander W. H. Maxwell, mounted at Buckingham Palace, and one of 50 Seamen, with their Officers, of Her Majesty's Ship "Cambridge," from Devonport, under the Command of Commander W. E. de C. Cookson, at the Western Entrance to St. Paul's.

Throughout Her Majesty's route to and from the Cathedral, the Streets and Parks were lined by Troops of the following Regiments, under the command of General The Earl of Lucan, G.C.B.

1st Life Guards.

2nd Life Guards.

Royal Horse Guards.

Detachments Royal Horse Artillery.

10th Prince of Wales Own Royal Hussars.

12th Prince of Wales Royal Lancers.

4 Batteries Garrison Artillery.

4 Companies Royal Engineers.

Grenadier Guards, 1st Battalion.

Grenadier Guards, 3rd Battalion.

- Coldstream Guards, 1st Battalion.
- Coldstream Guards, 2nd Battalion.
- Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Battalion.
- Scots Fusilier Guards, 2nd Battalion.
- 2nd Battalion 4th Foot, King's Own Royal Regiment.
- 2nd Battalion 22nd Foot (Cheshire) Regiment.
- 2nd Battalion 23rd Foot, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
- Royal Marine Artillery.
- Royal Marine Light Infantry.
- 100th (Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian) Regiment.
- 4th Battalion (Prince Consort's Own) Rifle Brigade.
- Detachment Army Service Corps.
- The Honourable Artillery Company.

The Cavalry was commanded by Major-General Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart., C.B.
 The Infantry by Major-General His Serene Highness The Prince Edward of Saxe-
 Weimar, C.B.

A Battalion of 400 Petty Officers and Seamen of the Royal Navy, with their Officers,
 were stationed in Waterloo Place.
 The Officers and Seamen of the Royal Navy present in London were under the com-
 mand of Captain Henry Boys, R.N.

The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty at the Cathedral, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson, Exon in Waiting. The Lieutenant of the Corps, Colonel Need, was also present in the absence of the Captain.

The Choir consisted of 200 voices, selected, in addition to the Choir of St. Paul's, from the Choirs of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal, Westminster, Windsor, Canterbury, Warwick, Eton, and other professional Choirs. It was under the direction of the Reverend W. Fynes Webber, Succentor of St. Paul's.

George Cooper, Esq., Organist of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal St. James's, and Sub-Organist of St. Paul's, presided at the organ.

The music of the "Te Deum" and the Anthem was composed by J. Goss, Esq., Organist of St. Paul's. The Hymn was composed by the Reverend S. J. Stone, and was sung to the tune "Aurelia," composed by Dr. S. S. Wesley, Organist of Gloucester Cathedral.

The Guns were fired at the Tower and in St. James's Park at the conclusion of the Service.

The Arrangements for the Preservation of Order throughout the day were successfully carried out by the Metropolitan and City Police under the respective commands of the Commissioners, Colonel Henderson, C.B., and Colonel Fraser, C.B.

Levee Dress was worn by the Gentleman of Her Majesty's Household in Waiting. The Ladies wore Morning Dress.

The Day was observed as a Collar Day.

Their Highnesses the Maharajah Duleep Singh, and the Maharanee, His Imperial Highness the Prince Higashi-Fushimi-No-Miya of Japan, and His Highness the Prince Hassan of Egypt, were received at the West Entrance by Her Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers, The Honourable C. Eliot and Commander Nelson, R.N., and occupied seats

reserved for them in the South Dome, near Her Majesty's Pew, where also were placed His Highness The Nawab Nazim of Bengal, with his Son, and many other distinguished Foreign Personages.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and the Corps Diplomatique, were received by Colonel Bagot and The Honourable S. Lyttelton, Assistant Master, and Marshal of the Ceremonies, and occupied seats reserved for them in the North Dome, near Her Majesty's Pew.

Seats were reserved for the Peers and Peeresses, and Peers' Eldest Sons, in the Area under the South Dome ; and for the House of Commons in the Area under the North Dome.

Places were also reserved in the Cathedral for the High Legal Functionaries of the United Kingdom ; for the Lords Lieutenant and High Sheriffs of Counties ; for Representatives of the Army, the Navy, and Marines, and the Reserved Forces, and of the Civil Service ; for the Members of Convocation and other Representatives of the Church ; for Representatives of the Universities, the Medical Profession, and other Learned Bodies and Societies, and of the various Nonconformist Bodies ; for the Corporation of the City of London ; the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Metropolitan School Board ; for the Lord Provost and Baillies of Edinburgh ; the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin ; and for the Mayors and Provosts of the United Kingdom ; and for many other Bodies and Persons selected to represent the Nation.

During the progress of Her Majesty to and from St. Paul's Cathedral, an immense concourse of People filled the Streets, and manifested the utmost loyalty and devotion towards Her Majesty and His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.

SYDNEY,
Lord Chamberlain.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 5,
1872.*

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace,
March 2, 1872.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that Her Majesty will hold a Levee at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday, the 14th instant, at three o'clock.

REGULATIONS

TO BE OBSERVED WITH REGARD TO THE LEVEE
AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

By Her Majesty's Command.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen, who propose to attend Her Majesty's Levee, at Buckingham Palace, are requested to bring with them two large cards, with their names *clearly written* thereon, one to be left with The Queen's Page in Attendance, and the other to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, who will announce the name to The Queen.

PRESENTATIONS.

Any Nobleman or Gentleman who proposes to be presented to The Queen, must leave at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, *before twelve o'clock*, two clear days before the Levee, a card with his name written thereon, and with the name of the Nobleman or Gentleman by whom he is to be presented. In order to carry out the existing regulation that no presentation can be made at a Levee excepting by a person actually attending that Levee, it is also necessary that an intima-

tion from the Nobleman or Gentleman who is to make the presentation, of his intention to be present, should accompany the presentation card above referred to, which will be submitted to The Queen for Her Majesty's approbation. It is Her Majesty's command that no presentations shall be made at Levees, except in accordance with the above regulations.

It is particularly requested, that in every case the names be *very distinctly written* upon the cards to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, in order that there may be no difficulty in announcing them to The Queen. •

ADDRESSES.

Notice is hereby given, that all persons having Petitions or Addresses to present to The Queen at Her Majesty's Levee, are to deliver a card (having on it their names, a statement of the object of such Petitions or Addresses, and the names of the persons from whom they come), to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, *before twelve o'clock* two clear days previous to the Levee : and that two other cards, having on them precisely what is written upon that sent to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, are to be taken to the Levee : one of the two cards to be delivered to the Page in the Corridor, and the other to the Lord Chamberlain, who will read its contents to The Queen ; and on these occasions, no other statement is to be addressed to Her Majesty.

A Deputation to present an Address is not to exceed Four Persons.

The State Apartments will be open for the reception of Company coming to Court at two o'clock.

SYDNEY,
Lord Chamberlain.

War Office, March 4, 1872.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the Honourable Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Board of Green Cloth, March 1, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Augustus Frederick George Warwick, Lord Poltimore, to be Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of George, Lord de Tabley, resigned.

Marlborough House, March 4, 1872.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Major-General D. M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., of Her Majesty's Indian Army, to be an Equerry to His Royal Highness, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Keppel, Grenadier Guards, resigned.

Downing Street, March 4, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, K.C.M.G (lately Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon, and its Dependencies), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, and its Dependencies.

India Office, March 2, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., to be Governor of Bombay.

Crown Office, March 4, 1872.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present
PARLIAMENT.

County of Flint.

The Honourable Richard de Aquila Grosvenor
(commonly called Lord Richard Grosvenor),
Vice-Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.

(C. 241.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
March 4, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at San José, reporting that, by a Decree of the 3rd January last, the duty on the importation of fire-arms into Costa Rica was fixed at the rate of \$5 per pound, and on ammunition for the same at \$1.50 per pound.

(C. 245.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
March 4, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, reporting that, in consequence of the appearance of Yellow Fever at Pernambuco, the Spanish Government have ordered the imposition of rigorous quarantine on vessels which have sailed from that port since the 12th ultimo.

Their Lordships have also received copies of Portuguese Notices of the 14th ultimo, declaring

North Parahiba infected with Yellow Fever, and Para free from the same disease since the 20th December last.

War Office, Pall Mall,

5th March, 1872.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Charles Fitz-Gerald Watkins, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice F. J. Main, retired. Dated 6th March, 1872.

3rd Hussars, Gentleman-Cadet Samuel Job Lea, from Royal Military College, to be Sub - Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H. W. Trevelyan, retired. Dated 6th March, 1872.

4th Hussars, Captain James Alexander Ford retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 6th March, 1872.

12th Lancers, Lieutenant Lewis George Dive retires from the Service, receiving the value of a Cornetcy. Dated 6th March, 1872.

20th Hussars, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Charles Warner retires from the Service upon a pension. Dated 6th March, 1872.

9th Foot, William Gibbs Straghan, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Mortimer, retired. Dated 6th March, 1872.

15th Foot, John Robert Young, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant de Coetlogon, promoted. Dated 6th March, 1872.

22nd Foot, Captain Henry Leigh retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 6th March, 1872.

Frederick Edward Charles Henville Gordon-Cumming, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant M. Fenton, promoted. Dated 6th March, 1872.

32nd Foot, Lieutenant Edward G. C. Cregeoe retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 6th March, 1872.

34th Foot, Lieutenant Edward St. L. G. Monypenny retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 6th March, 1872.

35th Foot, Quartermaster John Robertson retires upon half-pay. Dated 6th March, 1872.

51st Foot, Captain John Forbes Pinhey retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 6th March, 1872.

60th Foot, Montagu Charles Brudenell Forestier Walker, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H. Wills Sandford, deceased. Dated 6th March, 1872.

71st Foot, Captain John Henry Leslie retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 6th March, 1872.

86th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Edward W. D. Lowe, C.B., retires upon half-pay. Dated 6th March, 1872.

Lieutenant George Hawkins retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 6th March, 1872.

88th Foot, Lieutenant Patrick D. Jeffreys, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Davidson, who resigns that appointment. Dated 27th January, 1872.

104th Foot, Captain Angustus Willes, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 6th March, 1872.

Charles James Butler, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant Tharp, retired. Dated 6th March, 1872.

Rifle Brigade.

For Captain John Simpson Knox, from Supernumerary List, to be Captain vice F. Markham retired. Dated 3rd February, 1872, as announced in the Gazette of the 13th ultimo.

Read, Captain John Simpson Knox from Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice Cecil Webb Cragg, made Supernumerary, on being appointed Adjutant, West Kent Militia. Dated 22nd January, 1872.

Lieutenant Leopold Vietor Swaine to be Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant to the 2nd Administrative Battalion Cheshire Rifle Volunteers. Dated 9th February, 1872.

The Honourable Otway Frederick Seymour Cuffe to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Swaine, made Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant to the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers. Dated 6th March, 1872.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Edward Barrett Kearney retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 29th January, 1872.

Staff Assistant - Surgeon George Wellington L'Estrange retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 15th February, 1872.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Charles Warner, retired upon a pension, late 20th Hussars, to have the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 6th March, 1872.

Paymaster William Stewart Thorburn, 82nd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 19th February, 1872.

Quartermaster John Robertson, retired upon half-pay, late 35th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 6th March, 1872.

The undermentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870 :—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant - Colonel J. W. Laurie, half-pay, late Particular Service (Inspecting Field Officer of Militia and Volunteers in Nova Scotia). Dated 12th December, 1871.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Hamilton Cox, half-pay, late 75th Foot (Town Major Edinburgh Castle). Dated 27th January, 1872.

Admiralty, 2nd March, 1872.

The following promotions and appointment have taken place in the Royal Marines :—

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Second Captain William Nicholas Gibson Johnson to be Captain, and appointed to the Chatham Division, vice Short, retired. Dated 22nd February, 1872.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Lieutenant Henry Holdsworth Kelly to be Second Captain, consequent on the retirement of Captain Edward Ralph Horsey. Dated 23rd February, 1872.

Admiralty, 2nd March, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1872.

1870, the undermentioned Officer has been this day placed on the Retired List of his rank :—

Chief Engineer Alfred H. Miller.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Paymaster William Drury has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Mr. Drury has been authorized to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief from the same date.

Admiralty, 4th March, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Commander Hilary Mansell Carré has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

Edward Henry Rickards, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 1st January, 1872.

Frank D. S. de Vahl, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 1st January, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant John M. Hawke having been absent without leave from the last training of the 2nd Tower Hamlets Militia, it is Her Majesty's pleasure that his name be removed from the strength of the Regiment. Dated 18th December, 1871.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex.

Essex Rifles Militia.

Gerald George Whitehead, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 29th February, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Flint.

Royal Flint Militia.

Cecil Meeson Edward Nickson, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Medley, resigned. Dated 28th February, 1872.

Robert William Wynne Eyton, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 28th February, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

Hants Artillery Militia.

Arthur Augustus Hamlet Inglefield, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th February, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanark.

1st Royal Lanarkshire Militia.

Thomas Williamson, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 24th February, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of the County of York, and the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

East York Regiment of Militia.

George Duncombe, Esq., to be Lieutenant, Dated 16th November, 1871.

Arthur H. Saltmarshe, Esq., to be Lieutenant.
Dated 16th November, 1871.

Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart., to be Captain. Dated 10th December, 1871.

William Charles Ellis, Esq., late Captain 4th Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant. Dated 16th February, 1872.

Arthur Abney Sandys, Esq., to be Lieutenant.
Dated 16th February, 1872.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 22nd September last.]

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of the County of York, and the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

East York Regiment of Militia.

The Right Honourable Josslyn Francis, Baron Muncaster, late Captain Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, vice Janson. resigned. Dated 19th August, 1871.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant Cecil Webb Cragg, of the West Kent Regiment of Militia, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 24th February, 1872.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 8,
 1872.

Foreign Office, February 29, 1872.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Edward Smallwood, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul in Corsica, to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Azores or Western Islands, to reside at St. Michael's.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Frank Wooldridge, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Rabat, to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul in the Island of Cayenne.

Foreign Office, March 8, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Nathaniel Adler as Consul at Port Elizabeth for His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Adolphe Le Couteur as Consul at Jersey for His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Don E. C. Tomas as Vice-Consul at Birmingham for the Republic of Chile.

(C. 251.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
March 7, 1872.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, reporting that the Spanish Government have abolished, by a Royal Order of the 9th ultimo, the Municipal Tax of 8 reals per ton on ballast taken from the beach imposed at Villanueva y Geltrú, and stating that the provisions of the Order apply to all other ports of Spain.

War Office, Pall Mall,

8th March, 1872.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards, Lieutenant Edward Hayward, from Royal Horse Guards, to be Captain, vice Sir S. H. Hayes, Bart., retired. Dated 9th March, 1872.

5th Dragoon Guards, Captain Robert Soames retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 9th March, 1872.

1st Dragoons, Lieutenant the Honourable Roger Gordon Molyneux retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 9th March, 1872.

2nd Dragoons, Lieutenant Edward George Moore Donnithorne to be Captain, vice J. Stansfeld, retired. Dated 24th February, 1872.

6th Dragoons, Lieutenant George Hamilton Heaviside, from 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice H. A. R. Revell, retired. Dated 9th March, 1872.

9th Lancers, Lieutenant Henry Augustus Bushman, from 7th Hussars, to be Captain, vice F. A. Herbert, retired. Dated 9th March, 1872.

13th Hussars, Lieutenant Arthur Charles Pole to be Captain, vice Innes, retired. Dated 17th January, 1872.

15th Hussars, Major Bryan Burrell retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 9th March, 1872.

16th Lancers, Captain Charles C. Churchward retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 9th March, 1872.

Lieutenant John Ralph Beard retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 9th March, 1872.

19th Hussars, Ralph Cromwell Gregg, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant G. C. Buller Taylor, retired. Dated 9th March, 1872.

20th Hussars, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Henry James Stannus, C.B., from Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Warner, retired on pension. Dated 6th March, 1872.

21st Hussars, Lieutenant John Fraser Dingwall Fordyce has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 10th January, 1872.

Royal Engineers, Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieutenants, with temporary rank. Commissions to bear date 15th December, 1871, such antedate not to carry back pay :—

Henry Edward McCallum.

John Henry Chenevix Harrison.

James Kellie.

John Cordy Baxter.

Thomas Plunket Cather.

James Thomas Rice.

Pelham George Von Donop.

William Lewis Clinton Baddeley.

Henry Dacres Olivier.

Edmund Stephen Hill.

Henry Whistler Smith.
 John Edward Blackburn.
 Harry D'Arch Breton.
 John Henry Fox.
 Brownlow Poulter.
 Henry Palmer Knight.
 William Henry Goldney.
 Francis Seymour Leslie.
 Wentworth Grenville Bowyer.
 Carmichael Light Young.

Royal Artillery, Colonel Henry Lewis (late Bengal), from the Seconded List, to be Colonel, vice W. H. Delamain, retired on a pension. Dated 31st October, 1871.

Second Captain Arthur Harness to be Adjutant, vice G. B. B. Hobart, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 9th March, 1872.

Lieutenant Adam Sedgwick Woolley resigns his Commission. Dated 1st March, 1872.

The promotion of Second Captain Chapman bears date 21st January, 1872, and not as stated in Gazette of 23rd ultimo.

Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieutenants. Commissions to bear date the 15th December, 1871, such antedate not to carry back pay :—

Robert Ambrose Cecil King, vice A. J. Rait, promoted.

Harold Stuart Ferguson, vice S. McK. Fulton, deceased.

William George Phillimore, vice E. W. Cripps, resigned.

John Francis Erskine, vice H. T. T. Sandes, placed on temporary half-pay.

George Richards Challenor, vice D. N. Allan, retired on an annuity.

Frederick Augustus Bowles, vice C. Stewart, retired on an annuity.

- William John Butterworth Bird, vice W. S. Bird,
deceased.
- Ernest Charles Wace, vice L. Gye, retired on an
annuity.
- Arthur Henry Hodges Sharland, vice L. H. Noyes,
retired on an annuity.
- Frederick William Campbell, vice C. E. Buller,
deceased.
- Maurice John Barlow, vice M. H. Hayes, trans-
ferred to the Bengal Staff Corps.
- Samuel Kenneth Mackenzie, vice H. A. Boyce,
transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps.
- Herbert Napier Bunbury, vice G. J. Burgmann,
promoted.
- Eden Moyle Baker, vice H. L. Gwyn, promoted.
- William Sworder Walford, vice H. M. Robertson,
promoted.
- Frederick George Slade, vice W. A. Roberts, pro-
moted.
- Adolph Thomas Gehle, vice T. M. Hazlerigg, pro-
moted.
- Walter Ferrier Graham, vice J. F. Sandeman,
promoted.
- Macau William Saunders, vice F. G. Gyll, pro-
moted.
- William Hodgson Suart, vice S. H. Toogood, pro-
moted.
- Henry Alexander Campbell, vice H. N. Jones,
promoted.
- Edward Meyer Tudor Boddam, vice A. F. Pickard,
promoted.
- Charles Edward Coffey, vice S. H. Desborough,
promoted.
- Reginald Johnstone Bevan, vice C. H. Hamilton,
promoted.
- Francis Henry Hall, vice G. W. C. Rothe, pro-
moted.

Constantine Rodney William Hervey, vice B. de B. Tupper, promoted.

Edward Montagu Flint, vice G. Best, promoted.

Peter Fisher Percival Hamilton, vice C. W. Bellairs, promoted.

1st Foot, The Commission as Adjutant of Lieutenant W. D. Shaw, to be antedated to the 22nd January, 1872.

2nd Foot, Lieutenant Charles Fairbanks Lawson to be Captain, vice Stratford retired. Dated 17th February, 1872.

9th Foot, Lieutenant Thornton W. Clogstoun to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Wright, promoted. Dated 9th March, 1872.

Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant G. J. Walsh, deceased. Dated 9th March, 1872.

15th Foot, Lieutenant Joseph McMurray to be Captain, vice Gibson, retired. Dated 17th February, 1872.

22nd Foot, Captain John David Cove Thomas retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 9th March, 1872.

24th Foot, Edgar Oliphant Anstey, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Wardell, promoted. Dated 9th March, 1872.

25th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Ruddell has been permitted to discontinue the surname of Todd, and in future will be described as James Archibald Ruddell only.

27th Foot, Surgeon Thomas Llewellyn Nash, M.D., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870. Dated 14th February, 1872.

31st Foot, Lieutenant William Adolphus Beamish retires from the Service, receiving the value of Commission. Dated 9th March, 1872.

35th Foot, Quartermaster James Moore, from half-pay, late 1st Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice John Robertson, retired on half-pay. Dated 9th March, 1872.

36th Foot, Francis Seymour Allen, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Thomas John O'Dwyer Renny, appointed a Probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th March, 1872.

46th Foot, Major Thomas Douglas Forde, retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 9th March, 1872.

49th Foot, Frank Montagu Rundall, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, deceased. Dated 9th March, 1872.

51st Foot, Lieutenant William Edmondes Harness, from half-pay, late Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Clements, promoted. Dated 9th March, 1872.

58th Foot, Granville Henry Jackson Alexander, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant George Gunn Munro, appointed to the Control Department. Dated 9th March, 1872.

62nd Foot, Lieutenant John Clibborn has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 9th January, 1872.

80th Foot, Benjamin Briscoe, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant S. G. Huskisson, promoted. Dated 9th March, 1872.

81st Foot, Lieutenant John de Montmorency Armstrong, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major G. Betts, retired. Dated 17th February, 1872.

82nd Foot, Lieutenant John L. G. O'Brien, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Parkerson, promoted into 99th Foot. Dated 14th February, 1872.

96th Foot, Robert Ramsay Napier Sturt, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Richard Kirby Ridgeway, appointed a Probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th March, 1872.

97th Foot, Lieutenant Joseph Henry Jameson to be Captain, vice W. M. Harnett, deceased. Dated 14th February, 1872.

Captain William Banks, from half-pay, late 3rd West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice J. A. L. Bucknall, retired. Dated 24th February, 1872.

Captain and Brevet Major William Banks retires on full-pay. Dated 24th February, 1872.

99th Foot, Captain George Ivan Thompson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 9th March, 1872.

104th Foot, Lieutenant Brodrick Hudleston retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 9th March, 1872.

105th Foot, The transfer of Assistant-Surgeon John Fitzmaurice from the Staff, which appeared in the Gazette of the 28th November, 1871, has been cancelled. Dated 9th March, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, Captain Cecil George Assheton Drummond retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 9th March, 1872.

Lieutenant Lucius F. B. Cary to be Captain, vice Markham, retired. Dated 3rd February, 1872.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Staff Assistant-Surgeons.

Ernest Wyndham Cottle, Gent. Dated 30th September, 1871.

Robert Vaey Ash, M.B. Dated 30th September, 1871.

Paul Connolly, Gent. Dated 30th September, 1871.

Charles Edward Dwyer, Gent. Dated 30th September, 1871.

John Godfrey Rogers, M.B. Dated 30th September, 1871.

Benjamin Bloomfield Connolly, Gent. Dated 30th September, 1871.

John Dallas Edge, M.D. Dated 30th September, 1871.

Frank Edward Barrow, Gent. Dated 30th September, 1871.

Robert Blood, M.D. Dated 30th September, 1871.

Henry John Waller Barrow, Gent. Dated 30th September, 1871.

William Percy Bridges, Gent. Dated 30th September, 1871.

Robert Drury, M.D. Dated 30th September, 1871.

William Cameron Grant, M.B. Dated 30th September, 1871.

BREVET.

Colonel William Henry Delamain, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, retired from the Service on a pension, to have the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 31st October, 1871.

Captain Edward Ralph Horsey, retired from Royal Marine Artillery, to have the honorary

rank of Major, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870. Dated 9th March, 1872.

Captain William Banks, 97th Foot, to be Major. Dated 28th August, 1871.

Captain and Brevet-Major William Banks, retired upon full pay, 97th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 24th February, 1872.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain Alexander William M'Kenzie, 48th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 6th February, 1872.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain J. Mortimer Scott, 15th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 24th February, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Dwyer, 14th Foot, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870. Dated 3rd March, 1872.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of General Charles Richard William Lane, C.B., Bengal Infantry, on the 18th February, 1872 :—

Lieutenant-General George Huyshe, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be General. Dated 19th February, 1872.

Major-General William Couperus Macleod, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 19th February, 1872.

Colonel Edward Patrick Lynch, K.L.S., Bombay Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 19th February, 1872.

Admiralty, 2nd March, 1872.

Lieutenant William James Lloyd Wharton has been this day promoted to the rank of Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet, in the hauling-down vacancy of Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

Admiralty, 6th March, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Assistant Paymaster Robert J. Willis has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 7th March, 1872.

The undermentioned Officer has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date :—

William Holloway.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester, and County of the City of Chester.

1st Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia.

Alexander Hamilton, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 5th January, 1872.

2nd Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia.

Herbert Edward Hudson, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 26th February, 1872.

Frederick Henry Westloe, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 27th February, 1872.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Inverness.*

*Inverness-shire, &c., Highland Light Infantry
Regiment of Militia.*

Robert William Peter Lodwick, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 27th February, 1872.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Haddington.*

East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry.

Major the Earl of Haddington to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Earl of Haddington, deceased. Dated 24th February, 1872.

Captain Sir Robert Charles Sinclair, Bart., to be Major, vice the Earl of Haddington, promoted. Dated 24th February, 1872.

Lieutenant Arthur James Balfour to be Captain, vice Sinclair, promoted. Dated 24th February, 1872.

Cornet Richard Hunter to be Lieutenant, vice Balfour, promoted. Dated 24th February, 1872.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County Palatine of Lancaster.*

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

William Joseph McLean Bailey, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st March, 1872.

*1st Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own
Militia.*

Stewart Marjoribanks Kay-Shuttleworth, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 22nd February, 1872.

*3rd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own
Militia.*

The Right Honourable John Wilson Patten, M.P.,
to be Honorary Colonel. Dated 27th February,
1872.

Captain Thomas Richard Crosse to be Major.
Dated 23rd February, 1872.

4th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Henry Edmeades Baker, Gent., to be Super-
numerary Lieutenant. Dated 18th February,
1872.

6th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Charles Frederick Wray, Gent., to be Lieutenant.
Dated 22nd February, 1872.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Stafford.*

3rd King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

St. Vincent Walter Jervis, Gent., to be Lieu-
tenant. Dated 22nd February, 1872.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Somerset.*

1st Somerset Regiment of Militia.

Henry Powell Gore Langton, Gent., to be Super-
numerary Lieutenant. Dated 1st March, 1872.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Sussex.*

Artillery Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia.

Andrew Burrell Hayley, Gent., to be Super-
numerary Lieutenant, vice Ross, resigned.
Dated 1st March, 1872.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 12,
1872.*

Whitehall, March 11, 1872.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Honourable Sills John Gibbons, of Sittingbourne, in the county of Kent, Lord Mayor of the City of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

St. James's Palace, March 9, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Colonel John Cox Gawler to be Keeper of the Jewels in the Tower of London, in the room of Colonel Charles Wyndham, deceased.

Crown Office, March 11, 1872.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Wallingford.

Edward Wells, of the said borough, Esq., in the room of Stanley Vickers, Esq., deceased.

March 12, 1872.

County of Gloucester.

Eastern Division.

John Reginald Yorke, Esq., in the room of Robert Stayner Holford, Esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

Whitehall, February 29, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto James Orchard Halliwell, of Tregunter-road, in the parish of Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, Fellow of the Royal Society, and to Henrietta Elizabeth Molyneux his wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middlehill, in the parish of Broadway, in the county of Worcester, but late of Thirlestane House, Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, Baronet, deceased, Her Royal licence and authority that they may, in compliance with a proviso contained in the last will and testament of Thomas Phillipps, late of Middle-hill aforesaid, Esquire, deceased, take and assume the surname of Phillipps only, and that he the said James Orchard Halliwell may bear the arms of Phillipps, and that such surname and arms of Phillipps only may be taken, borne, and used by the issue of their marriage; such arms being duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesiy's said College of Arms.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
March 9, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received, from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Constantinople, a copy of the New Tariff of Sanitary Dues issued by the Government of Turkey, of which the following is a translation.

This Tariff has been accepted by the Foreign Missions at Constantinople, and came into force on the 8th February :—

TARIFF OF SANITARY DUES IN THE
TURKISH EMPIRE.

Article 1.

THE Tariff of Sanitary Dues comprises :—

1. A tonnage duty (*droit de reconnaissance*), payable by vessels entering Turkish Ports.
2. Quarantine charges in lieu thereof (*en cas de contumace*).
3. In addition to the foregoing, a tax on pilgrims and travellers coming overland from Persia, and a tax on pilgrims and travellers proceeding to the provinces of Hedjaz and Yemen by sea.

Article 2.—*Duties on Arrival.*

Vessels from any country arriving in a Turkish port will pay a duty (*droit de reconnaissance*), calculated on their tonnage, in accordance with the following scale :—

From 1 to 500 tons, inclusive, 20 paras the ton ; from 501 tons to 1,000 tons, 12 paras ; from 1,001 tons and upwards, 8 paras ; that is to say, every vessel shall pay 20 paras for the first 500 tons measurement (*tonneaux de jauge*), 12 paras for the next 500 tons, and 8 paras for every ton in excess of 1,000.

Article 3.

Vessel entering Turkish ports are liable to the duty mentioned in the preceding Article only once in the course of each voyage, and without counting intermediate stoppages.

Article 4.

Pilgrims and travellers coming overland from Persia shall pay a duty of 10 piastres each person, exclusive of the quarantine charges specified in the following Article.

A duty of 50 piastres shall be levied on every corpse brought overland into the vilayet of Bagdad for interment in places resorted to by Persian Pilgrims.

Pilgrims and travellers proceeding to the provinces of Hedjaz and Yemen by the ports of the Red Sea are subject to a duty of 10 piastres each person.*

Article 5.—Quarantine Charges.

P.

A. Fees to health officers and porters, per man, per day	25
B. Lazaretto charges, per person, per day ...	5
C. Dues for disinfecting goods :—	
Goods in packages, per 100 okes	3
Hides and skins, per 100 pieces	10
Rags, per bale	10
Large animals, per head	1
Sheep and smaller animals, per head ...	$0\frac{1}{2}$

* In accordance with an arrangement between the Turkish Government and the respective Governments whose merchant vessels convey pilgrims and travellers to their destination in Hedjaz and Yemen, the masters of vessels of all countries are bound to obtain payment of the above-mentioned duty, conjointly with the fare, from each person on board, and to pay in the amount to the Sanitary Authority at the port of arrival.

D. Charges for disinfecting ships as follows :—

	P.
Ships from 1 to 100 tons, per day	... 10
„ 100 to 200 „	... 20
„ 200 to 400 „	... 30
„ 400 to 1000 and upwards	... 40

Article 6.

Children under seven years of age and paupers are exempted from lazaretto charges.

Article 7.

The following vessels are exempt from all the sanitary dues fixed by the foregoing Articles, fees to health officers and porters excepted, (1) Men of war, (2) Ships driven into port in distress, provided they do not engage in any commercial transaction in the port into which they are driven, (3) Fishing vessels.

Article 8.

Patent and visa dues (*droits de patente et de visa*), as well as all other previously existing dues not enumerated in the present tariff, are abolished.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE.

The Sanitary Tax is to be paid in all ports of the Empire in coin of the Realm.

Constantinople, July 19, 1871.

N.B.—It is especially understood (1), that the tonnage according to the Tariff is that known as “register tonnage” (tonnage commercial); (2), that an English ton is equal to 792 okes, or 40 Turkish kilos; (3), that from the tonnage of steamers the “register tonnage” (tonnage commercial), of which is not officially stated a deduction of 40 per cent. must be made (from the gross

tonnage) for engine room, coal bunkers, &c.; and (4), it is understood that as the metric system of weights and measures is about to come into force in the Turkish Empire, the levying of the Sanitary Tax shall be made according to that system.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall-gardens,
March 9, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the following Notice respecting British Hospital Dues at Constantinople and Smyrna:—

*Seamen's Hospitals at Constantinople and
Smyrna.*

It is hereby notified that from and after the 1st of October, 1871, the undermentioned dues have been authorised to be levied by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Constantinople and Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna, for the support of the British Seamen's Hospital at that place.

For the Seamen's Hospital at Constantinople, one penny per ton 1d.

For the Seamen's Hospital at Smyrna, one penny halfpenny per ton ... $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

In neither case is a second payment to be levied on the same vessel within a period of four calendar months.

(C. 263.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
March 11, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, announcing that the precautionary

measures at Greek ports against the invasion of Cholera from Turkey being no longer required, the only quarantine which had hitherto been maintained, viz., that on arrivals from S. Jean d'Acre, in Syria, has now been also abolished.

War Office, Pall Mall,
12th March, 1872.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Acting Assistant Controllers to be Assistant Controllers. Commissions to bear date 1st January, 1870 :—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Robert Sher-vinton, from half-pay, Unattached.

Major Henry John Wilkinson, from half-pay, late 9th Foot.

Captain Walter Chidiock Nangle, from Royal Artillery.

Major William Tyler Stuart, from half-pay, late 17th Foot.

Second Captain Charles Mills Molony, from Royal Artillery.

Second Captain Joshua Thomas Barrington, from Royal Artillery.

Captain Henry Montague Hozier, from 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Supply and Transport Sub-Department, Acting Assistant Commissary Henry Charles Sutleffe to be Assistant Commissary. Dated 2nd January, 1871.

Acting Assistant Commissary Frederick Octavius Leggett to be Assistant Commissary. Dated 6th February, 1871.

Pay Sub-Department, Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Ward to be Assistant Paymaster. Dated 17th February, 1871.

Admiralty, 8th March, 1872.

The undermentioned Officers have been confirmed as Assistant-Surgeons in Her Majesty's Fleet :—

Mr. Thomas Harvey, with seniority of 2nd March, 1871.

Mr. William Algeo, with seniority of 2nd March, 1871.

Dr. Michael Kearney, with seniority of 2nd March, 1871.

Mr. John Lyon, with seniority of 2nd March, 1871.

Mr. William Brown, with seniority of 2nd March, 1871.

Mr. John Tyndall, with seniority of 2nd March, 1871.

Dr. Matthew Reed, with seniority of 2nd March, 1871.

Mr. Alexander Richard Joyce, with seniority of 2nd March, 1871.

Dr. Charles Atkinson Rathborne, with seniority of 2nd March, 1871.

Mr. Thomas Power, with seniority of 2nd March, 1871.

Mr. Brien Patrick Sarsfield McDermott, with seniority of 7th March, 1871.

Mr. Richard John Barry, with seniority of 7th March, 1871.

Mr. Gerard James Irvine, with seniority of 7th March, 1871.

Mr. George Woods Low, with seniority of 10th March, 1871.

Mr. Scudamore Kidley Powell, with seniority of 10th March, 1871.

Mr. Alexander William Flood, with seniority of 11th March, 1871.

Dr. John Francis Enright, with seniority of 16th March, 1871.

Admiralty, 9th March, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Stephen A. Olney has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Peebles.

Alexander Dickson, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 4th March, 1872.

William Connel Black, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 4th March, 1872.

The Very Reverend John Maunsell Beresford Massy to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 4th March, 1872.

Alfred Walter Charteris, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 4th March, 1872.

James Gordon Henry Graham Montgomery, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 4th March, 1872.

James Nasmyth, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 4th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex.

West Essex Militia.

Cyril Wood, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 24th February, 1872.

Commission signed by the Governor and Captain of the Isle of Wight.

Isle of Wight Artillery Militia.

Edward Allan Waterworth, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., to be Surgeon, vice Henry Waterworth, resigned. Dated 8th January, 1872.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Lincoln.*

Royal South Lincoln Militia.

Francis Rivers Drake to be Lieutenant. Dated
1st March, 1872.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Somerset.*

North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Charles Adams Kemble, Gent., to be Supernumerary Cornet. Dated 8th March, 1872.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
East Riding of the County of York, and the
Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.*

East York Militia.

Captain Fergusson Fawcett to be Major. Dated
16th November, 1871.

MEMORANDA.

Adjutant Daniel Henry Doherty, of the Southern Regiment of Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 8th March, 1872.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain John Henry Barber in the Leicestershire Regiment of Militia.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Cornet Lord Arthur W. Hill in the Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 15,
1872.

Buckingham Palace, March 11, 1872.

THIS day had audience of Her Majesty :—

General Hadji Mohsin Khan, Minister Resident from the Shah of Persia, to deliver his new Credentials in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary :

To which audience he was introduced by Earl Granville, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., Her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

Buckingham Palace, March 14, 1872.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Coode, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Portland Breakwater.

Buckingham Palace, March 14, 1872.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Joseph Cowen, Esq., M.P., Alderman of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Buckingham Palace, March 14, 1872.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Peter Spokes, Esq., late Mayor of Reading.

Buckingham Palace, March 14, 1872.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Rose Cormack, Esq., M.D., of the Universities of Paris and Edinburgh, Physician to the Hertford British Hospital of Paris, and late Surgeon to the Ambulance Anglaise at Paris.

Buckingham Palace, March 14, 1872.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Gilbert, Esq., A.R.A., President of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

Buckingham Palace, March 14, 1872.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Francis Wyatt Truscott, Esq., Alderman of the city of London and Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

Buckingham Palace, March 14, 1872.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Bennett, Esq., Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

Buckingham Palace, March 14, 1872.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Thomas Chambers, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Deputy Recorder.

India Office, March 14, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Northbrook to be Governor-General of India.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lord Hobart to be Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, at Madras.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Mr. Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

Whitehall, March 13, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Thomas Stirling Marjoribanks to the church of the united parishes of Garoald and Bara, in the presbytery and county of Haddington, vacant by the death of the Reverend John Crosbie.

(H. 1128.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
Whitehall Gardens, S.W.,
March 12, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Stokes, R.E., the British representative on the European Commission of the Danube, forwarding,—

- I. A translation of certain complementary provisions enacted by the Commission, to be added to the Regulation of Navigation and Police of the 8th November, 1870.
- II. A translation of a provision modifying Article 11 of the Tariff of Navigation Dues of the 9th November, 1870.

Copies of which are as follows :—

I. THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE has enacted the following complementary provisions to be added to the Regulation of Navigation and Police of the 8th November, 1870.

(a.) To be added to Article 4, the following paragraph :—

“In case of epidemic disease, and when quarantine measures are applied at the mouth of the Sulina, the Captain of the Port is also charged to exercise police authority over vessels which, in order to perform their quarantine, are stationed above the port, beyond the limits determined by Article 12 hereinafter. The Inspector General preserves his ordinary powers with respect to vessels which simply traverse the river section occupied by vessels performing their quarantine.”

The above entered into force immediately after publication at Sulina.

(b.) To be added to Article 129, the following paragraph :—

“The maximum of the fine may be carried up to two thousand francs (80*l.*), in the case of an offence against the provisions of Article 30 by a wilful act committed in bad faith, and of a nature to compromise the safety of a vessel or vessels, or of the landing jetties, buoys, signals, towing paths, or other establishments for the convenience and use of the navigation.”

To enter into force on the 1st January, 1872.

Done at Galatz, the 1st and 4th November, 1871.

II. PROVISION modifying Article 11 of the Tariff of Navigation Dues of the 9th November, 1870.

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF THE DANUBE.

Whereas the provisions of Article 11 of the Tariff of Navigation Dues of the 9th November, 1870, in force at the Sulina Mouth, relating to the taxes payable by vessels simply putting in the said port, and there discharging less than one-third of their cargo, subjected these vessels to the payment of dues higher than those which, under the same conditions, discharge a larger part of their cargo :

That these provisions being contrary to the principle serving as basis for the assessment of these taxes, which principle consists of their being imposed on vessels in direct proportion to the advantages which they receive from the works executed at the Sulina Mouth :

And whereas it is not the intention of the Commission to modify in this sense the provisions relating to vessels putting in, as set forth in Article 10 of the Tariff of the 2nd November, 1865, for which that of the 9th November, 1870, has been substituted, it is necessary in consequence to re-establish between the vessels putting in at Sulina the normal gradation of taxes, and to submit those which make less important operations to a smaller tax :

Have enacted the following provisions :—

Article 1.

Article 11 of the Tariff of Navigation Dues to be levied at the Sulina Mouth, of the date of 9th November, 1870, is cancelled, and replaced by the following :—

“ Every steam or sailing vessel, without any exception, entering the Port of Sulina, coming from the sea, carrying, according to its bills of

lading or manifest, a cargo equivalent to more than one-third of its tonnage, but only discharging a part of its cargo, and returning to sea with the surplus, in order to continue its voyage to another port, without ascending the river, must pay the following navigation dues, viz. :

“If the vessel leaves the Port of Sulina with a quantity of merchandise, not exceeding one-third of that with which it entered, it pays three-fourths of the taxes established by the First or Second Articles of the present tariff.

“If it leaves the said port with a quantity of merchandise exceeding one-third, but not exceeding two-thirds of that with which it entered, it is subjected to the half of the dues established by the said Articles one or two.

“And if it leaves the said port with a quantity of merchandise exceeding two-thirds of that with which it entered, it pays one-fourth of the tax established by the same Articles one or two, but this tax must not amount to less than fifty centimes per ton on its total taxable tonnage.

“In the three cases above specified the tax fixed by the present Article, is levied once for the entry into the river, and the vessel paying it is free from all other tax on leaving.

“The provisions of the present Article, are not applicable to vessels discharging a part of their cargo at Sulina, and embarking equally goods in this port. These vessels fall concerning the taxes for entry, as well as those for leaving, under the application purely and simply of Articles one or two, and of Article five of the present tariff.

Article 2.

The provisions of the preceding Article will enter into force on the 1st of January next.

Done at Galatz, the 2nd November, 1871.
1872. S

(C. 268.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
March 13, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a translation of a Notification issued by the Japanese Government, which provides, with reference to the complaint of a British firm of brewers respecting the imitation of their trade-mark in Japan, that though the manufacture of beer is not prohibited in that country, it is wrong according to commercial law to imitate trade-marks, and that henceforward persons whose business consists in brewing beer must apply for a license, and send in a specimen of a trade-mark not likely to be confused with others.

*War Office, Pall Mall,
15th March, 1872.*

50th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Walter Forrestier Walker, K.C.B., from Colonel of the 94th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Marcus John Slade, deceased. Dated 8th March, 1872.

82nd Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-General William Samuel Newton to be Colonel, vice General the Honourable Thomas Ashburnham, C.B., deceased. Dated 4th March, 1872.

94th Regiment of Foot.

Major-General Henry Jervis to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Walter For-

restier Walker, K.C.B., transferred to the 50th Foot. Dated 8th March, 1872.

6th Dragoon Guards, Francis John Royds Bentley, Gent., to be Sub - Lieutenant, vice Watkins, transferred to the 2nd Dragoons. Dated 16th March, 1872.

2nd Dragoons, Sub - Lieutenant Charles Fitz Gerald Watkins, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Sub - Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Donnithorne, promoted. Dated 16th March, 1872.

12th Lancers, Edward Wentworth Fisher Holden Alleyne, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Lewis George Dive, retired. Dated 16th March, 1872.

13th Hussars, Sub-Lieutenant John Wilson, from the 87th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant A. C. Pole, promoted. Dated 16th March, 1872.

15th Hussars, Captain Gerald Walker retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 16th March, 1872.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Edmund Hill Wickham to be Second Captain, vice F. M. Smith, placed upon the Seconded List. Dated 1st March, 1872.

Coast Brigade of Royal Artillery, Serjeant-Major James Ritchie to be Lieutenant, by augmentation. Dated 1st April, 1872.

2nd Foot, Claude Maxwell MacDonald, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Lawson, promoted. Dated 16th March, 1872.

5th Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Thomas White, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice James

Joseph McCarthy, M.D., appointed to the Staff.
Dated 16th March, 1872.

23rd Foot, Captain Alexander Spink Beaumont retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 16th March, 1872.

53rd Foot, Surgeon Philip Henry Eustace Cross, having completed twenty years' full-pay Service, to be Surgeon-Major, under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870. Dated 27th February, 1872.

73rd Foot, William Augustus Collings, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Maybury, retired. Dated 16th March, 1872.

97th Foot, Lieutenant FitzRoy McPherson, from 93rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major W. Banks, retired upon full-pay. Dated 16th March, 1872.

103rd Foot, Lieutenant Edmond George Powys Wood retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 16th March, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, Captain the Honourable Sydney Carr Glyn retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 16th March, 1872.

Medical Department, Staff-Surgeon Donald Sinclair Smith, having completed twenty years' full-pay Service, to be Staff Surgeon Major, under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870. Dated 27th February, 1872.
Staff Assistant-Surgeon Robert Arthur Elliott, retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 5th February, 1872.

Assistant-Surgeon James Joseph McCarthy, M.D., from the 5th Foot to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Thomas White, M.B., appointed to the 5th Foot. Dated 16th March, 1872.

BREVET.

Deputy Assistant - Commissary Charles Owen, Bengal Commissariat Department, to have the honorary rank of Ensign. Dated 25th October, 1871.

The undermentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870, viz. :—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Maister, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. Dated 26th February, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Carmichael Russell, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. Dated 11th March, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

Conductor B. D. Hayes, First Class Barrack Master, Umballa, to have the *rank* of Ensign on the Unattached List of the Bengal Army, dated 24th February, 1872, and not the *honorary rank* of Ensign, as stated in the Gazette of 23rd February, 1872.

The exchange of Major Sheil, 66th Foot, with Major Hogge, 16th Foot, to bear date the 30th instead of 31st October, 1871.

Deputy Purveyor James W. Sherman, has been permitted to commute his half-pay. Dated 4th March, 1872.

Admiralty, 9th March, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Arthur L. Clarkson has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Admiralty, 12th March, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Sir David Deas, M.D., K.C.B., has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 14th March, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 5th February, 1872—

Sub-Lieutenant Frank Russell Robinson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

Queen's Commission.

Isle of Wight Artillery Militia.

Lieutenant Charles Senhouse Graham, Royal Artillery, to be Adjutant, vice Robinson, resigned. Dated 25th November, 1871.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hertford.

John Gerard Leigh, Gent., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 4th March, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk, and of the City and County of the City of Norwich.

The Right Honourable and Reverend Delaval, Lord Hastings, to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 9th March, 1872.

East Norfolk Regiment of Militia.

John Frederick Stracey Lee Barber, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 9th March, 1872.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Carnarvon.**Royal Carnarvon Rifle Militia.*

Captain Henry Flatt to be Major, vice Williams, promoted. Dated 11th March, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Jonas Lindow Burns-Lindow in the Royal Cumberland Militia. Dated 5th March, 1872.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Lieutenant William H. Falcon being removed from the strength of the Royal Cumberland Militia. Dated 5th March, 1872.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland.**Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia.*

Lieutenant John J. Mackenzie to be Captain, vice Burns-Lindow, resigned. Dated 5th March, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

Adjutant Henry Stewart Tompson, of the North Durham Regiment of Militia, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 9th March, 1872.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Supernumerary Lieutenant Harry B. Crohan in

the Durham Fusilier Militia. Dated 7th March, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Gloucester, and of the City and County of the City of Bristol.

Royal North Gloucestershire Regiment of Militia.

Captain William Brookes to be Major, vice Sir John Maxwell Steele Graves, Bart., resigned.
Dated 11th March, 1872.

Lieutenant Wilfred Joseph Cripps to be Captain, vice Brookes, promoted. Dated 11th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

3rd Royal Surrey Militia.

Cecil Henry Stopford, Gent., to be Lieutenant.
Dated 11th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

Hampshire Regiment of Militia.

John, Marquis of Winchester, late Lieutenant-Colonel 10th Hussars, to be Honorary Colonel.

Commission signed by the Governor and Captain of the Isle of Wight.

Isle of Wight Artillery Militia.

John Lindsay Maccall, Lieutenant half-pay, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Lieutenant.
Dated 29th February, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset.

North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant Henry Blathwayt Festing to be Captain, vice Foxcroft, resigned. Dated 11th March, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

2nd Warwickshire Regiment of Militia.

Marcus Delapoer Beresford, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Wheler, resigned. Dated 7th March, 1872.

Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant William Charles Alston to be Captain, vice Wykeham Martin, resigned. Dated 9th March, 1872.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 19,
1872.*

Foreign Office, March 6, 1872.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Robert Grant Watson, Esq., now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Athens, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation in Japan.

(C. 287.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
March 18, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received,

from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Circular issued by the Health Office at Sulina, stating that vessels which had left Constantinople since the 22nd January last would be admitted to free pratique on arrival at that port.

India Office, 16th March, 1872.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the under-mentioned admissions to the Staff Corps of the several Presidencies :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

- Lieutenant Robert Thompson, Royal (Madras) Artillery. Dated 11th December, 1858.
- Lieutenant Cecil John Russell Fulford, Royal Artillery. Dated 18th July, 1865.
- Lieutenant Frederick Henry Maitland, 4th Hussars. Dated 2nd October, 1866.
- Lieutenant Charles Henry Stoddart, 103rd Regiment. Dated 3rd April, 1867.
- Lieutenant John Robert Burlton Bennett, 7th Hussars. Dated 1st February, 1868.
- Lieutenant Frederick Drummond Battye, 62nd Regiment. Dated 2nd December, 1869.
- Lieutenant Lewis Archibald Charles Cook, 19th Hussars. Dated 22nd February, 1870.
- Ensign Cathcart William Monypenny, 10th Regiment. Dated 29th July, 1870.
- Lieutenant Charles Thomas Bingham, 108th Regiment. Dated 31st August, 1870.
- Lieutenant Norton Charles Martelli, 11th Regiment. Dated 1st October, 1870.
- Lieutenant James Francis Carthew, 62nd Regiment. Dated 3rd October, 1870.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edward Quin, 21st Regiment. Dated 8th November, 1866.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Ellison Adamson, Royal Artillery. Dated 8th January, 1868.

Lieutenant Thomas Alexander Frederick Leader, 108th Regiment. Dated 7th July, 1868.

Lieutenant William Henry McCausland, 1st Regiment. Dated 29th June, 1870.

Ensign George Carew Fenwick, 24th Regiment. Dated 28th July, 1870.

Ensign Francis Crighton Maltby, 10th Regiment. Dated 14th October, 1870.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Thomas Teed, 2nd Dragoon Guards. Dated 31st March, 1863.

Lieutenant John Muir Hunter, Royal Artillery. Dated 12th April, 1864.

Admiralty, 15th March, 1872.

Septimus Terry, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet with seniority of 18th August, 1871 (confirming a Commission given by Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Kellett, K.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the China Station, vice McClement, deceased).

Admiralty, 16th March, 1872.

ERRATUM.—The date of retirement of Lieutenant A. L. Clarkson should be 14th March, instead of 9th, as stated in the Gazette of 15th instant.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bedford.

William Francis Higgins, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 9th March, 1872.

John Gerard Leigh, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 9th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex.

Colonel Francis Vernou Harcourt to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 12th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lanark.

2nd Royal Lanarkshire Militia.

Lieutenant John Macpherson to be Captain, vice James Brown, resigned. Dated 16th March, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Major William Walker in the Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia, and to approve of his retaining his rank and continuing to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 14th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Edinburgh or Midlothian.

Edinburgh County Militia.

James Henry Scott Douglas, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 29th February, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Major Vaughan Hanning Lee in the Glamorganshire Light Infantry Militia.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

3rd King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

Charles Edward Bradly, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Dated 7th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

2nd Royal Tower Hamlets (Queen's Own Light Infantry) Militia.

Ludlow Cotter, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 7th March, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

Adjutant Edward Francis Bowen Brooke, of the Royal Montgomeryshire Militia, to serve with the rank of Captain.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Major Wightman, late Adjutant of the South Nottinghamshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, being permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 22,
1872.*

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace,
March 21, 1872.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that Her Majesty's Birthday will be kept on Wednesday, the 15th of May next.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace,
March 22, 1872.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Queen will hold a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday, the 23rd of April next, at three o'clock.

N.B. The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their Collars at the Drawing Room it being a Collar-Day.

Foreign Office, March 22, 1872.

EARL GRANVILLE has received the following Notification from the French Ambassador at this Court, relative to the termination of the Treaty of Commerce of 1860, between Great Britain and France :—

The Duc de Broglie to Earl Granville.—
(Received March 15).

Londres, le 15 Mars, 1872.

LE Soussigné, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de la République Française a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de son Excellence M. le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de

Sa Majesté Britannique les instructions qu'il a reçues de son Gouvernement et qui sont contenues dans la dépêche ci-jointe dont il a l'ordre de lui donner communication.

Comme son Excellence le verra par cette dépêche, le Gouvernement de la République a puisé avec regret, dans l'examen de la dernière note qui lui a été transmise au nom du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, la conviction qu'il devait renoncer à l'espoir de voir accepter en ce moment la révision du Traité de Commerce de 1860 sur les bases qu'il avait proposées.

En conséquence, et par les raisons dont le Soussigné a plusieurs fois eu l'honneur d'entretenir son Excellence, le Gouvernement de la République se voit obligé de faire usage de la faculté réservée par l'Article XXI de ce Traité, et de l'autorisation qui lui a été spécialement accordée à cet effet par l'Assemblée Nationale de France dans la Loi du 2 Février dernier.

Le dit Traité doit donc dès-à-présent, être considéré comme dénoncé par le Gouvernement de la République et ses effets devront cesser, si aucune disposition contraire n'intervient, d'ici là dans une année à partir du jour où la présente communication sera parvenue entre les mains de son Excellence le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat.

Le Soussigné croit pourtant devoir rappeler que si dans le cours de cette année le Gouvernement Britannique pensait pouvoir avec utilité prendre en considération les propositions qui lui ont été faites, le Gouvernement Français a toujours déclaré qu'il se montrerait, à toute époque prêt, à rentrer en négociation pour le maintien avec modifications du Traité de 1860.

Il fera observer également qu'en vertu de l'Article 2 de la Loi déjà citée, les Tarifs Conventionnels établis doivent rester en vigueur,

même après la cessation du Traité, jusqu'au vote des Tarifs nouveaux par l'Assemblée Nationale, et ne seront par conséquent modifiés que sur les points où cette Assemblée l'aurait jugé indispensable.

Le Gouvernement Britannique verra sans doute dans cette disposition la confirmation de l'assurance qui lui a été plusieurs fois donnée que le Gouvernement Français ne songe point à profiter de la liberté qu'il désire recouvrer, pour opérer une révolution économique de nature à troubler l'ensemble des relations commerciales des deux pays, mais qu'il veut seulement pourvoir dans la plus juste mesure aux besoins urgents des finances et de l'industrie Françaises.

Enfin le Soussigné s'associe pleinement à l'espérance exprimée par son Gouvernement, et confirmée par les assurances réitérées de son Excellence le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat, que la cessation du Traité de Commerce, si elle doit demeurer définitive, ne sera suivie d'aucun rafraîchissement dans les relations d'intimité qui existent depuis tant d'années entre la France et l'Angleterre et dont le maintien est d'un si grand prix pour les deux nations.

Le Soussigné prie son Excellence de vouloir bien lui accuser réception de la communication qu'il a l'honneur de lui faire, et saisi, &c.

(Signé) BROGLIE.

Inclosure.

M. de Rémusat to the Duc de Broglie.

M. le Duc, *Versailles, le 13 Mars, 1872.*

LA note que vous avez reçue du Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique pour les Affaires Etrangères a été pour le Gouvernement de la République l'objet d'un examen atten-

tif. Il y a reconnu toute la courtoisie que Lord Granville porte dans ses communications avec la France ; mais il a eu le regret de trouver dans ce document des objections qui ne lui laissent nul espoir de voir accepter la révision du Traité du 23 Janvier, 1860 sur les bases de négociation qu'il avait proposées.

Un mot seulement sera dit ici de ces propositions ; elles se divisent en deux classes : Les unes sans aucun doute ont une tendance protectrice ; mais le Traité lui-même est conçu dans un esprit de protection modérée ; et puisque le Gouvernement de la Reine a déclaré par deux fois que malgré sa répugnance pour toute protection systématique, il n'opposait pas une fin de non recevoir absolue à toute proposition de droits légèrement protecteurs, nous aurions désiré qu'il voulût bien examiner si nos propositions n'étaient pas de celles qu'il ne peut tenir pour inacceptables, puisqu'elles sont au-dessous de la limite que s'étaient posée les négociateurs du Traité de 1870. Nous avons d'ailleurs la conviction que si elles étaient acceptées, elles ne porteraient pas une atteinte sensible aux importations de l'industrie Britannique en France. Quant à la seconde classe de nos propositions, elles ont un but éminemment fiscal. Si, comme on nous l'a plusieurs fois rappelé, le tableau détaillé des tarifs projetés n'a pas été fourni, c'est que ces tarifs restaient hypothétiques, tant qu'il n'était pas possible de préjuger à quels calculs s'arrêterait l'Assemblée Nationale. Il règne encore quelque incertitude à cet égard ; mais des désignations de chiffres n'étaient pas nécessaires pour apprécier le système en général, et du moment que nous déclarions notre intention d'imposer certaines matières premières déterminées à un taux qui ne dépasserait jamais 20 pour cent et qui pourrait souvent être inférieur, il nous

paraissait facile d'émettre en suffisante connaissance de cause une opinion motivée sur un semblable plan.

Au reste, nous voyons avec satisfaction que le Gouvernement de la Reine se montre plus disposée à entrer dans cet examen qu'il ne l'avait fait jusqu'ici, et des deux conditions qu'il met à la prise en considération de nos projets fiscaux, la seconde portant que les taxes compensatrices sur les produits manufacturés doivent être limitées au montant des droits établis sur les matières premières servant à leur fabrication, cette condition, dis-je, ne saurait donner lieu à aucune contestation. Quant à la première, c'est-à-dire, à l'établissement à l'intérieur d'un droit identique au droit d'entrée qui frapperait les matières premières, elle souffre beaucoup plus de difficulté. Mais sans rappeler toutes les considérations exposées dans notre dépêche du 7 Février, nous ne croyons pas impossible de combiner certains tempéraments qui atténueraien l'inégalité des charges entre le producteur indigène et le producteur étranger.

Mais nous pourrons revenir sur ces diverses questions, si nous rouvrons les négociations que le Principal Secrétaire d'Etat Sa Majesté Britannique consentirait à reprendre, après que le Traité de 1860 aurait été dénoncé.

Longtemps nous avions espéré éviter cette dénonciation ; nous craignions qu'elle ne fût prise pour le début d'une révolution commerciale, qu'elle ne portât une perturbation trop brusque dans les intérêts engagés sur la foi de Conventions antérieures ; enfin, qu'elle ne devînt pour des esprits prévenus le signe d'un refroidissement entre deux pays qui n'ont que des motifs de constant accord et d'entente mutuelle. Mais les déclarations du Gouvernement de la Reine nous rassurent pleinement. Nous lisons dans la dépêche qui nous est

communiquée que s'il regarde la dénonciation du Traité comme un pas vers son extinction définitive, elle ne lui paraît cependant pas un obstacle à des négociations ultérieures. Nous lisons encore que, quel que soit le résultat de la discussion, l'Angleterre s'efforcera d'éviter toute altération dans la cordialité des rapports entre les deux pays, et qu'enfin, bien qu'elle n'ait aucune intention d'engager une guerre de tarifs, elle attacherait comme nous un grand prix à recouvrer sa liberté fiscale.

Ces sentiments sont les nôtres. Pour nous, en effet, la liberté fiscale serait bien précieuse, nécessaire même, dans un moment où nous aurions besoin de toutes nos ressources pour faire face à des charges extraordinaires. C'est cette considération surtout qui nous ferait désirer d'être affranchis des restrictions qu'une série de Conventions Commerciales a imposées pour nous au droit de taxation que possède toute nation sur elle-même. C'est pour sortir de cette sorte d'impuissance que nous sommes conduits à mettre un terme, dès que nous en avons la faculté, aux engagements qui résultent pour nous de nombreux Traité de Commerce. Celui qui nous lie à la Grande Bretagne est le premier qui soit arrivé à l'époque d'une résiliation régulière. Nous ne pouvons plus même compter avec quelque assurance sur la possibilité de modifications qui nous seraient nécessaires. Nous sommes donc obligés de prendre date en le dénonçant aujourd'hui. Confiants dans nos intentions, résolus à n'user qu'avec une grande modération de la liberté qui nous serait rendue, soit en négociant des Conventions nouvelles, soit plutôt en statuant seuls par voie législative sur notre régime commercial, nous avons pris notre résolution sous l'empire d'un intérêt public qui ne peut être mé-

connu. Veuillez donc, M. l'Ambassadeur, faire connaître au Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique, que dans notre pensée les effets du Traité du 23 Janvier, 1860, doivent expirer un an après le jour où vous lui aurez fait connaître nos intentions. Vous voudrez bien nous en informer immédiatement, afin que le fait soit porté, comme il convient, à la connaissance du commerce et de l'industrie.

Je vous prie de lire cette dépêche au Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté, et, s'il le désire, de lui en laisser copie.

J'espère que la notification qu'elle contient et à laquelle vous donnerez, dans la forme, l'authenticité qui sera jugée convenable, sera reçue dans le même esprit que celui qui l'a dictée, et qu'aucune atteinte ne sera portée aux sentiments réciproques d'estime et de bienveillance qui subsistent entre les deux nations.

Agréez, &c.,
(Signé) REMUSAT.

(Translation.)

The Duc de Broglie to Earl Granville.—(Received
March 15.)

London, March 15, 1872.

THE Undersigned, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, has the honour to acquaint his Excellency the Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty of the instructions which he has received from his Government, contained in the annexed despatch, which he has been instructed to communicate to him.

As his Excellency will perceive from this despatch, the Government of the Republic, after examination of the last note transmitted to it in

the name of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, has arrived with regret at the conviction that it must renounce the hope of seeing accepted at present the revision of the Treaty of Commerce of 1860 on the bases which it had proposed.

In consequence, and for the reasons which the Undersigned has several times had the honour to discuss with his Excellency, the Government of the Republic finds itself compelled to make use of the power reserved by Article XXI of this Treaty and of the authorization which has been specially conferred by the National Assembly of France by the Law of the 2nd of February last.

The said Treaty must therefore henceforth be considered as denounced ("denoncée") by the Government of the Republic, and its provisions will cease, should no contrary arrangement be made in the meanwhile, in a year from the day on which the present communication reaches the hands of his Excellency the Principal Secretary of State.

The Undersigned, however, considers it right to state that, if, in the course of the year the British Government should think it advantageous to take into consideration the proposals which have been made to them, the French Government has always declared that it would show itself ready at any time to resume negotiations for the maintenance, with modifications, of the Treaty of 1860.

He would also direct attention to the fact that, in virtue of Article 2 of the Law, already mentioned, the Conventional Tariffs existing will remain in force, even after the lapse of the Treaty, until the enacting of new Tariffs by the National Assembly, and, consequently, will be modified only on the points which that Assembly may judge indispensable.

The British Government will doubtless perceive in this arrangement the confirmation of the assu-

rance which has been several times given, that the French Government has no thought of profiting by the liberty which it desires to regain to effect an economic revolution of a nature to disturb the commercial relations of the two countries, but that it only wishes to provide in the strictest measure for the pressing wants of French finance and industry.

In conclusion, the Undersigned shares fully the hope expressed by his Government, and confirmed by the repeated assurances of his Excellency the Principal Secretary of State, that the cessation of the Treaty of Commerce, if it must be final, will not be followed by any lessening of the intimate relations which have existed for so many years between France and England, the maintenance of which is of such value to both nations.

The undersigned begs his Excellency to be so good as to acknowledge the receipt of the communication which he has the honour to make to him, and avails himself, &c.

M. de Rémusat to the Duc de Broglie.

M. le Duc,

THE note which you have received from Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has been the object of attentive examination by the Government of the Republic. It has recognized all the courtesy which Lord Granville expresses in his communications with France; but it has regretted to find in this document objections which leave no hope of seeing accepted the revision of the Treaty of January 23, 1860, on the bases of negotiation which had been proposed.

One word only as regards these propositions; they are divided into two classes. One class, without doubt, has a protective tendency, but

the Treaty itself is conceived in a spirit of moderate protection; and since the Government of the Queen has on two occasions declared that in spite of its repugnance to all systematic protection, it has no absolute objection to any proposal for slightly protective duties, we could have wished that it had investigated whether our proposals were not of that class which it cannot consider as unacceptable, since they are above the limit which the negotiators of the Treaty of 1860 had laid down. We, moreover, entertain the conviction that, if they were accepted, they would not sensibly affect the importations of British manufactures into France. As for the second class of our proposals, they have an eminently fiscal aim. If, as has several times been represented to us, the detailed Table of the proposed tariffs has not been furnished, it is because these tariffs were hypothetical in so far as it was not possible to predict the figures which the National Assembly might fix. There still exists some uncertainty in this respect; but the exact specification of the amounts was not necessary to the appreciation of the system in general, and from the moment that we declared our intention of subjecting certain raw materials decided upon to a tax which should never exceed 20 per cent., and which might often be less, it appeared to us easy to pronounce, with such knowledge of the facts, an opinion founded on a scheme of this nature.

Nevertheless, we observe with satisfaction that the Government of the Queen shows itself more disposed to make this examination than it had hitherto been, and of the two conditions which it lays down as essential to a consideration of our fiscal projects, the second, stipulating that the compensatory taxes on manufactured projects must be limited to the amount of the duties imposed on

the raw materials employed in their manufacture, would give rise to no dispute. As to the first, that is to say, to the establishment of an internal duty, equivalent to the import duty, which would affect raw materials, there is much more difficulty. But, without recapitulating all the considerations set forth in our despatch of the 7th of February, we do not consider it impossible to combine certain modifications which would lessen the inequality of the burdens between the native and the foreign producer.

But we can revert to these different questions, if we re-open the negotiations which Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State would, perhaps, consent to resume, after the Treaty of 1860.

We long hoped to avoid this denunciation ; we feared that it might be looked upon as the commencement of a commercial revolution, that it might cause too sudden a disturbance in interests based on the faith of former Conventions : lastly, that it might become to prejudiced minds the token of a coolness between two countries moved only by a desire for constant agreement and mutual understanding. But the declarations of the Government of the Queen entirely re-assure us. We read in the despatch which is communicated to us, that if it regards the denunciation of the Treaty as a step towards its definitive extinction, it nevertheless does not look upon it as a bar to future negotiations. We read also that, whatever the result of the discussion may be, England will strive to prevent any alteration in the cordiality of the relations between the two countries, and, finally, although she has no intention of entering upon a war of Tariffs, she, like ourselves, would attach much value to the recovery of her fiscal freedom.

These are our sentiments. For us, in effect, fiscal freedom would be very precious, even necessary, at a time when we should require all our resources to meet extraordinary burdens. It is this consideration, above all, that would make us desirous to be freed from the restrictions which a series of Commercial Conventions has imposed, as regards us, on the right of taxation which every nation possesses over itself. It is in order to extricate ourselves from this kind of helplessness that we are led to place a limit, as soon as we have the power of doing so, to the engagements which are the result for us of numerous Treaties of Commerce. The one which binds us to Great Britain is the first which has arrived at a term when it can be regularly annulled. We can no longer even reckon with any certainty on the possibility of modifications which would be necessary to us. We are therefore obliged to prepare for its cessation by denouncing it now. Confident in our intentions, resolved to use only with great moderation the freedom which will be restored to us, either by negotiation of new Conventions, or rather by our own legislation on our commercial régime, we have taken this step under the pressure of a public interest which cannot be misunderstood. Will you, therefore, M. l'Ambassadeur, make known to the Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty, that in our opinion the operation of the Treaty of January 23, 1860, will expire in one year from the day on which you announce to him our intentions. You will inform us immediately of the fact, in order that it may be communicated in the proper manner to the trading and industrial communities.

I request you to read this despatch to the Principal Secretary of State of Her Majesty, and, if he wishes it, to leave a copy with him.

I trust that the notification which it contains, and to which you will impart, in form, the official character which may be deemed proper, will be received in the spirit which has dictated it, and that no injury will be done to the mutual sentiments of regard and friendliness which exist between the two nations.

Accept, &c.,
 (Signed) REMUSAT.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 19th day of
March, 1872.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day, Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, Esquire (commonly called Lord Richard Grosvenor); Augustus Frederick George Warwick, Baron Poltimore; and Sir William Thomas Knollys, K.C.B., were, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board accordingly.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 19th day of
March, 1872.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the Order in Council establishing an uniform standard of value in Gibraltar, shall come into operation and take effect on and from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, instead of on and from the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and to revoke the directions in such Order fixing the date at which the same should come into operation.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace,
March 20, 1872.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Tuesday, the 26th instant.

Windsor Castle, March 19, 1872.

This day had audience of Her Majesty :—

Colonel Don Narciso Campero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Bolivia, to deliver his Credentials;

To which audience he was introduced by the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., President of Her Majesty's Privy Council, acting for Earl Granville, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Windsor Castle, March 19, 1872.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Goss, Esq., Composer for Her Majesty's Chapels Royal, and Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Whitehall, March 20, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock, of the Khyber Pass, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Constable of the Tower of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Whitehall, March 20, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto John von Sonnentag de Havilland, Esquire, Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms, the office of York Herald, vacant by the decease of Thomas William King, Esquire.

Foreign Office, March 21, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of M. Martial Chevalier as Consul-General at Quebec for the French Republic.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. J. A. Sohr as Consul at Bombay for His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Thomas T. Prentiss as Consul at Mahé, Seychelles, for the United States of America.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Don Juan Antonio Disdier as Vice-Consul at Cardiff for His Majesty the King of Spain.

(C. 301.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehull,
March 21, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copies of Despatches from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres, reporting the imposition by the Argentine Government of fifteen days' quarantine from the day of sailing on arrivals from Brazilian ports; from Her Majesty's Consul at Rosario, reporting the imposition of fifteen days' quarantine on arrivals from Monte Video and Brazilian ports, should they not present a clean bill of health to prove that quarantine had already been performed at Buenos Ayres.; from

Her Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco, reporting the continuance of Yellow Fever at that port ; and from Her Majesty's Consul at Rio Grande do Sul, reporting the non-existence of the same malady within his Consular district.

(C. 302.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
March 21, 1872.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following translations of two Circulars, addressed by the Spanish Minister of the Interior to the several Governors of the Maritime Provinces of Spain, introducing certain modifications into the Quarantine Regulations of that country :—

I.

With a view to obviate the injury done to the maritime commerce by the frequent occurrence of the decease of some one individual during the passage, the want of accuracy between the number of those who figure in the bill of health and ship's roll, and those whom the ships actually have on board, and the arrival of these ships at our ports without the first of these documents ; with a view to facilitate the decision as to doubts which may arise in the minds of the special Directors of this service ; and with a view to conciliate the mercantile interests with those of the public health, His Majesty has been pleased to order as follows :—

1. That notwithstanding that which is laid down in the Royal Order of the 6th of June, of 1860, ships having a clean bill of health, and which have lost some individual by death during

the voyage, be admitted to free pratique provided the captains or masters satisfactorily prove that such accident was not caused by some contagious disease.

2. That those ships which with a clean bill of health come, owing to accidental circumstances, with one person on board more or less than those comprised in the bill of health and ship's roll, be freely admitted, on its being shown by the masters of the vessels, that the difference in the number of the individuals consist in causes which do not affect the public health.

3. That on proof by the captain or master of the involuntary and inevitable absence of the bill of health, of which mention is made in the Royal Order of August 24, of 1867, no obstacles be placed in the way of the ship's free entry.

4. That the previous rules be always understood as applying to vessels coming from clean ports, arriving in good sanitary condition. And lastly, that during the necessary time spent by the ships for explaining the circumstances under which they arrived, they remain completely cut off from all communication.

By Royal Order, &c.

Madrid, March 8, 1872.

II.

Frequent complaints being received at this Ministry as to the manner in which the sanitary laws are interpreted in the sub-directions of the service, the King has been pleased to order that your Excellency should remind those who are established in your province of the Decrees of the 28th of December, of 1868, and April 16, of 1869, which regulate their organization, as well as of the exact fulfilment of the sanitary law and other dispositions in force, and that in all doubt-

ful cases they must consult your Excellency. At the same time it is His Majesty's wish that, without the loss of a moment, your Excellency cause to be inserted in the Official Bulletin all the dispositions of a general character which may hereafter emanate from this Ministry and General Direction of the service, and those which constitute law in concrete cases, which may be brought to your Excellency's notice.

By Royal Order, &c

Madrid, March 8, 1872.

(C. 304.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
March 21, 1872.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copies of Despatches from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, reporting that the Portuguese Health Authorities have declared Salonica to be infected with Cholera Morbus since the 26th December last, the Ionian Isles to be suspected of the same malady since the 1st January last, Pernambuco to be infected with Yellow Fever since the 22nd of December last, and Maranham to be free from that malady since the 29th of the same month.

War Office, Pall Mall,
22nd March, 1872.

3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Daniel Alexander Grant to be Captain, vice H. M. Hozier, appointed Assistant-Controller.
Dated 13th March, 1872.

4th Dragoon Guards, Henry Ernest Baskerville Walton, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice

W. E. K. Fox, whose appointment is cancelled. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

5th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Edward Adderley to be Captain, vice R. Soames, retired. Dated 9th March, 1872.

1st Dragoons, Richard William Blackwood Ker, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant the Honourable R. G. Molyneux, retired. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

11th Hussars, The second Christian name of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Annesley is *Lyttelton* not *Lytleton*, as previously stated.

13th Hussars, Sub-Lieutenant Charles Stuart Wheler, from the 14th Hussars, to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant J. C. Ellis, retired. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

14th Hussars, Henry Richard Lloyd Howard, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice Wheler, transferred to the 13th Hussars. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

15th Hussars, Lieutenant Henry Wise Ridley Blackett to be Captain, vice G. Walker, retired. Dated 16th March, 1872.

21st Hussars. The surname of the Lieutenant-Colonel is *MacLeod*, not *M'Leod*, as previously stated.

William Edward Ker Fox, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant J F. D. Fordyce, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

2nd Foot, Lieutenant William Mackie to be Captain, vice G. H. Woodard, who becomes Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant of the 46th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps. Dated 8th March, 1872.

22nd Foot, Lieutenant Henry Lionel Nicholls, from 100th Foot, to be Captain, vice H. Leigh, retired. Dated 6th March, 1872.

Lieutenant Arthur Brett to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Tollemache, promoted. Dated 17th January, 1872.

23rd Foot, Captain James Williamson, from Supernumerary, to be Captain, vice A. S. Beaumont, retired upon temporary half-pay. Dated 16th March, 1872.

46th Foot, Major Robert Bennett, from half-pay, late Depôt Battalion, to be Major, vice T. D. Forde, retired upon temporary half-pay. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

50th Foot, The third Christian name of Lieutenant-General Sir E. W. F. Walker, K.C.B., is *Forestier*, not *Forrestier*, as stated in Gazette of 15th instant.

51st Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Shaen Carter to be Captain, vice J. F. Pinhey, retired. Dated 6th March, 1872.

73rd Foot, Lieutenant William Frederick Duff Schreiber retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

81st Foot, Thomas Henry Burton Forster, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Armstrong, promoted. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

83rd Foot, Lieutenant Alfred J. P. Nuthall has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

86th Foot, Major John Jerome to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel E. W. D. Lowe, 1872.

C.B., retired upon half-pay. Dated 6th March, 1872.

Captain William Knipe to be Major, vice Jerome. Dated 6th March, 1872.

88th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Gore retires upon half-pay. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

The promotion of Ensign Curran to bear date 30th instead of 31st October, 1871, such antedate not to carry back pay.

93rd Foot, Lieutenant Henry Mark Atherley retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

98th Foot, Lord Henry George Russell Phipps to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. O'Toole, promoted. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

99th Foot, Lieutenant Forbes Lugard Story to be Captain, vice G. Ivan Thompson, retired. Dated 9th March, 1872.

103rd Foot, Charles Coningham, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant E. G. P. Wood, retired. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

104th Foot, Lieutenant Henry J. Woodward to be Captain, vice A. Willes, retired. Dated 6th March, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant George Stanley Byng to be Captain, vice C. G. A. Drummond, retired. Dated 9th March, 1872.

Royal Military Academy, Lieutenant Francis Roberts, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Lieutenant C. Greer, Royal Artillery, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 5th February, 1872.

BREVET.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hyde Page, half-pay, late 41st Foot, late Deputy Quartermaster-General, Cape of Good Hope, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870. Dated 8th March, 1872.

Captain C. T. S. Nott, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Major, under the provisions of the Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

Captain C. F. Short, retired, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Major, under the provisions of the Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

Captain John H. Parry, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Major, under the provisions of the Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

Lieutenant L. P. Shawe, retired on a permanent annuity, Royal Marine Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Captain, under the provisions of the Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

Staff Surgeon-Major John Rambaut, M.D., retired upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 3rd March, 1872, of

General the Honourable Thomas Ashburnham, C.B., Colonel of the 82nd Foot :—

Lientenan'-General William Hassall Eden, Colonel of the 90th Foot, to be General. Dated 4th March, 1872.

Major-General Matthew Smith, Colonel of the 76th Foot, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 4th March, 1872.

Brevet - Colonel Lawrence Fyler, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, retired full-pay, Recruiting District, to be Major-General, dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 4th March, 1872.

Major Henry George Delafosse, 101st Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 4th March, 1872.

Captain Francis Constantine Trent, 48th Foot, to be Major. Dated 4th March, 1872.

The following promotions to take consequent on the death, on 7th March, 1872, of Lieutenant-General Marcus John Slade, Colonel of the 50th Foot :—

Major-General Henry Bates, Colonel of the 9th Foot, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 8th March, 1872.

Brevet-Colonel Sir James Edward Alexander, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, late 14th Foot, to be Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 8th March, 1872.

Major Robert Bethune Ingram, half-pay, late 109th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 8th March, 1872.

Captain Herbert Mark Garrett Purvis, Royal Artillery, to be Major. Dated 8th March, 1872.

The following promotions and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870, and to be dated 31st October, 1871, the officers promoted to have no claim to back pay prior to 23rd March, 1872, but the officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to the 22nd March, 1872, inclusive :—

5th Lancers, Major William Godfrey Dunham Massy, from Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Frederick Walter Carden, who retires.

Captain Martin Pierce Blake to be Major, by purchase, vice Massy.

Lieutenant Gabriel Roland Ruscombe Poole to be Captain, by purchase, vice Blake.

The promotion of Cornet Baker, on 1st of November, 1871, is cancelled.

Cornet Edward Christopher Baker to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Poole.

11th Foot, Lieutenant Frederick Nathaniel Callwell to be Captain, by purchase, vice John William Poole, who retires.

The promotion of Ensign Yorke, on the 1st November, 1871, is cancelled.

Ensign William Yorke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Callwell.

Admiralty, 18th March, 1872.

George Stanley, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Marmaduke Philip Smyth Ward, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 6th March, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Harry Arthur Keith Murray has been this day placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Admiralty, 19th March, 1872.

Lieutenant Cæsar Hugh Hawkins, Flag Lieutenant to the late Rear-Admiral James H. Cockburn, Commander-in-Chief on the East India Station, has been promoted to the rank of Commander, with seniority of the 11th ultimo.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Assistant Paymaster Bartholomew S. Tobin has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 21st March, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned Officers have this day been placed on the Retired List :—

Staff Captain Edward K. Calver.

Staff Commander John Richards.

The above Officers have been authorized to assume the rank of Captain from the date of their retirement.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cornwall.

Cornwall Rangers Militia.

Walter Warrick Vivian, Gent., to be Lieutenant.
Dated 15th March, 1872.

Henry Haworth Newton Onslow, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 15th March, 1872.

John Royds Dennistoun Onslow, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 15th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Glamorgan.

Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry Militia.

Arthur Marcus Phillips Kemeys Tynte, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 6th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

Hampshire Regiment of Artillery Militia.

Henry Jack Cumming, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Cowell, promoted. Dated 14th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Governor and Captain of the Isle of Wight.

Isle of Wight Artillery Militia.

Charles Septimus Berthon, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 9th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

7th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Cecil Bowcher Duff Michel, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Renfrew.

Prince of Wales' Royal Regiment of Renfrew Militia.

John Campbell Douglas, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 15th March, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Vice Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

2nd Royal Surrey Militia.

Francis Toler, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

1st Regiment of Warwickshire Militia.

Charles Herbert Heath, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Gall, resigned. Dated 15th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Monmouth.

Royal Monmouthshire Militia.

Vere Francis John Somerset, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 20th March, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City of York, and County of the same or Ainsty of York.

2nd Regiment (Light Infantry) of West York Militia.

Geoffrey Garnett Tennant, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 9th March, 1872.

4th Regiment of West York Militia.

Captain Thomas Sturges Walford to be Major, vice Hare, who retires. Dated 6th March, 1872.

Donald Maedonald Leith Hay, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Maude, promoted. Dated 6th March, 1872.

1st West Regiment of Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant Thomas William Jeffcock to be Captain, vice Lord Milton, resigned. Dated 19th February, 1872.

Lieutenant the Honourable Charles Lindley Wood to be Captain, vice Bower, resigned. Dated 24th February, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Master Feilden in the 1st Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia, and to approve of his retaining his rank and continuing to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 15th March, 1872.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant John Bridson Callister in the Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia. Dated 15th March, 1872.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Major H. J. Hare, of the 4th West York Militia, retaining his rank and continuing to wear the uniform of the Regiment on retirement.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Stovin Wing in the 5th West York Militia.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Charles Jackson in the North Durham Regiment of Militia. Dated 15th March, 1872.

Treasury Chambers, March 19, 1872.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, hereby give notice, that the following situation is added to Schedule A of the Order in Council, dated 4th June, 1870, respecting the qualifications of persons to be appointed to situations or employments in Her Majesty's Civil Service, viz. :—

The situation of Clerk in the Office of Prison Managers (Scotland).

March 21, 1872.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, hereby give notice, that the following situation is withdrawn from Schedule A and added to Schedule B of the Order in Council of 4th June, 1870, viz. :—

The situation of Clerk to Surveyor of Taxes.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 26,
1872.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace,
March 26, 1872.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that Her Majesty's Birthday will be kept on Saturday, the 1st of June, instead of Wednesday, the 15th of May next.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace,
March 23, 1872.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh will, by command of The Queen, hold a Levee at St. James's Palace, on behalf of Her Majesty, on Friday, the 12th of April next, at two o'clock.

It is The Queen's pleasure that Presentations to His Royal Highness at this Levee shall be considered as equivalent to Presentations to Her Majesty.

Downing Street, March 23, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Anthony Musgrave Sheriff, Esq., to be Attorney-General for the Island of Grenada.

(C. 298.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
March 25, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the following translation of a Note addressed to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Yedo, by the Japanese Government, respecting the export of Rice :—

“ Leaving the prohibition against the export of rice as it exists, it is intended henceforward when there is a surplus in the country, as circumstances may demand, that some of the rice stored by the Board of Finance shall be sold at the open ports by public tender to Japanese and foreigners for exportation. The date for sending tenders will be notified on each occasion at the open ports. On certain occasions the Government may export on its own account.”

(C. 311.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
March 25, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copies of Notices of the Portuguese Government, declaring Para to be suspected of Yellow Fever since the 31st January last, the ports of the Black Sea and Constantinople to be suspected of, and the coasts of Syria, Salonica, the other ports of Turkey, and the ports of the Regency of Tripoli in Barbary, to be free from, Cholera Morbus since the 16th ultimo.

*War Office, Pall Mall,
26th March, 1872.*

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, The Honourable Charles George Lascelles to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Hayward, promoted into the 2nd Life Guards. Dated 27th March, 1872.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Warner Ottley, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Heaviside, promoted into the 6th Dragoons. Dated 27th March, 1872.

4th Dragoon Guards, Riding-Master George Price retires upon half-pay. Dated 27th March, 1872.

6th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant William Horace Hall retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 27th March, 1872.

1st Dragoons, Major Walter John Coney retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 27th March, 1872.

7th Hussars, Lieutenant Gerald Montgomery Porter retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 27th March, 1872.

Henry Matthew Ridley, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Bushman, promoted into the 9th Lancers. Dated 27th March, 1872.

17th Lancers, Lieutenant Augustus Edward Burdon retires from the Service, receiving the value of a Cornetcy. Dated 27th March, 1872.

Royal Artillery, Surgeon Henry Bowles Franklyn, M.D., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870. Dated 10th March, 1872.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon George Clerk Irving to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Ashton, M.B., promoted on the Staff. Dated 27th March, 1872.

Royal Engineers, Paymaster and Honorary Major Stephen Lawson, from half-pay, late Dépôt Battalion, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Captain Pringle, deceased. Dated 23rd February, 1872.

2nd Foot, George Blakiston Renny, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. Mackie, promoted. Dated 27th March, 1872.

10th Foot, Lieutenant Francis Crichton Maltby receives the value of an Ensigncy, on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 27th March, 1872.

16th Foot, Lieutenant George Richard Maclean, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 27th March, 1872.

27th Foot, Lieutenant John Percy Groves, from 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J. P. S. Cocks, who exchanges. Dated 27th March, 1872.

29th Foot, Lieutenant C. A. P. Cooper, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Claremont, promoted. Dated 31st October, 1871.

32nd Foot, Major and Brevet-Colonel Alfred Bassano retires on half-pay. Dated 27th March, 1872.

60th Foot, Captain Henry Semple retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 27th March, 1872.

67th Foot, Lieutenant John Patrick Somers Cocks, from the 27th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J. P. Groves, who exchanges. Dated 27th March, 1872.

73rd Foot, Frederick Stapleton Gwatkin, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. F. D. Schreiber, retired. Dated 27th March, 1872.

75th Foot, Edward Oakeley Trower, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant James McMillan, deceased. Dated 27th March, 1872.

80th Foot, The promotion of Lieutenant Sharples, from 39th Foot, is cancelled.

86th Foot, Charles Haggard, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant George Hawkins, retired. Dated 27th March, 1872.

97th Foot, The promotion of Lieutenant McPherson, from 93rd Foot, is cancelled.

99th Foot, Peter Low, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Story, promoted. Dated 27th March, 1872.

Paymaster H. W. S. Kindersley resigns his Commission. Dated 1st March, 1872.

104th Foot, William Egginton Briggs, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Woodward, promoted. Dated 27th March, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, Charles David Sherston, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Byng, promoted. Dated 27th March, 1872.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

Captain Richard Calvert Healy, from half-pay late 16th Foot, Acting Assistant-Controller, to be Assistant-Controller. Dated 1st February, 1870.

Supply and Transport Sub-Department, Lieutenant Edward Pilkington Elliott, from the 102nd Foot, Acting Assistant-Commissary, to be Assistant-Commissary. Dated 1st September, 1870.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surgeon William Ashton, M.B., from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Staff Surgeon-Major Thomas Parr, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 27th March, 1872.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

Chaplain of the Fourth Class the Reverend J. Yarker Barton, M.A., to be Chaplain of the Third Class. Dated 1st March, 1872.

The Reverend Duhamel Horman, B.A., to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class. Dated 1st August, 1871.

HALF-PAY.

Major Augustus William Ord, from the 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 27th March, 1872.

BREVET.

Paymaster Frederick James Mylius, 61st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 19th February, 1872.

Riding-Master George Price, retired upon half-pay, late 4th Dragoon Guards, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 27th March, 1872.

Staff Surgeon-Major Thomas Parr, retired upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 27th March, 1872.

Admiralty, 22nd March, 1872.

The undermentioned promotions have this day taken place :—

Dr. John Moslenburg Minter to be Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Dr. James Jenkins, C.B., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in Her Majesty's Fleet.

The undermentioned Officer has been this day promoted to the rank of Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet :—

Lieutenant Hector Brabazon Stewart.

Admiralty, 23rd March, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870 —

Lieutenant Charles E. Pearse has been placed on the Retired List from the 22nd instant, and has been allowed to assume the rank of Retired Commander from that date.

Lieutenant A. C. M. Coulson has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Berks.

The Honourable William Pleydell Bouverie (commonly called Viscount Folkestone) to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 20th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of the County of York.

The Honourable William Orde Powlett to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 12th March, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Carmarthen.

Royal Carmarthen Regiment of Artillery Militia.

Lieutenant Thomas Morris to be Captain, vice Philipps, resigned. Dated 18th March, 1872.

Gilbert Lloyd Elliott, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex.

Essex Rifles Militia.

Lieutenant William Jesser Coope, late Captain 7th Foot, to be Captain, vice Low, resigned. Dated 19th March 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Kent, and of the City and County of the City of Canterbury.

West Kent Militia.

Robert George Buchanan Riddell, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant, vice Morland, resigned. Dated 20th March, 1872.

Reginald Whitfield Curteis, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant, vice Ross, resigned. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

Royal East Kent Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet the Viseount Marsham to be Lieutenant, vice Prescott, promoted. Dated 21st March, 1872.

Cornet Edward Adolphus Topham Wright to be Lieutenant, vice Sicklemore, promoted. Dated 21st March, 1872.

West Kent Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant Lord George Murray Pratt to be Captain, vice Alexander, resigned. Dated 21st March, 1872.

Supernumerary Cornet Charles Hoare to be Lieutenant, vice Lord George Murray Pratt, promoted. Dated 21st March, 1872.

Reginald, Viseount Nevill, to be Supernumerary Cornet. Dated 21st March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

1st Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia.

Captain and Honorary Major Luke Henry Hansard to be Major, vice Henry Master Feilden, resigned. Dated 16th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Banff.

Inverness, &c., Highland Light Infantry Militia.
Francis Garden Kinloch, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 19th March, 1872.

Commissions signed by Her Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London.

Royal London Militia.

Henry Marshall Fletcher to be Lieutenant.
Dated 20th March, 1872.

Stutchbury Paul Naish to be Lieutenant. Dated 20th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk, and of the City and County of the City of Norwich.

East Norfolk Regiment of Militia.

William Charles Fox Napier, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 21st March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wilts.

Royal Wiltshire Militia.

Clement Edward Hamilton, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 21st March, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain George Crozier Cole, of the 1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia, being permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to

accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant William Sebastian George Rayner in the 5th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.
Dated 20th March, 1872.

Her Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London have been pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant William Ernest Ruek in the Royal London Militia.
Dated 20th March, 1872.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Langley Frederick Vernon Tudor in the Royal Wiltshire Regiment of Militia.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 29,
1872.

Colonial Office, Downing Street,
March 27, 1872.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Honourable the Earl of Belmore, late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales, to be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class or Knights Commanders of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

Admiralty, 28th March, 1872.

William Lloyd Healey and James Morton Pash have this day been appointed Naval Instructors in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

William Chetwynd, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 9th March, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Buckingham.

Royal Bucks King's Own Militia.

Thomas Fuller, Esq., late Captain, 18th Hussars, to be Captain, vice Edward Baldock, resigned. Dated 20th March, 1872.

Ronald Cariston Seton, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 20th March, 1872.

Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry.

Douglas Walter Joseph Caufield Pratt, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Alexander Anderson, deceased. Dated 20th March, 1872.

Harry Hyde Hewett, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Frank Denis Samuel De Vahl, resigned. Dated 22nd March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Artillery Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia.

Captain Henry Tuke Holmes to be Major, vice Walker, resigned. Dated 25th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland.

Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia.

Joseph Tedder Middleton, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 20th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby.

1st Derbyshire Militia.

Walter Salmond to be Supernumerary Lieutenant.
Dated 21st March, 1871.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

2nd or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Middlesex Militia.

Captain Jervoise Smith to be Major, vice Grenfell,
promoted. Dated 21st September, 1871.

5th or Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia.

Lieutenant Francis George Thurlow Cunynghame
to be Captain, vice Robertson, resigned. Dated
9th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham.

Royal Sherwood Foresters or Nottinghamshire Regiment of Militia.

Benjamin Wentworth Darley, Gent., to be Lieu-
tenant, vice Leche, removed. Dated 28th
December, 1871.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset.

West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Captain the Honourable Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, 25th Foot, M.P., to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Colonel the Honourable William Henry Berkeley Portman in the West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, and to approve of his being permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 20th March, 1872.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Neville-Grenville in the West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, and to approve of his being permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 20th March, 1872.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Frederick Powell, of the Royal Bucks King's Own Militia, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 20th March, 1872.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Charles Seymour Grenfell in the Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Lieutenants Anthony Vincent Maclaine and Mottram Andrews in the 3rd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia. Dated 22nd March, 1872.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 2,
1872.*

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace,
April 2, 1872.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Queen will hold a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, on Monday, the 6th of May, at three o'clock.

N.B. The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their Collars at the Drawing Room it being a Collar-Day.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace,
April 1, 1872.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on and after Friday, the 5th instant, until further orders.

(C. 327.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
March 30, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a translation of a Spanish customs circular, ordering, in view of the uncertainty hitherto existing as to the rates of duty to be levied on small point and lace of cotton, that those articles are to be charged according to Division 117 of the Tariff.

(C. 333.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
March 30, 1872.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a notice of the Portuguese Government declaring the Ports of the Danube which had been considered infected with cholera morbus since December last, to be suspected only of that malady since the 10th ultimo.

War Office, Pall Mall,
2nd April, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the 91st Regiment (Argyllshire Highlanders) being in future styled the "91st Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders," and of its being permitted to bear on its Regimental Colour, the *Boar's Head* (the Campbell Crest) as a device surrounded with the motto *Ne Obliviscaris*, with the Princess Louise's Coronet and Cypher in the three corners.

Admiralty, 30th March, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Henry Bridger has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Durham.

John Lloyd Wharton, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 15th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Aberdeen.

Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders.

Herbert S. C. Gordon, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 21st March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bucks.

Royal Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry.

Henry Walter Kiallmark, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Purefoy FitzGerald, promoted. Dated 28th March, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of the City of Edinburgh, and Liberties thereof.

City of Edinburgh Artillery Regiment of Militia.

Major Octavius Pelly to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant. Dated 26th March, 1872.

Captain Alexander Moncrieff to be Major, vice Pelly, promoted. Dated 26th March, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex.

Essex Rifles Militia.

Robert John Maude, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 19th March, 1872.

West Essex Militia.

Alfred Tufnell Robson, Esq., late Lieutenant 92nd Foot, to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 25th March, 1872.

Edward Charles Bond, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 26th March, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton.

Hampshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Captain the Lord Northbrook to be Major, vice Fleming, resigned. Dated 30th March, 1872.
 Cornet Montagu C. Broun to be Captain, vice Lord Northbrook, promoted. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

3rd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia.

Daniel de Hoghton, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets.

2nd Royal Tower Hamlets (Queen's Own Light Infantry) Militia.

Charles Plunkett Rogerson Cotter, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 27th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

2nd Regiment of Warwickshire Militia.

Robert Lancaster, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 26th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Pembroke.

Royal Pembrokeshire Artillery Militia.

Burnett George Rind, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 27th March, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Major Henry Elrington, of the Worcestershire Regiment of Militia, being granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Joseph Holroyd in the 5th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia. Dated 27th March, 1872.

A Treasury Warrant is published in this Gazette regulating the postage to be charged on packets of newspapers, patterns, &c., posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Ecuador, Bolivia, Chili or Peru, and Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Martinique or Guadaloupe.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act 29 and 30 Vict., cap. 39, sec. 16, that the actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure therof, for the year ended the 31st day of December, 1871, amounted to the sum of seventy-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-eight pounds and ten shillings.

The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that the sum of nineteen thousand three hundred and sixty-nine pounds twelve shillings and six pence, being one-fourth part of the said surplus of seventy-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-eight pounds and ten shillings, will be applied under

the provisions of the said Act, in the quarter ending the 30th day of June, 1872, towards the reduction of the National Debt.

A. Y. Spearman, Comptroller-General.
National Debt Office, April 1, 1872.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 5,
1872.*

Foreign Office, April 1, 1872.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Henry Philip Fenton, Esq., now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Munich, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Athens.

Crown Office, April 4, 1872.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present
PARLIAMENT.

County of Cumberland.

Western Division.

Josslyn Francis Pennington, Baron Muncaster, in the room of Henry Lowther, Esq. (now Earl of Lonsdale), summoned to the House of Peers.

Admiralty, 4th April, 1872.

Lieutenant Arthur L. Clarkson has been allowed to assume the rank of Retired Commander from the date of his being placed on the Retired List, 14th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cambridge.

Cambridgeshire Militia.

Wolstan Francis, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Berks.

Royal Berks Militia

Lieutenant Edward Rodney Cecil Pechell to be Captain, vice Kinnersley, resigned. Dated 27th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Buckingham.

Royal Bucks King's Own Militia.

Richard John Frederiek Edgecumbe, Lieutenant half-pay, 73rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Philip Dauney, resigned. Dated 20th March, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick.

1st Regiment of Warwickshire Militia.

Cyril Henry Riekards, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton, resigned. Dated 29th March, 1872.

Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet George Wise to be Lieutenant, vice Arkwright, promoted. Dated 29th March, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederiek Hutheson

Hervey Bathurst, Bart., and Cornet Ambrose Denis Hussey-Freke in the Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick H. H. Bathurst, of the Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry, being permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Peter L. Peacocke in the North Durham Militia. Dated 27th March, 1872.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant John Collingwood Bishop-Culpeper in the Essex Rifles Regiment of Militia.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieutenant Edmund James Lucas Calcraft in the Royal South Lincoln Militia. Dated 27th March, 1872.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 9,
1872.

Downing Street, April 6, 1872.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Thomas Graham Briggs, Bart., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of Nevis.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Robert Dawson Mayne, Esq., to be Chief Magistrate of the Settlement of Lagos, on the Western Coast of Africa.

(H. 1404.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
Whitehall Gardens, April 6, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Copenhagen, containing a translation of a Law passed by the Danish Chambers, and sanctioned by the King of Denmark, prohibiting fishing with trawl nets in the seas within the limits of Danish territory :—

A copy of the Law is subjoined—

“ 1. It shall hereafter be forbidden to fish with trawls in any harbours, bays, fjords, and sounds within the marine territories of the Kingdom of Denmark (by trawl is meant a boat heavily ballasted with iron chains, bars, or other dead weight which, propelled by sails or steam, drags along a trawl net which scrapes the bottom).

“ 2. Infringement of the prohibition mentioned in Seetion 1 shall be punishable by fines of from 20 to 200 rigsdollars. Aetions arising out of such breaches of the Law shall be treated as public police cases. The fine shall fall to the police fund.

“ All concerned shall conform to the foregoing.”

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 8, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have been informed through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that cholera has again broken out at Meeea, and that consequently foul bills of health will be issued to vessels leaving Jeddah, which will necessitate their stopping at El Wech to perform quarantine, in compliance with the resolutions adopted by the Sanitary Board.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 8, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, stating that a notice received by the Minister of the Interior respecting the appearance of cholera in the Island of Cerigo being inexact, the quarantine imposed upon vessels proceeding from that port has been removed.

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 8, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following Order issued by the General Board of Health of the Island of Trinidad, which came into effect on the 28th February, 1872 :—

That with a view to prevent persons arriving in the island and intending to land, becoming centres of infection for the propagation of small pox, no such person shall be permitted to land until he has been certified by the Health Officer of Shipping, or other member of the Medical Board appointed for that purpose, to have been vaccinated, or to be otherwise protected from small pox.

India Office, 8th April, 1872.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments of India :—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant - Colonel George Markham Carter,
Madras Infantry. Dated 3rd May, 1871.
1872. Y

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Finch, Bengal Infantry.

Dated 19th August, 1871.

Lieutenant - Colonel William Henry Lowther,
Bengal Infantry. Dated 21st August, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Dunn Bishop, Bengal
Infantry. Dated 31st August, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel Graeme Auchmuty Fulton,
Madras Infantry. Dated 6th September, 1871.

Lieutenant - Colonel Henry Duncan Twysden,
Bengal Infantry. Dated 9th September, 1871.

Lieutenant - Colonel William Roehe Broome,
Madras Infantry. Dated 30th September,
1871.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant John Randall Wilmer, Bengal Staff
Corps. Dated 22nd June, 1871.

Lieutenant Stewart William McIver, Madras
Infantry. Dated 20th August, 1871.

Lieutenant Duncan Charles Pitcher, Bengal Staff
Corps. Dated 3rd September, 1871.

Lieutenant Charles Hare Trotman, Madras In-
fantry. Dated 4th September, 1871.

Lieutenant Arthur Charles Mottet, Madras In-
fantry. Dated 4th September, 1871.

Lieutenant John Salmon Blaxland, Madras In-
fantry. Dated 4th September, 1871.

Lieutenant Samuel Lawrence Bagshawe, Madras
Infantry. Dated 4th September, 1871.

Lieutenant Evelyn Moore, Madras Infantry.
Dated 7th September, 1871.

Lieutenant Godlieb James Van Someren, Madras
Infantry. Dated 7th September, 1871.

Lieutenant Edward James Gunthorpe, Madras
Infantry. Dated 7th September, 1871.

Lieutenant Campbell Walker, Madras Infantry.
Dated 7th September, 1871.

Lieutenant Wilhelm Luckhardt, Bombay Staff
Corps. Dated 12th September, 1871.

- Lieutenant Reginald Justus Wimberley, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th September, 1871.
- Lieutenant Edward George Blenkinsop, Madras Infantry. Dated 20th September, 1871.
- Lieutenant Frederick Farrer, Madras Infantry. Dated 2nd October, 1871.
- Lieutenant Robert Graham Briggs, Madras Infantry. Dated 9th October, 1871.
- Lieutenant Tilson Shaw Magan, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th October, 1871.
- Lieutenant Charles Henry Tilson Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th October, 1871.
- Lieutenant Richard Tickell Montgomery Lang, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 12th October, 1871.
- Lieutenant Charles Walter Campbell, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 12th October, 1871.
- Lieutenant George Woodward Willock, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 20th October, 1871.
- Lieutenant Martin James Moore, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 20th October, 1871.
- Lieutenant Ernest Henry Curtis, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 20th October, 1871.
- Lieutenant Alfred Anderson, Madras Infantry. Dated 20th October 1871.
- Lieutenant Patrick Murray, Bombay Infantry. Dated 29th October, 1871.
- Lieutenant Thomas Edward Thorpe, Madras Infantry. Dated 4th November, 1871.
- Lieutenant Chauncey Curtois, Madras Infantry. Dated 4th November, 1871.
- Lieutenant George D'Aguilar Jackson, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 20th November, 1871.
- Lieutenant Robert Wilson, Madras Infantry. Dated 20th November, 1871.
- Lieutenant Hugh William Bairnsfather, Madras Infantry. Dated 20th November, 1871.

Lieutenant Arthur Steers, Bombay Infantry.
Dated 24th November, 1871.

Lieutenant Michael Toole, Bombay Infantry.
Dated 24th November, 1871.

Lieutenant Francis Corbet Singleton, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 9th December, 1871.

Major Henry Ellenborough Dyneley, Madras Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Justin Shiel, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 18th April, 1871.

Major Robert Caulfeild, Madras Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Thomas Chadwick Graham, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General W. Trevelyan, Bombay Cavalry, deceased. Dated 4th July, 1871.

Major John Philip Anthony Theobald (retired), Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain John Lewis Loch, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to General T. M. Taylor, Bengal Cavalry, deceased. Dated 3rd September, 1871.

Major George Archibald Galloway, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Cunliffe Martin, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General J S. Downe, Bombay Infantry, deceased. Dated 26th September, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Hadow Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps, will rank from 11th May, 1871.

Lieutenant - Colonel Edward Melville Lawford, Madras Cavalry, will rank from 20th May, 1871.

The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Caulfeild, Madras Cavalry, announced in the Gazette of 1st December last, is cancelled.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major George Money Battye. Dated 20th August, 1871.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant - Colonel) George Augustus Williams. Dated 23rd August, 1871.

Major Benjamin George Vander Gucht. Dated 16th September, 1871.

Major Frederick Charles John Brownlow. Dated 1st October, 1871.

To be Major.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Edmund John Lemoyne Twynam. Dated 20th August, 1871.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Charles William Burton. Dated 21st August, 1871.

Lieutenant Edward G. Lillingston. Dated 30th August, 1871.

Lieutenant George Nicolas Channer. Dated 4th September, 1871.

Lieutenant George John Skinner. Dated 16th September, 1871.

Lieutenant Robert Parry Nisbet. Dated 12th October, 1871.

Lieutenant John Colledge. Dated 4th November, 1871.

Licutenant Albert FitzWilliam Taylor. Dated 12th November, 1871.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Gott. Dated 29th August, 1871.

Lieutenant - Colonel (Major - General) Charles Prior. Dated 17th September, 1871.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Rowley Sale Hill. Dated 29th August, 1871.

Late 4th European Regiment.

Captain Malcolm George Clerk to be Major. Dated 29th August, 1871.

Late 12th Native Infantry.

Captain Harry Alfred Harry Rooke to be Major. Dated 29th August, 1871.

Late 20th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Charles Alexander Edward Stapleton Carter to be Captain. Dated 29th August, 1871.

Late 29th Native Infantry.

Captain Henry St. George Tucker to be Major. Dated 29th August, 1871.

Late 35th Native Infantry.

Captain Griffith Turner Jones to be Major. Dated 29th August, 1871.

Late 60th Native Infantry.

Captain Patrick Carfrae Dalmahoy to be Major. Dated 29th August, 1871.

Late 66th Native Infantry

Captain Philip Story to be Major. Dated 29th August, 1871.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Captain William Hope Meiklejohn will rank from 24th May, 1871.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeon-Major.

Surgeon Alexander Christison, M.D. Dated 20th October, 1871.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Henry Hessey. Dated 20th August, 1871.

Major Reginald Quintin Mainwaring. Dated 20th August, 1871.

To be Major.

Captain Alexander William Crawford Lindsay. Dated 26th August, 1871.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Frederick Hope Mathias. Dated 20th August, 1871.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Charles Bladen Smith Neill. Dated 5th November, 1871.

MADRAS ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) William Ramsay. Dated 6th August, 1871.

Major William Henry Apostoly Buttler. Dated 17th August, 1871.

Late 2nd European Infantry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Henry Macfarlane Norris, to be Major. Dated 17th August, 1871.

Late 3rd Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Francis Hardinge Tyrrell, to be Captain. Dated 17th August, 1871.

Late 23rd Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Sussex William Lennox to be Major. Dated 17th August, 1871.

Late 26th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Robert Tait to be Captain. Dated 6th August, 1871.

Late 32nd Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Stenhouse to be Captain. Dated 28th November, 1871.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Charles Rawson Oxley. Dated 17th August, 1871.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Lancaster Ranking. Dated 23rd October, 1871.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Richard Peter Blake. Dated 7th November, 1871.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Late 2nd Native Infantry.

Major Ernest Augustus Belford Travers and Captain Richard Griffith will rank from 15th February, 1869.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon James Edward Dickinson. Dated 10th September, 1871.

Surgeon Colvin Smith, M.D. Dated 3rd November, 1871.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major John Frederic Berthon. Dated 8th September, 1871.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Percival Altamont Browne. Dated 27th August, 1871.

Lieutenant Alexander Fraser Stewart. Dated 12th September, 1871.

Lieutenant Edward Swatman Reynolds. Dated 27th October, 1871.

Lieutenant Henry French. Dated 27th October, 1871.

Lieutenant Augustus Berkeley Portman. Dated 9th December, 1871.

Lieutenant Theodore Methuen Ward. Dated 9th December, 1871.

Lieutenant James Bruce Hennell. Dated 9th December, 1871.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Late 3rd European Infantry.

Captain Sir John Louis, Bart., to be Major. Dated 7th October, 1871.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Walter Stuart Hore. Dated 2nd May, 1871.

Lieutenant William Laing. Dated 9th August, 1871.

Admiralty, 5th April, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February,

1870, the undermentioned Officers have this day been placed on the Retired List :—

Chief Engineer John T. Obree.

Assistant Paymasters :

Charles Kendall.
John Hamilton.

Admiralty, 6th April, 1872.

The undermentioned Officer has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date :—

Thomas Crossman.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Chaplain and Naval Instructor the Reverend William W. Campbell has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon.

Devonshire Artillery Militia.

Robert George Kekewich to be Lieutenant.
Dated 15th March, 1872.

1st Devon Militia.

Captain William Arnold to be Major, vice Woods, resigned. Dated 21st March, 1872.

Lieutenant Charles Robert Collins to be Captain, vice Drewe, resigned. Dated 15th March, 1872.

Lieutenant Edward Kitson to be Captain, vice Arnold, promoted. Dated 21st March, 1872.

Edward Reginald Courtenay to be Lieutenant.
Dated 23rd March, 1872.

South Devon Militia.

Hugh Pollexfen Deane, late Captain 31st Foot, to be Captain, vice Holdsworth, resigned. Dated 14th March, 1872.

William Percy Chapman to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 4th March, 1872.

Henry Haworth Newton Onslow to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 21st March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester, and County of the City of Chester.

2nd Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia.

John Fielden Brocklehurst, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 25th March, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby.

1st Derbyshire Militia.

Charles Edward Abney to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Assistant-Surgeon Alfred Ollivant Francis to be Surgeon, vice German, deceased. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hertford.

Hertfordshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet Frederick Ernest Villiers to be Lieutenant, vice Bishop, resigned. Dated 22nd March, 1872.

David Reid to be Supernumerary Cornet. Dated 22nd March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

Royal South Linco'n Militia.

Philip George Skipwith to be Lieutenant. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia.

William Henry Forbes Musgrove to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 26th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Salop.

Shropshire Regiment of Militia.

Edward William Herbert, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

2nd King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

Henry William Holmes, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 26th March, 1872.

Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Gerald Francis Talbot, Gent., to be Captain, vice Ryder, resigned. Dated 28th March, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of the County of York.

North Yorkshire Regiment of Militia.

Captain Charles Sydney Bradley to be Major, vice Elwon, resigned. Dated 30th March, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Major George H. Woods, of the 1st Devon Militia, being permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 12,
1872.

Whitehall, April 11, 1872.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Albert Abdallah David Sassoon, of Bombay, Esq., C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

War Office, Pall Mall,

12th April, 1872.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, The promotion of Cornet and Adjutant Relf to Lieutenant, to bear date 27th September, 1871, instead of 1st November, 1871.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Arthur Daniel Moullin, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Grant, promoted. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Staff Surgeon James Landale, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major William Godfrey Watt, who exchanges. Dated 13th April, 1872.

4th Dragoon Guards, Serjeant-Major Richmond G. Nicholas, from the Cavalry Depôt, to be Riding-Master, vice G. Price, retired upon half-pay. Dated 13th April, 1872.

5th Dragoon Guards, Maunsell Bowers, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Adderley, promoted. Dated 13th April, 1872.

6th Dragoon Guards, William Scott, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Hall, retired. Dated 13th April, 1872.

7th Hussars, William Baines Morris, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant G. M. Porter, retired. Dated 13th April, 1872.

20th Hussars, Lieutenant Henry Jopp Beattie, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Charles Stuart Henry, C.B., to be Colonel, vice C. L. D'Aguilar, C.B., removed as a General Officer. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Randolph Simpson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Henry, C.B. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Second Captain John Robert Dyce, to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Lieutenant Vincent Wing, to be Second Captain, vice Dyce. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Garrison Quartermaster-Serjeant John Campbell to be Quartermaster, vice J. H. Bewsey, deceased. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Robert Batho to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice George Whitla, promoted on the Staff. Dated 13th April, 1872.

2nd Foot, Lieutenant George Douglas King-

Harman to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Lawson, promoted. Dated 8th March, 1872.

7th Foot, Lieutenant Lionel Albert Thomas McCudden, receives the value of an Ensigncy on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 13th April, 1872.

8th Foot, Captain William Howe Hennis retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th April, 1872.

11th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Frederick Morgan retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th April, 1872.

12th Foot, Lieutenant Edward Turner retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th April, 1872.

15th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John H. Wingfield retires upon full-pay. Dated 13th April, 1872.

16th Foot, The restoration to full-pay of Captain Anthony Gardner from half-pay, late 22nd Foot, to be antedated to 30th August, 1871.

Charles James John Butler, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Maclean, retired. Dated 13th April, 1872.

21st Foot, Lieutenant John Dunbar retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th April, 1872.

22nd Foot, The promotion of Lieutenant Nicholls, from the 100th Foot, to be Captain, to carry no back pay prior to the 23rd March, 1872.

39th Foot, Lieutenant Frank Abbott has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 9th February, 1872.

45th Foot, Staff-Surgeon George Whitla to be Surgeon, vice James Hornidge Finnemore, appointed to the Staff. Dated 13th April, 1872.

82nd Foot, Lieutenant Samuel John Revell Toms, from half-pay, late 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice H. M. Parkerson, promoted into the 99th Foot. Dated 13th April, 1872.

88th Foot, Lieutenant John James Davidson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th April, 1872.

96th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Alexander Vincent receives the value of an Ensign, on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Lieutenant Tristram James Mair Dunlop to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Maryat, who resigns that appointment. Dated 17th February, 1872.

97th Foot, Norman Houstoun Leekie, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Jameson, promoted. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Lieutenant John Cumberlege Cautley to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Jameson, promoted. Dated 12th March, 1872.

106th Foot, Lieutenant Thomas Harding MacKenzie has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 22nd January, 1872.

108th Foot, Lieutenant Charles James Dyke to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Justice, who joined the Dépôt. Dated 4th April, 1871.

Rifle Brigade, Captain Palmer Whalley retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th April, 1872.

The second Christian name of Sub-Lieutenant Sherston is *Davis*, not *David*, as stated in the Gazette of 26th March, 1872.

Medical Department, Surgeon-Major William Godfrey Watt, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Staff Surgeon-Major, vice Staff-Surgeon James Landale, M.D., who exchanges. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Surgeon James Hornidge Finnemore, from the 45th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice George Whitla, appointed to the 45th Foot. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Assistant-Surgeon George Whitla, from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice William Thomas Paliologus, placed upon half-pay. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Arnold Royle retires upon half-pay. Dated 26th December, 1871.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon James McCully, M.D., resigns his Commission. Dated 15th March, 1872.

Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Andrew Rawlins, Staff-Captain and Assistant-Commandant, retires on half-pay. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Half-Pay, Major and Brevet-Colonel George Hyde Page, half-pay, late 41st Foot, and late Deputy Quartermaster-General Cape of Good Hope, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 8th March, 1872.

Lieutenant William F. Butler, from 69th Foot, to be Captain. Dated 13th April, 1872.

BREVET.

Colonel Charles Lawrence D'Aguilar, C.B., Royal Artillery, to be Major-General, vice Gloucester 1872.

Gambier, C.B., deceased. Dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to the 30th March, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B., 2nd West India Regiment, having completed the qualified Service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 27th December, 1870. Dated 24th February, 1872.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Mauleverer, retired upon full-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to have the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 1st April, 1872.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain Maxwell Kirwan Morris, 97th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 10th March, 1872.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain Walter Morrison, 9th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 13th March, 1872.

Paymaster Robert Guthrie Craig, 84th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 1st February, 1872.

Paymaster Charles Downes Manning, 7th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned Officers, who retired from the Royal Artillery on permanent annuities, have been permitted to commute their retired allowances, viz. :—

Second Captain Henry Martin Borton, late Royal Artillery. Dated 1st March, 1872.

Second Captain Wallace Gilmour, late Royal Artillery. Dated 6th March, 1872.

Captain Champagné L'Estrange, late Royal Artillery. Dated 12th March, 1872.

Second Captain Charles Orde Browne, late Royal Artillery. Dated 25th March, 1872.

Deputy Purveyor Henry Powell. Dated 20th March, 1872.

Admiralty, 9th April, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Commander Francis W. Lowther has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Staff Surgeon John T. Acheson has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 10th April, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Surgeon Thomas Jameson, M.D., has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 11th April, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant John H. Lee has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City of York, and County of the same or Ainsty of York.

1st Rifle Regiment of West York Militia.

The Honourable Edmund Gambier Monckton, late Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant and Hon-

orary Colonel, to be Honorary Colonel. Dated 19th March, 1872.

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Aitken to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, vice Monckton, who retires. Dated 19th March, 1872.

5th Regiment of West York Militia.

Thomas Edward Bland, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 21st March, 1872.

6th Regiment of West York Militia.

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Stansfeld to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, vice Hind, promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Army. Dated 26th March, 1872.

Captain Edward Francis Boultbee to be Major, vice Stansfeld, promoted. Dated 27th March, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Arthur Lousada in the Royal North Lincoln Militia. Dated 7th March, 1872.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 16,
1872.

(4066.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 12, 1872.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of British Guiana, inclosing the subjoined amended Quarantine Rules framed by the Quarantine Board of that Colony.

QUARANTINE RULES.

FOR THE MAIL STEAMERS.

(*3rd August, 1870.*)

1. Every mail steamer shall be visited at the light ship by a pilot, who is authorised and required to enquire whether the steamer has or has had any case or cases of infectious or contagious disease, in respect of which quarantine may be enforced under "The Quarantine Ordinance, 1870," on board such steamer during the voyage, or whether such steamer has come from, or had any communication during such voyage with, any port or place where any such infectious or contagious disease exists, or has received on board any person, baggage, or goods from any such port or place, either from the shore or from any steamer or other vessel. If any of the foregoing questions are answered in the affirmative, or if the master or medical officer of such steamer refuse to answer any of them, the pilot will direct the steamer to proceed to and anchor at the quarantine ground.

2. Such steamer shall then be visited by the harbour master or visiting officer, who shall proceed in all respects in accordance with the 10th, 11th, and 17th sections of "The Quarantine Ordinance, 1870."

3. If the Quarantine Board shall decide that such steamer is to remain in quarantine, then all parts of "The Quarantine Ordinance, 1870," or of any of the general or special rules made by the Board, with the consent of the Governor and

Court of Policy, relating to the enforcing and duration of quarantine, and the imposition of penalties for any breach of quarantine or other offences created by the said ordinance, and all such penalties shall apply to the master and all persons on board such steamer as fully as to the master and persons on board any other vessel in quarantine.

Mails.

4. The mails shall be landed from any such steamer under the following restrictions, or any other which may be from time to time substituted by the Quarantine Board :—They shall be first fumigated on board the steamer and then lowered into the harbour master's boat, and the harbour master, together with the health officer, shall again fumigate them before they are brought on shore and landed. The mails to be taken from the Post Office to the steamer shall be carried alongside by the harbour master and hoisted from his boat into the steamer by the crew of the steamer. The harbour master will on these occasions take care that there is no communication between his boat's crew and any one on board the steamer.

Coaling.

5. The punts or other vessels containing coals are to be taken to a convenient place near the steamer, and anchored there. They will be brought alongside by the steamer's crew, who will conduct the loading, and re-anchor them in the same place, from whence they will be brought on shore by the shore crew.

Cargo.

6. Cargo for the colony is to be lowered into a punt or other vessel taken alongside the steamer

by the harbour master. The goods will then be fumigated and allowed to remain at least twenty-four hours in such punt or vessel before they are landed.

Goods for exportation in the steamer must be conveyed on board in the same manner as is provided for coals for consumption.

N.B. The rules with regard to "coaling" and "cargo" may be from time to time altered by the Quarantine Board as occasion may require.

Passengers.

7. When any mail steamer is placed in quarantine, the passengers for this colony are to be removed in the steamer's boats to whatever vessel or building is provided under the 28th section of "The Quarantine Ordinance, 1870," as a lazaretto, and all the provisions of the said ordinance which relate to persons on board any vessel placed in quarantine, are to apply to such passengers as fully as to such persons.

8. All persons performing quarantine in such lazaretto shall be boarded at the expense of the colony, the charges not to exceed in any case more than three dollars *per diem*.

9. All persons offending against any of the foregoing rules and regulations shall be liable to a penalty not less than twenty-four dollars, and not exceeding two hundred and forty dollars; all such penalties shall be sued for, recovered, and appropriated as directed by the 34th and 35th sections of "The Quarantine Ordinance, 1870."

FOR ALL OTHER VESSELS.

1. All vessels on board of which any person shall be sick, or shall have been sick, of any contagious or infectious disease, in respect of which quarantine may be enforced under "The Quarantine Ordinance, 1870," shall be subject to the following rules:

tine Ordinance, 1870," or shall have died of such diseases within fourteen days before the arrival of any such vessel at this colony, shall remain in quarantine for a period not exceeding fourteen days from the day when such sickness shall cease, or shall have ceased, or from the day when such death shall have occurred, as may be directed by the Quarantine Board.—(*3rd August, 1870.*)

2. All vessels that shall have sailed from, or touched at, any infected place, or shall have any person on board who shall have come from any such place, shall remain in quarantine for such period not exceeding fourteen days as shall be directed by the Quarantine Board.—(*3rd August, 1870.*)

3. If, during the continuance of a vessel in quarantine, any person on board such vessel falls sick of any contagious or infectious disease as aforesaid, such vessel shall be liable to remain in quarantine for a further period not exceeding fourteen days from the day when such sickness shall cease, as shall be directed by the Quarantine Board.—(*3rd August, 1870.*)

4. All vessels on board of which any person shall be sick, or shall have been sick, of small pox, or shall have died of such disease before the arrival of any such vessel at this colony, shall remain in quarantine for such a period as may be directed by the Quarantine Board.—(*26th May, 1871.*)

5. If, during the continuance of a vessel in quarantine, any person on board such vessel falls sick of small pox, such vessel shall be liable to remain in quarantine for such further period as shall be directed by the Quarantine Board.—(*26th May, 1871.*)

6. Any vessel that shall have sailed from, or touched at, any place which shall be deemed under

the provisions of the Quarantine Ordinance, 1870, an infected place on account of the prevalence of the disease of small pox, shall remain in quarantine for such a period not exceeding forty days from the date of her arrival in the colony as may be ordered and directed by the Quarantine Board.—
(1st February, 1872.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 11, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, forwarding three notices issued by the Portuguese Government, declaring (1) the port of Para to be free from yellow fever, since the 20th February; (2) The ports of the province of the Alagoas to be infected with yellow fever since the 24th February; and (3) The port of Ceará to be suspected of yellow fever since the 20th February.

(M. 4130.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 12, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Cairo, reporting certain modifications adopted by the Egyptian Board of Health in the Quarantine Regulations previously issued for the return of the pilgrims from the Hedjaz.

(M. 4162.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 12, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

a translation of a Notice which has been received from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, declaring the Ionian Isles free from cholera morbus.

(M. 3979.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 13, 1872.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Copenhagen, announcing that the "Danish Government have, in date of the 26th ultimo, declared the port of Reval to be free from cholera, and that vessels arriving in Danish ports from that place are now no longer subject to the usual quarantine regulations."

(M. 4065.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 13, 1872.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, stating that "in consequence of the cholera having disappeared from Rustchouk (on the Danube), ships will be admitted to free pratique, which have left the said port after the 13th instant; but they will previously fulfil that which is laid down in the reformed Article 40 of the Health Law."

War Office, Pall Mall,

16th April, 1872.

Control Department, Supply and Transport Sub-Department, Deputy Commissary Robert S. Hunter to be Supernumerary Commissary, vice Commissary G. B. Bennett, placed on the

Retired List, having attained 55 years of age.
Dated 1st April, 1872.

Assistant Commissary Franklin Ludovic Berthon
to be Deputy Commissary, vice T. Greenway,
deceased. Dated 17th April, 1872.

The first Christian name of Assistant Controller
Barrington, is *Joseph*, and not *Joshua*, as stated
in the Gazette of 12th March, 1872.

Admiralty, 12th April, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her
Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February,
1870—

Commander Hugh Davis has this day been placed
on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of Her
Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February,
1870, the undermentioned Officer has this day
been placed on the Retired List :—

Chief Engineer William Laird.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Warwick.*

William Stratford Dugdale, Esq., to be Deputy
Lieutenant. Dated 9th April, 1872.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Gloucester, and of the City and
County of the City of Gloucester, and of the
City and County of the City of Bristol.*

*Royal South Gloucestershire Light Infantry
Regiment of Militia.*

Clavering Theodore Hay Walsh, Gent., to be
Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 30th March,
1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Duke of Lancaster's Own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

The Honourable Roger Gordon Molyneux to be Cornet. Dated 28th March, 1872.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 19,
1872.*

Lord Chamberlain's Office, April 18, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Presentation at Court of Lady Twiss has been cancelled.

St. James's Palace, April 19, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Blanche Julia, Countess of Mayo, to be Honorary Lady of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty.

St. James's Palace, April 19, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Frances Mary Drummond to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of the Honourable Lucy Maria Kerr, resigned.

Foreign Office, April 17, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Emilius Thonemann as Consul at Melbourne, and of Mr. Rudolph Kummerer as Consul at Sydney, for His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Wilhelm C. Munderloh as Consul at Montreal, of Mr. Friedrich Buck as Consul at Hobart Town, and of Mr. Carl Friedrich Otto Nölke as Consul at Bombay, for the German Empire.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. E. J. Delmege as Consul in the Island of Ceylon for His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Cavaliere Carlo Stefano Festa as Consul at Singapore, with jurisdiction in the Straits Settlements, for His Majesty the King of Italy.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Don Frederic C. Kelly as Vice-Consul at Dublin for the Republic of Chile.

Crown Office, April 18, 1872.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present
PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Tamworth.

Robert William Hanbury, of East Close, Christ-church, in the county of Southampton, Esq., in the room of John Peel, Esq., deceased.

(M. 4256.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 16, 1872.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, reporting that all vessels which have left Jeddah (Arabia) subsequently to the 5th of

March are to be admitted to free pratique on their having complied with the prescriptions of reformed Article No. 40 of Health Law.

(M. 4261.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 16, 1872.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Civita Vecchia, reporting that a quarantine of observation of twenty-four hours' duration has been imposed on those vessels arriving at that port from the United Kingdom, which are unprovided with a bill of health, issued or endorsed by the Italian Consul at the port of departure.

Admiralty, 16th April, 1872.

John Cumins Richards, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Assistant Paymaster Arthur M. Wade has this day been placed on the Retired List.

The undermentioned Officer has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date:—

John Taylor (a).

Admiralty, 18th April, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870--

Captain the Honourable Armar Lowry Corry has been placed on the Retired List from the 14th instant.

Naval Instructor William D. Hay has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Edward Bates, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 15th April, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Adjutant Thomas Ranelagh John George Thomson in the 1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia, and, in consideration of his services, to approve of his being granted the honorary rank of Major on his retirement. Dated 25th March, 1872.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 23,
1872.*

AT the Court at Windsor, the 22nd day of April, 1872.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty was pleased to order, that in so far as regards British ships arriving at the port of Constantinople, the

fee of five shillings for vessels entering that port ; the fee at Constantinople of twenty-five piastres, paid hitherto as part of and in addition to the charges taken in respect of the Firman fees ; and the fee of five shillings paid on each application at the British Consulate of Constantinople for a Firman of a vessel to pass the Straits, be abolished ; and that in lieu of such fees thus abolished there be levied at Her Britannie Majesty's Consulate General at Constantinople, from every such ship on each occasion of entering into the port, a fee of ten shillings, to be called " Entrance and Harbour Master's Fee," and a further fee of five shillings for each application for a Firman or Firmans for each vessel in order to pass the Straits. The Queen was further pleased to order that the fee of ten shillings hitherto charged on British ships passing the Dardanelles towards the Mediterranean Sea, and taken at Her Britannie Majesty's Vice Consulate at the Dardanelles, be abolished.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 22nd day of
April, 1872.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the pay which may from time to time become due to any commissioned or other Officer of the Navy or Royal Marines when serving afloat, or which may be due to him on discharge from one of Her Majesty's ships on being paid off, or on otherwise ceasing such service, shall be paid to such Officer by the Paymaster of the ship in which he may be serving, or by other duly authorized Officer, at such periods, in such manner, and under such conditions, restrictions, and provisions as may from time to time be prescribed by regulations to be

established by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty ; and that any allotments, remittances, or other dispositions of portions of such pay, shall, under such Regulations as shall from time to time be established by the said Lords Commissioners, be payable by the persons specified in the seventh section of Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to the persons who may be nominated by the aforesaid Naval or Marine Officers to receive the same. The term 'pay' to have the same meaning as in the aforesaid Order in Council ; other terms to have the same respective meanings as in 'The Naval and Marine Pay and Pensions Act, 1865.'"

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 22nd day of
April, 1872.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order, that from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, the County Court of Pembrokeshire holden at Pembroke, shall be holden at Pembroke Dock, instead of at Pembroke.

Whitehall, April 22, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend Pearson Macadam Muir to the church and parish of Polmont, in the presbytery of Linlithgow, and county of Stirling, vacant by the death of the Reverend John Kerr.

The Queen has also been pleased to present the Reverend Robert Sharp Warren, M.A., to the church and parish of Stranraer, in the presbytery of Stranraer, and county of Wigtown, vacant by the transportation of the Reverend Thomas Little to the church and parish of Lanark.

Whitehall, April 22, 1872.

The Queen, taking into Her Royal consideration, that upon the decease of William, Earl of Lonsdale, unmarried, on the 4th day of March last, the title and dignity of Earl of Lonsdale devolved upon his nephew and heir male Henry, now Earl of Lonsdale, as eldest surviving son and heir of Henry Cecil Lowther, Esquire (commonly called the Honourable Henry Cecil Lowther), deceased, next brother of the said William, Earl of Lonsdale, and that according to the ordinary rules of honour, the brother and sisters of the said Henry, now Earl of Lonsdale, cannot enjoy that place and precedence which would have been due to them, in case their said father had survived his brother the said William, Earl of Lonsdale, and had thereby succeeded to the title and dignity of Earl of Lonsdale ; Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain and declare that William Lowther, of Barleythorpe, in the county of Rutland, Esquire, one of the representatives in Parliament for the Western Division of the County of Cumberland, Eleanor Cicily, wife of John Talbot Clifton, of Lytham Hall, in the county palatine of Lancaster, Esquire, and Augusta Mary, wife of Gerard James Noel, of Catmore, in the county of Rutland, Esquire (commonly called the Honourable Gerard James Noel), one of the representatives in Parliament for the County of Rutland, shall henceforth have, hold, and enjoy the same title, place, pre-eminence, and precedence as if their said father had survived his brother the said William, Earl of Lonsdale, and had thereby succeeded to the said title and dignity of Earl of Lonsdale :

And Her Majesty hath been further pleased to command that the said Royal order and declaration be registered in Her College of Arms.

(M. 4414.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 20, 1872.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, forwarding translations of two Notices issued by the Portuguese Home Department :—the one declaring the ports of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Persia to be free from cholera morbus since the 5th of March ; and the other declaring the ports comprised between Aden and the mouths of the Indus to be free from cholera morbus.

(S. & C. 412.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 22, 1872.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Decree of the French Government, dated the 12th instant, fixing the tare to be allowed on oils and essences of petroleum and schiste, imported in the casks called "fûts à pétrole," as follows :—

Oils of petroleum or schiste, raw or }	18 per cent.
refined }	
Essences of petroleum and schiste ...	19 per cent.

War Office, Pall Mall,

23rd April, 1872.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Lieutenant
Henry Aubrey Coventry retires from the
Service, receiving the value of a Cornetcy.
Dated 24th April, 1872.

5th Dragoon Guards, Captain George Pritchard-Rayner retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

1st Dragoons, Captain John Gordon Graham to be Major, vice W. J. Coney, retired. Dated 27th March, 1872.

Lientenant George Brown Russell to be Captain, vice Graham. Dated 27th March, 1872.

3rd Hussars, Captain Oswin Cumming Baker-Creswell retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

11th Hussars, Captain William Cuninghame retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

12th Lancers, Major Alexander Fletcher retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

15th Hussars, Joseph Edward Anderson, Queen's Cadet, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Blackett, promoted. Dated 24th April, 1872.

17th Lancers, John Montague Russell, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Burdon, retired. Dated 24th April, 1872.

18th Hussars, Lieutenant William George Andrews retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

19th Hussars, Lieutenant Clement Smith, from the 65th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J. C. Christie, who exchanges. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain

Beauchamp Henry John Scott retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Philip Gossett Pipon to be Colonel, vice H. Clerk, retired upon full-pay. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis William Penn, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice O. R. Stokes, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April, 1872.

Captain and Brevet-Major Henry Renny to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice G. C. Henry, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 1st April, 1872.

Captain and Brevet-Major Thomas Edmund Byrne to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Pipon. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Second Captain Edmund Staveley to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Penn, C.B. Dated 1st April, 1872.

Second Captain and Adjutant Henry Edmeades to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Renny. Dated 1st April, 1872.

Second Captain and Adjutant John Macvicar Burn to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Byrne. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Second Captain Evelyn Baring, from the Supernumerary List, to be Second Captain, vice Staveley. Dated 1st April, 1872.

Second Captain George Lloyd Engström, from temporary half-pay, to be Second Captain, vice Edmeades. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Lieutenant John Graham Pollock (late Madras), to be Second Captain, vice R. Smyth-Thompson, transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 19th March, 1872.

Lieutenant Seymour de Lacy Lacy to be Second Captain, vice Burn. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Second Captain George Walter Charles Rothe to be Adjutant, vice Edmeades. Dated 1st April, 1872.

Second Captain James Mainwaring Douglas to be Adjutant, vice H. M. Moorsom, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 1st April, 1872.

Second Captain William Morritt Barneby Walton to be Adjutant, vice Burn. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Lieutenant John Arthur Grattan retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 11th April, 1872.

Lieutenant William Hood Robert Rochfort resigns his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Royal Engineers, Lieutenant Charles Compton Seton resigns his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Jobson Nasmyth (late Bombay) having been permitted to retire on a pension, from the 20th September, 1871, the succession to that officer as announced in the Gazette of 22nd December, 1871, to be altered as follows :—

Captain Hancock's promotion to bear date 20th September, 1871.

Captain Griffith's promotion to be, vice D. J. Nasmyth retired upon a pension, and dated 20th September, 1871.

Second Captain Ducat's promotion to be dated 20th September, 1871.

Lieutenant Tovey's promotion to be dated 20th September, 1871.

8th Foot, Lieutenant Edward Emerson to be Captain, vice W. H. Hennis, retired. Dated 13th April, 1872.

11th Foot, George Mackworth Bullock, Gent., to

be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant G. W. R. Gordon, deceased. Dated 24th April, 1872.

12th Foot, Captain Joseph Oliver Johnson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

John Standish Monteith Hamilton, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Turner, retired. Dated 24th April, 1872.

13th Foot, Captain Alured F. Cunningham retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

14th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Elderton Whidborne retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

15th Foot, Major Johnson Wilkinson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel John H. Wingfield, retired on full-pay. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Captain William Starke to be Major, vice Wilkinson. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Lieutenant William Nangle to be Captain, vice Starke. Dated 13th April, 1872.

17th Foot, Captain Herbert Kerr, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

20th Foot, Captain Edward Monckton Jones, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice A. W. Ord, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, on half-pay. Dated 27th March, 1872.

Lieutenant Robert Andrew Woolley, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

21st Foot, Bedford Morant Allen, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant J. Dunbar, retired. Dated 24th April, 1872.

22nd Foot, Captain Thomas Gilling retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Captain Richard Fletcher Armytage Howorthi retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

32nd Foot, Captain William James Anderson to be Major, vice Brevet-Colonel Alfred Bassano, retired on half-pay. Dated 27th March, 1872.

38th Foot, Lieutenant Michael Frederick Fitzgerald Hackett retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 24th April, 1872.

46th Foot, Captain Philip P. Doveton Clarke retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 24th April, 1872.

50th Foot, Lieutenant William Townsend De Moleyns retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 13th April, 1872.

52nd Foot, Lieutenant Henry Sowerby Middleton retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

57th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bowen retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

60th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Francis Roger Palmer, C.B., retires upon half-pay. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Captain John Richard Crane retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

65th Foot, Major Francis Beaumaris Bulkeley retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Lieutenant John Charles Christie, from 19th

Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice C. Smith, who exchanges. Dated 24th April, 1872.

69th Foot, Lieutenant Harry Golding, from half-pay, late Military Train, to be Lieutenant, vice W. F. Butler, promoted to Captain on half-pay. Dated 24th April, 1872.

74th Foot, Lieutenant David Maitland retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

79th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Keith R. Maitland to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel W. C. Hodgson, deceased. Dated 2nd March, 1872.

Captain and Brevet-Major Edward William Cuming to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland. Dated 2nd March, 1872.

Lieutenant Robert MacGowan Borthwick to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Cuming. Dated 2nd March, 1872.

Lieutenant Alexander Bruce Murray to be Captain, vice H. H. Oldham, retained as Supernumerary in his Regiment on being appointed Adjutant of the 49th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps. Dated 5th April, 1872.

81st Foot, Captain Alan G. Gardner retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th April, 1872.

83rd Foot, Philip Arnold Buckland, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant A. J. P. Nutball, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 24th April, 1872.

89th Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Frank Edward Barrow, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Espine Ward, appointed to the Staff. Dated 24th April, 1872.

90th Foot, Lieutenant Edwin Thackwell retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Lieutenant Joseph Henry Laye to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant A. W. Bowman, who resigns that appointment. Dated 24th April, 1872.

100th Foot, Charles Barham Eyre Seymour, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Nicholls, promoted in *22nd Foot*. Dated 24th April, 1872.

102nd Foot, Lieutenant Andrew Hamilton retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Lieutenant Frederick Grey Faber to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Hamilton, retired. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Aleyn Zouch Palmer, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant E. P. Elliott, appointed to the Control Department. Dated 24th April, 1872.

104th Foot, Lieutenant Lestock Walters Iredell to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Woodward, promoted. Dated 24th March, 1872.

106th Foot, Robert Henry Francis Reade Brownrigg, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Mackenzie, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant Charles Francis Blackett to be Captain, vice P. Whalley, retired. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Lieutenant Charles Vernon Eccles to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Cary, promoted. Dated 15th March, 1872.

1st West India Regiment, Lieutenant George

William Smith, from half-pay, late 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Fiddes, promoted to Captain on half-pay. Dated 24th April, 1872.

2nd West India Regiment, Lieutenant George Lannoy Hanmer Starr, from half-pay, late 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Pilcher, deceased. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Roberts Farmar, from half-pay, late 75th Foot, to be Staff-Captain and Assistant-Commandant, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Rawlins, retired on half-pay. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Half-Pay, Major and Brevet-Colonel George Byng Harman, from half-pay Unattached, late Deputy Adjutant-General, Barbadoes, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 1st May, 1872.

Medical Department, Staff Assistant - Surgeon Joseph Richard Kehoe to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Staff Surgeon-Major Richard Domenichetti, M.D., who retires on half-pay. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Assistant-Surgeon Espine Ward, from 89th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Frank Edward Barrow, appointed to the 89th Foot. Dated 24th April, 1872.

BREVET.

Colonel Henry Clerk, retired full-pay Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Staff Surgeon-Major Richard Domenichetti, M.D., who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Lieutenant W. R. F. Hopkins, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Lieutenant and Deputy-Commissary John Craig, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 12th December, 1871.

Ensign and Assistant-Commissary William Battinson, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 12th December, 1871.

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant-Commissaries, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Ensign :—

James Lever. Dated 21st November, 1871.

William Burton. Dated 12th December, 1871.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of General Francis Farquharson, Bombay Infantry, on the 20th March, 1872:—

Lieutenant-General Sir John Campbell, C.B., K.C.S.I., Madras Infantry, to be General. Dated 21st March, 1872.

Major-General Colin Troup, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 21st March, 1872.

The undermentioned promotions to take place on the British Establishment, consequent on the death of General F. Farquharson, Bombay Infantry, on the 20th March, 1872 :—

Captain and Brevet-Colonel Percival Brown, half-pay 62nd Foot, to have the rank of Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868.

Captain and Brevet-Colonel Richard Henry John Beaumont Beaumont, half-pay Unattached, to

have the rank of Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868.

Brevet-Colonel Alexander Henry Louis Wyatt, from Lieutenant-Colonel, Supernumerary List. 11th Foot, to be Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 21st March, 1872.

Major Boyd Francis Alexander, Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 21st March, 1872.

Captain William James Hales, half-pay late 10th Foot, Superintending Officer of a Recruiting District, to be Major. Dated 21st March, 1872.

The undermentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Parrott, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 19th August, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel John William Younghusband, C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 19th August, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Drapes Ardagh, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th August, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Mitchell Haultain, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th August, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Stevens, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th August, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Nowell Young, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 21st August, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Loudon, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st August, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Justin Nelson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 21st August, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Alexander St. Peter Fooks, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 21st August, 1871.

- Lieutenant - Colonel Hugh Heefke O'Connell,
Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th August,
1871.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Shewell, Bombay Staff
Corps. Dated 31st August, 1871.
- Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Rich, Madras
Staff Corps. Dated 1st September, 1871.
- Lieutenant-Colonel William Alexander Riach,
Madras Staff Corps. Dated 6th September,
1871.
- Lieutenant-Colonel James Robert Fulton, Madras
Staff Corps. Dated 6th September, 1871.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Unwin, Bengal Staff
Corps. Dated 9th September, 1871.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Ritherdon, Madras
Staff Corps. Dated 16th September, 1871.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Barnett Ford, Madras Staff
Corps. Dated 16th September, 1871.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Grant, Madras Staff
Corps. Dated 16th September, 1871.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Le Poer Trench, Bengal
Staff Corps. Dated 17th September, 1871.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Raban, Bengal Staff
Corps. Dated 17th September, 1871.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Bagot, Bengal Staff
Corps. Dated 18th September, 1871.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Charles St. George M. L.
Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 26th
September, 1871.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Fortescue Gardiner,
Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 27th September,
1871.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Frederiek Smith, Ben-
gal Staff Corps. Dated 27th September, 1871.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Balecombe Beatson,
Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 27th September,
1871.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Mills, Bengal Staff
Corps. Dated 20th October, 1871.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles George Gordon, C.B., Royal Engineers. Dated 16th February, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Crofton, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers. Dated 1st March, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Ernest Appleyard, 85th Foot. Dated 6th March, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Thomas Dalyell, 21st Foot. Dated 17th April, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Cooper, 70th Foot. Dated 17th April, 1872.

The undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, who have retired upon full-pay, to have a step of honorary rank :—

Colonel Richard Lloyd Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Colonel John James Jenkins, Madras Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Sweet, Madras Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Major Franklin Chambers Taylor, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Surgeon-Major George Baillie, M.D., Madras Army, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 24th April, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

The rank of Major-General conferred upon Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces since 3rd June, 1870, to be only local in the East Indies until such period as, under the provisions of the Horse Guards' Memorandum of 3rd May, 1870, it shall become general.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to commute their retired allowances:—

Second Captain James Corry Jones Lowry, late Royal Artillery. Dated 4th April, 1872.

Lieutenant George Christopher Davie, late Royal Artillery. Dated 15th March, 1872.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain Benjamin Robert James, late 51st Foot. Dated 4th April, 1872.

(Substituted for that which was published in the Gazette of the 12th instant.)

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to commute their retired allowances, viz. :—

Second Captain Henry Martin Borton, late Royal Artillery. Dated 1st March, 1872.

Second Captain Wallace Gilmour, late Royal Artillery. Dated 6th March, 1872

Captain Champagné L'Estrange, late Royal Artillery. Dated 12th March, 1872.

Second Captain Charles Orde Browne, late Royal Artillery. Dated 25th March, 1872.

Deputy Purveyor Henry Powell. Dated 20th March, 1872.

Admiralty, 19th April, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Alan F. Gardner has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Admiralty, 22nd April, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Reginald G. Drew has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 18th instant.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Westmorland.

Royal Westmorland Regiment of Militia.

Edwin James Fell, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Braithwaite, resigned. Dated 15th March, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Lieutenant-Colonel John Harrison Allan, of the Royal London Militia, being granted the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 27th March, 1872.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain Edward Williams, of the Herefordshire Regiment of Militia, being granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Supernumerary Lieutenant Andrew Green Thompson in the Royal Westmorland Militia. Dated 15th March, 1872.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 26,
 1872.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace,
 April 26, 1872.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh will, by command of The Queen, hold a Levee at St. James's Palace, on behalf of Her Majesty, on Monday, the 13th of May next, at two o'clock.

It is The Queen's pleasure that Presentations to His Royal Highness at this Levee shall be considered as equivalent to Presentations to Her Majesty.

Windsor Castle, April 22, 1872.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Richard Quain, Esq., one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster.

Windsor Castle, April 22, 1872.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Mr. Alderman Thomas Dakin.

Foreign Office, April 24, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Giuseppe Walpole Hollway as Consul in the

Island of Mauritius, to reside at Port Louis, for His Majesty the King of Italy.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Demetrius Theodoron Ralli as Consul at Liverpool for His Majesty the King of the Hellenes.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Henry Fox as Consul at Plymouth ; of Mr. J. Ellman Brown as Vice-Consul for Shoreham, Brighton, Newhaven, and Littlehampton ; of Mr. George B. Sully as Vice-Consul at Bridgewater ; of Mr. Edward Vittery as Vice-Consul for Brixham, Dartmouth, Exeter, Torbay, and Salcombe ; of Mr. William Irvine as Vice-Consul at Lerwick ; and of Mr. John Banfield as Vice-Consul for the Scilly Islands, for the German Empire.

M. 4287.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 24, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of an Official Notice issued by the Admiral Commanding the French Naval Forces in the South Atlantic, stating that the territory appertaining to France on the Gold Coast, viz :—the Port of Grand Bassam and the coast comprised between the territories of Assine and Little Bassam exclusively is effectively blockaded by Naval Forces under his command. All British subjects are accordingly warned not to attempt to violate the said blockade.

(M. 4442.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 24, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received information from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that yellow fever still exists in the Port of Pernambuco.

(M. 4501.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 24, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, translations of two Decrees, both dated 11th April, signed by the Italian Minister of the Interior, one removing the quarantine hitherto imposed on vessels coming from the Gulf of Finland, the coasts of Hindostan, or the Persian Gulf; and the other revoking the Ordinance of Maritime Health (No. 14), of 2nd November, 1871, respecting vessels coming from Archangel and all the coast of the Gulf of the Dwina.

(S. & C. 421.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 25, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Copenhagen, inclosing a copy of a Danish Law of the 26th February last, imposing a duty on all wines, brandies, and spirituous liquors imported into Iceland, at the rate of 8 skillings Danish (about 2d. English) per quart, when imported in casks, hogsheads, or the like, and the same sum

per one and a half-pint when imported in bottles, jars, pitchers, or similar vessels. Masters of ships will have to declare the quantity they have on board, and pay duty before landing any, under certain pains and penalties enumerated in the Law.

Admiralty, 23rd April, 1872.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been this day promoted to be Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet :—

- William Nigel Madan.
- Robert Leonard Groome.
- William Henry Roberts.
- Gerald Charles Langley.
- Edward Western Hodgkinson.
- Lord William Brook Phipps.
- Charles Gregory Gardiner.
- Chester Jones.
- Honourable Francis Robert Sandilands.
- Colin Henry Paget Jones.
- John Rolleston Prickett.
- Malcolm de Saumarez Edye.
- John Ferris.
- Graham John Bower.
- Herbert Cartwright Sayce.
- Henry John Oldfield.
- Sydney Apsey Holt.
- George Samuel Deverell.
- Henry Hart Dyke.
- John Stuart Lindsay Long.
- Charles Gardner.
- Edward Henry Clarke.
- Charles Edmund Grissell.
- John Hannam Henderson.
- Arthur Calvert Clarke.
- Calverley Theodore Bewicke.

Owen Henry Howard Bentley.
 Thomas Henry Simpkins.
 John Durnford.
 Henry Chase Carré.
 William Usborne Moore.
 Richard William White.
 George Lloyd William Adair.
 John Arthur Home.

Admiralty, 24th April, 1872.

The undermentioned promotions have this day taken place :—

To be Navigating Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet :

George Spinluff Ralph.
 Frederick Hire.

To be Paymasters in Her Majesty's Fleet :

George Blagdon Westcott.
 John Charles Plow.

George Wickham, Esq., has this day been appointed a Naval Instructor in Her Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 5th February, 1872—

Sub-Lieutenant Herbert K. Heyland has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 25th April, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant James Henry Tilson Chowne has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

War Office, Pall Mall,
26th April, 1872.

1st Cheshire Militia.

Lieutenant William John Percy Lawton resigns his Commission. Dated 5th April, 1872.

2nd Cheshire Militia.

Joseph Harrison Evans, Esq., late Captain 28th Foot, to be Captain, vice Andrews, resigned. Dated 8th April, 1872.

1st Derbyshire Militia.

Charles Harwood, Esq., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Francis, promoted. Dated 8th April, 1872.

2nd or North Durham Militia.

George Peter Moore, Esq., late Lieutenant 3rd Hussars, to be Captain, vice Eames, deceased. Dated 9th April, 1872.

Hants, Isle of Wight Artillery Militia.

Surgeon Henry Waterworth is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 8th January, 1872.

Herts Militia.

Lieutenant Edward Vickris Pryor resigns his Commission. Dated 6th April, 1872.

Lancelot Willoughby Lake, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 7th April, 1872.

West Kent Militia.

Lieutenant Francis Richard Spry to be Captain, vice Ross, promoted. Dated 9th April, 1872.

Arthur Lushington, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 9th April, 1872.

3rd Royal Lancashire Militia.

Licutenant William Pitt Miller to be Captain, vice Knox, deceased. Dated 5th April, 1872.

Lieutenant John Walmsley to be Captain, vice Cross, promoted. Dated 5th April, 1872.

5th Royal Lancashire Militia.

Persy Creagh, Esq., late Lieutenant 16th Foot, to be Captain. Dated 9th April, 1872.

Arthur Welham Garston, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 9th April, 1872.

Lieutenant James Fishwick resigns his Commission. Dated 6th April, 1872.

Royal Lancashire Artillery Militia.

Lieutenant Stanley Arnold to be Captain. Dated 8th April, 1872.

Leicestershire Militia.

Lieutenant John Phillips to be Captain, vice Barber, resigned. Dated 8th April, 1872.

Cecil George Assheton Drummond, Esq., late Captain Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 8th April, 1872.

Hubert Edward Eyre, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 8th April, 1872.

Royal North Lincoln Militia.

Lieutenant Henry Maddison resigns his Commission. Dated 5th April, 1872.

Royal South Lincoln Militia.

John Wilmot Lambert, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 6th April, 1872.

Alfred Ashby, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 6th April, 1872.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Militia.

Adoniah Graham Schuyler, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 8th April, 1872.

Royal Elthorne or 5th Middlesex Militia.

Captain Perceval Clark and Lieutenant Henry Robert Brackenbury Townsend resign their Commissions. Dated 5th April, 1872.

William Fitzwilliam Smithwick, Esq., late Captain, 47th Foot, to be Captain, vice Clark, who resigns. Dated 6th April, 1872.

Thomas Parr, Esq., Surgeon-Major half-pay, to be Surgeon, vice Barry, resigned. Dated 9th April, 1872.

Oxfordshire Militia.

Lieutenant George Tilson Shaen Carter resigns his Commission. Dated 8th April, 1872.

Royal Sussex Militia.

Captain William Orme resigns his Commission. Dated 5th April, 1872.

Lieutenant Charles Raymond Burrell to be Captain, vice Orme, who resigns. Dated 6th April, 1872.

Robert Marmaduke Rosseter, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 6th April, 1872.

2nd Tower Hamlets Militia.

Claude Hamilton White, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 8th April, 1872.

1st Warwickshire Militia.

Lieutenant James Edward Andrewes resigns his Commission. Dated 6th April, 1872.

2nd Warwickshire Militia.

Captain Ralph Charles Gregg resigns his Commission. Dated 5th April, 1872.

3rd West York Militia.

Henry Wetherell Rowden, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson, promoted. Dated 6th April, 1872.

4th West York Militia.

Charles Cubitt, Esq., late Captain 62nd Foot, to be Captain, vice Walford, promoted. Dated 9th April, 1872.

Beresford Robert Hamilton, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice O'Dwyer, resigned. Dated 5th April, 1872.

5th West York Militia.

Frederick Barff Briggs, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 6th April, 1872.

6th West York Militia.

Lieutenant James Marmaduke Langdale resigns his Commission. Dated 6th April, 1872.

Lieutenant George Walters Daubeny to be Captain, vice Boultbee, promoted. Dated 8th April, 1872.

Lieutenant Robert Stansfeld Birkbeck to be Captain, vice Wing, resigned. Dated 8th April, 1872.

Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Militia.

Frederick Lewis Malgarini, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Trew, resigned. Dated 6th April, 1872.

Inverness, Banff, Moray, and Nairn Militia.

Captain and Honorary Major Walter James M'Grigor resigns his Commission. Dated 10th April, 1872.

Lieutenant Reginald Wymer to be Captain, vice M'Grigor, who resigns. Dated 11th April, 1872.

James Digby M'Grigor, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 11th April, 1872.

C. Shaw, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 11th April, 1872.

2nd Royal Lanarkshire Militia.

John Thomas, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th April, 1872.

Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Cornet Arthur Radford to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th April, 1872.

FitzHenry John George Coghils Ray, Gent., to be Cornet (Supernumerary). Dated 5th April, 1872.

Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry.

Assistant-Surgeon J. Daniel Moore to be Surgeon. Dated 8th April, 1872.

Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Captain Clement Cottrell Dormer,

Captain Henry Lomax Gaskell,

Cornet the Earl of Jersey,

Cornet James Mason,

resign their Commissions. Dated 5th April, 1872.

Lieutenant Edward Slater Harrison to be Captain, vice Dormer, who resigns. Dated 6th April, 1872.

Albert Brassey, Esq., late Lieutenant 14th Hussars, to be Captain, vice Gaskell, who resigns. Dated 6th April, 1872.

North Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Stavely Hill,
 Major the Honourable Charles H. Cust,
 Major Lord Arthur E. Hill Trevor,
 Captain Philip William Godsall,
 Captain Thomas Hugh Sandford,
 Lieutenant John R. O. Gore,
 Lieutenant Henry Reginald Corbet,
 Lieutenant Salusbury K. Mainwaring,
 Cornet Thomas Longueville,
 Cornet Cudworth Halsted Poole,
 Cornet Algernon Heber Percy,
 Cornet George Dumville Lees,
 Veterinary Surgeon James John Jenks,
 resign their Commissions. Dated 12th April,
 1872.

South Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry.

Major Charles Spencer Lloyd,
 Captain William Butler Lloyd,
 Captain Sir Henry George Harnage, Bart.,
 Lieutenant William Henry Foster,
 Lieutenant Robert Lingen Burton,
 Surgeon John Robert Humphreys,
 Veterinary-Surgeon Henry Crowe,
 resign their Commissions. Dated 12th April,
 1872.

Major Charles Spencer Lloyd is permitted to
 retain his rank, and to continue to wear the
 uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.
 Dated 12th April, 1872.

Shropshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Captain Richard Lloyd (late North Salopian Yeo-
 manry Cavalry) to be Major. Dated 13th
 April, 1872.

Captain Henry F. Cust (late North Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry) to be Major (Supernumerary). Dated 13th April, 1872.

Cornet Robert Henry L. Burton (late South Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry) to be Lieutenant. Dated 13th April, 1872.

W. E. Litt, Gent., to be Veterinary-Surgeon. Dated 13th April, 1872.

West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry.

Lieutenant Arthur Alexander Wilkie to be Captain, vice Hood, promoted. Dated 6th April, 1872.

William Herbert Evans, Gent., to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkie, promoted. Dated 6th April, 1872.

1st West York Yeomanry Cavalry.

Charles Booth Elmsall Wright, Gent., to be Cornet (Supernumerary). Dated 5th April, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the North and South Salopian Regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry being formed into one Corps, bearing the title of "The Shropshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry."

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant Charles Senhouse Graham, of the Isle of Wight Artillery Militia, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 30th March, 1872.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 30,
 1872.

Whitehall, April 27, 1872.

THE Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend John Wallace to the church and parish of New Deer, in the presbytery of Deer, and county of Aberdeen, vacant by the death of the Reverend James Welsh.

Crown Office, April 29, 1872.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Wexford.

William Archer Redmond, of Ballytrent, Esq., in the room of Richard Joseph Devereux, Esq., who has accepted the office of Steward of Her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds.

(M. 4590.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 29, 1872.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at

Madrid stating that the Madrid Gazette has published a rectification of the original Decree to the effect that vessels coming from Rustchouk will come under the order, that have sailed thence after the 13th *March last*, instead of 13th instant, as at first stated (vide London Gazette of 16th April, No. M. 4065).

(M. 4724.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
April 29, 1872.

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Teneriffe, in which he states that he has been informed by the Civil Governor of that Province, that in pursuance of recent orders of the Spanish Government, vessels from Fernando Po and from ports on the West Coast of Africa are admitted to free pratique at the ports of the Canary Islands ; and that quarantine is still imposed on vessels arriving from the following places ; viz. : - Galatz ; Ports on the Bosphorus, Salonica, Persia, Samsoon, Trebisonde, Roustchouk, Island of Cerigo, Revel, and Pernambuco.

Admiralty, 29th April, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Somerset J. Johnstone has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 27th instant.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned Officer has this day been placed on the Retired List :—

Chief Engineer James Coope.

Admiralty, 30th April, 1872.

In consequence of the death of Rear-Admiral James F. B. Wainwright, the following promotion has this day taken place :—

Captain George Granville Randolph, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of the 24th instant.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City of York, and County of the same or Ainsty of York.

Bentley Shaw, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Dated 16th April, 1872.

Joseph Hartley, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

Dated 16th April, 1872.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 3,
 1872.

Whitehall, May 1, 1872.

THE Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable David Graham Drummond, Earl of Airlie, K.T., to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

(M. 4743.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
 Whitehall, April 30, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received a Telegram, from Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Archangel, to this effect : "Dwina expected to open within a week ; White Sea, however, full of ice ; vessels should not start too early."

(H. 1765)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
 Whitehall Gardens, May 1, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, enclosing a copy of a Royal Ordinance relative to the rules to be observed by fishermen, not being Danish subjects, fishing off the coasts of Iceland.

1. Fishermen, not being Danish subjects, carrying on any kind of fishing within the territorial

limits of Iceland, are liable to a penalty from 10 to 200 rigsdollars.

2. Fishermen, not being Danish subjects, taking their fish on shore for the purpose of curing, or other manufacture, are liable to a like penalty, besides paying compensation for any damage caused thereby.

3. Masters of vessels, not being Danish vessels, seeking refuge in any harbour, must notify the fact to the local authorities. If medical assistance is required, the quarantine laws must be observed.

For the verification of the ship's papers a charge will be made of 4 skilling per ton register. Half as much again will be charged if according to placard of the 28th December, 1836, Article 9, the verification be made by any substitute thereto authorised on behalf of the Sysselmand.

Any infringement of this Article will be punishable by a fine similar to that mentioned in Article 1.

4. The bailiff is authorised to give permission through the police to fishermen, not being Danish subjects, to warehouse such implements, &c., as are connected with fishing but which it is inconvenient to take home, at the following places, viz.:—Reykjavik, Vestmannö, Stykkisholm, Isafjord, Akureyri, and Eskefjord.

No tonnage dues will be charged for the warehousing, but a contribution for the local poor will be exacted not exceeding 50 rigsdollars.

No articles can be warehoused for a period longer than that occupied by two successive voyages, and persons availing themselves of the privilege must submit to such measures as the police may deem necessary to prevent any trading in the articles stored up, or any other abuse of the privilege.

Any person making use of the permission to

warehouse, and neglecting the instructions so given him by the police, will incur a penalty from 10 to 20 rigsdollars, and if any trading has taken place in the articles warehoused, will also be liable to tonnage dues, in pursuance of the law of the 15th April, 1854, in respect of the vessel or vessels from which the articles have been taken.

The articles warehoused will be held liable for all penalties and taxes ; and the proper magistrate has, in default of payment being made, authority to sell such quantity of the articles as will cover the amount owing.

5. All persons and bodies, whether native or foreign, having fishery establishments in Iceland, and conducting fishery business from that Island, will be required to pay the tonnage dues fixed by the law of the 15th April, 1854, in respect of such vessels as are used for exporting fish which has been cured or otherwise prepared in Iceland.

6. Legal proceedings arising out of offences against this Ordinance will be treated as matters of public Police. All penalties will be paid into the insular treasury.

7. This Ordinance shall come into force on and after the 1st July, 1872.

(M. 4191.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
May 1, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, forwarding an extract from the Journal Officiel of the 4th April, promulgating a Law relative to stamp duties on railway receipts for

goods, and on bills of lading, of which the following is a copy, viz. :—

L'Assemblée Nationale a adopté.

Le Président de la République Française promulgue la loi dont la teneur suit :

Art. 1er. A partir du 8 Avril, 1872, le droit de timbre des récépissés délivrés par les chemins de fer, en exécution de la loi du 13 Mai 1863, est fixé, y compris le droit de la décharge donnée par le destinataire, à soixante-dix centimes (0,70 c.), pour chacun des transports effectués autrement qu'en grande vitesse.

Ces récépissés pourront servir de lettres de voiture pour les transports qui, indépendamment des voies ferrées, emprunteront les routes, canaux et rivières. Les modifications qui pourraient survenir en cours d'expédition, tant dans la destination que dans le prix et les conditions du transport, pourront être écrites sur ces récépissés.

Le droit de 0,70 c. n'est pas assujetti aux décimes.

Art. 2. Les entrepreneurs de messageries et autres intermédiaires de transports qui réunissent en une ou plusieurs expéditions des colis ou paquets envoyés à des destinataires différents, sont tenus de remettre aux gares expéditrices un bordereau détaillé et certifié, écrit sur du papier non timbré et faisant connaître le nom et l'adresse de chacun des destinataires réels.

Il sera délivré, outre le récépissé pour l'envoi collectif, un récépissé spécial à chaque destinataire. Ces récépissés spéciaux ne donneront pas lieu à la perception du droit d'enregistrement au profit des compagnies de chemins de fer, mais ils seront établis par les entrepreneurs de transports eux-mêmes, sur des formules timbrées que les compagnies de chemins de fer tiendront à leur disposition, moyennant remboursement des droits

et frais. Les numéros de ces récépissés seront mentionnés sur le registre de factage ou de camionnage que les-dits entrepreneurs ou intermédiaires sont tenus de faire signer pour décharge par les destinataires.

Ces livres ou registres seront représentés à toute réquisition aux agents de l'enregistrement.

Chaque contravention aux dispositions qui précédent sera punie d'une amende de 50 fr., et de 100 fr., en cas de récidive dans le délai d'un an.

Ces contraventions seront constatées par tous les agents ayant qualité pour verbaliser en matière de timbre, et par les commissaires de surveillance administrative.

Art. 3. Tout transport par mer et sur les fleuves, rivières et canaux, dans le rayon de l'inscription maritime, doit être accompagné de connaissances.

A partir du 1er Mai, 1872, les quatre originaux prescrits par l'article 282 du code de commerce seront présentés simultanément à la formalité du timbre. Celui des originaux qui sera destiné à être remis au capitaine sera soumis à un droit de timbre de 2 fr., les autres originaux seront timbrés gratis ; mais ils ne seront revêtus que d'une estampille sans indication de prix.

Le droit de 2 fr. est réduit à 1 fr. pour les expéditions par le petit cabotage de port Français à port Français.

Art. 4. Les connaissances venant de l'étranger seront soumis, avant tout usage en France, à des droits de timbre équivalents à ceux établis sur les connaissances créés en France.

Il sera perçu sur le connaissance en la possession du capitaine un droit minimum de 1 fr. représentant le timbre du connaissance ci-dessus désigné, et celui du consignataire de la marchandise.

Ce droit sera perçu par l'apposition de timbres mobiles.

Art. 5. S'il est créé en France plus de quatre connaissances, ces connaissances supplémentaires seront soumis chacun à un droit de 50 centimes.

Ces droits supplémentaires pourront être perçus au moyen de timbres mobiles. Ils seront apposés sur le connaissance existant entre les mains du capitaine, et en nombre égal à celui des originaux qui auraient été rédigés, et dont le nombre doit être mentionné conformément à l'article 1325 du code civil.

Dans le cas où cette mention ne serait pas faite sur l'original représenté par le capitaine, il sera perçu un droit triple de celui fixé par l'article 3 ci-dessus.

Art. 6. Tout connaissance créé en France et non timbré donnera lieu à une amende de 50 fr. contre le chargeur. En outre, une amende d'égale somme sera exigée personnellement et sans recours, tant du capitaine que de l'armateur, ou de l'expéditeur du navire.

Les contraventions seront constatées par les employés des douanes, par ceux des contributions indirectes et par tous autre agents ayant qualité pour verbaliser en matière de timbre.

Il leur est alloué un quart des amendes recouvrées.

Les capitaines de navires Français ou étrangers devront exhiber aux agents des douanes, soit à l'entrée, soit à la sortie, les connaissances dont ils doivent être porteurs aux termes de l'article 3 ci-dessus.

Chaque contravention à cette prescription sera punie d'une amende de 100 à 600 fr.

Art 7. Un règlement d'administration publique déterminera la forme et les conditions d'emploi des timbres mobiles créés par la présente loi, ainsi

que toutes autres mesures d'exécution. Sont applicables à ces timbres les dispositions de l'article 21 de la loi du 11 Juin, 1859.

Chaque contravention au règlement d'administration publique à intervenir, sera punie d'une amende de 50 fr.

Les formules de connaissances pourront être revêtues de l'empreinte du timbre dans les départements.—Les dispositions des articles 6 et 7 de la loi du 11 Juin, 1842, sont abrogées en ce qui les concerne.

Délibéré en séance publique, à Versailles, le 30 Mars, 1872.

Le Président,

(Signé) JULES GRÉVY.

Les Secrétaries,

(Signé) BARON DE BARANTE,
ALBERT DESJARDINS,
MARQUIS COSTA DE BEAUREGARD,
PAUL DE RÉMUSAT,
FRANCISQUE RIVE.

Le Président de la République,

A. THIERS.

*Le Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Commerce,
Chargé par intérim du Ministère des Finances,*
E. DE GOULARD.

(S. & C. 435.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
May 2, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Tunis, reporting that the duty on Imports into that Regency will be increased from 3 to 8 per cent, on or about the 1st June next.

Admiralty, 30th April, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Assistant Paymaster Arthur T. Claydon has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 1st May, 1872.

The undermentioned Officer has this day been promoted to the rank of Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet :—

Lieutenant Archibald Lucius Douglas.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Commander Francis Peel has this day been placed on the Retired List, and has been allowed to assume the rank of Retired Captain.

Admiralty, 2nd May, 1872.

The undermentioned Officer has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date :—

Henderson Leslie.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned Officers have this day been placed on the Retired List :—

Navigating Lieutenant Henry W. C. Wise.

Assistant Paymasters :

Alfred Postance.

Henry D. King.

War Office, 3rd May, 1872.

MILITIA.

Royal Brecon.

Captain and Adjutant William R. Brereton resigns his Commission, and is placed on a retired allowance, also is granted the honorary rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.
Dated 22nd April, 1872.

1st Royal Cheshire.

Lieutenant Algernon Potts resigns his Commission.

Cornwall Rangers.

Major Harry Reginald S. Trelawny to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, vice Coryton, resigned.

Royal Cumberland.

Captain William Joseph Patrick Hamm resigns his Commission, and is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

Royal Denbigh.

Lieutenant (Supernumerary) Robert John Maude resigns his Commission.

2nd Derby.

Philip Beresford Beresford Hope, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary).

1st Devon.

Lieutenant Robert Pouget resigns his Commission.

2nd, or South Devon.

Major William Rennell Coleridge resigns his Commission.

Dorset Militia.

Captain Albert Willmott resigns his Commission.

2nd, or North Durham.

Lieutenant Thomas William Greenwell resigns his Commission.

Durham Artillery.

Major George Hodgson resigns his Commission, and is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

Royal Glamorgan.

Captain Hubert C. Gould to be Major, vice Lee resigned.

Lieutenant Tudor Lloyd resigns his Commission.

Hampshire.

Captain Peter Wright Breton resigns his Commission, and is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

Osbert Belcarras Giesler Hervey, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary).

East Kent.

Captain William Tatham resigns his Commission, and is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

Lieutenant Algernon Tatham to be Captain, vice William Tatham, who resigns.

Kent Artillery.

Lieutenant Cuthbert Vickers resigns his Commission.

1st Lancashire.

William Clack Yates, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

1st Royal East Middlesex.

Captain Frederick Gibbons resigns his Commission, and is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

Lieutenant William Richard Wickham resigns his Commission.

Francis Campbell Pearson, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary).

3rd Middlesex or Royal Westminster.

Major Joseph Percival Swan resigns his Commission, and is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

Captain Nathaniel Taylor resigns his Commission, and is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

John C. Addison, Esq., late Captain, 35th Foot, to be Captain.

Lieutenant Montagu Somes Pilcher resigns his Commission.

Royal Montgomery.

Lieutenant Edward S. M. Price and Lieutenant (Supernumerary) Alfred George Streatfield Beadnell resign their Commissions.

1st Royal Surrey.

Ashton William Rendle, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary).

Charles Henry Lord, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary).

2nd Royal Surrey.

Captain Edward George Hartnell to be Major,
vice Weguelin, deceased.

Lieutenant John Davis to be Captain, vice Doherty, resigned.

3rd Royal Surrey.

Captain Arthur Fellowes,
Lieutenant Richard Mansel Mansel,
Lieutenant Charles de Lorentz Young,
resign their Commissions.

Henry Bruce Mayer Carwick, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Royal Westmoreland.

Lieutenant William Adair Atkinson resigns his Commission.

Worcester.

Lieutenant Francis Richard Hemming resigns his Commission.

North York.

Lieutenant John Pilling Law, and
Lieutenant Charles John Smith,
resign their Commissions.

2nd West York.

Major Augustus R. G. de Vaux, and
Captain William Henry Benyon,
resign their Commissions.

Lieutenant John Cherry Gale to be Captain, vice Benyon, who resigns.

4th West York.

Captain John Peel resigns his Commission.

5th West York.

Lieutenant Harry M. Hartcup resigns his Commission.

Dumfries, Roxburgh, Kirkcudbright, and Selkirk.
 Lieutenant Arthur H. Johnston Douglas resigns his Commission.

Edinburgh.

Captain John David Buchanan Hay is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Lieutenant Sir George Douglas Clerk, Bart., resigns his Commission.

Edinburgh Artillery.

Lieutenant John S. McDowall to be Captain.

Lieutenant Frederick Campbell to be Captain.

Lieutenant Frederick Walter Carter to be Captain.

Forfar and Kincardine Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant and Honorary Colonel David Laird resigns his Commission.
 David Laird, Esq. (late Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant) to be Honorary Colonel.

Inverness, Banff, Moray, and Nairn.

Lieutenant James Knox B. Lawrence resigns his Commission.

Ross, Caithness, Sutherland, and Cromarty.

Lieutenant Duncan Matheson resigns his Commission.

Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Kinross.

Lieutenant John Henry Gordon resigns his Commission.

South Cork.

Captain Edmund A. Shuldham is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Royal North Down.

Assistant-Surgeon James B. Menzies resigns his Commission.

Kildare.

Major Hugh Lynedoch Barton resigns his Commission.

Limerick County.

Captain Robert G. S. Maunsell resigns his Commission.

Londonderry.

Lieutenant Henderson Skeffington Boyle resigns his Commission.

South Mayo.

Captain and Honorary Major Roger Palmer is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

Wexford.

Major Thomas Sheppard resigns his Commission.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.*Cheshire.*

Major the Honourable Arthur Lascelles is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

Gloucestershire.

Major Albany B. Savile,
Lieutenant William Osborne MacLaine,
Surgeon J. C. Wickham,
resign their Commissions.

Herts.

Captain Sir George R. Prescott, Bart., resigns his Commission.

Lieutenant Henry Enderby Eaton to be Captain, vice Prescott, who resigns.

Cornet Robert Jocelyn, Earl of Roden, to be Lieutenant, vice Eaton, promoted.

Warwickshire.

Cornet John Frederick Starkey to be Lieutenant, vice Lord W. F. Seymour, resigned.

Westmoreland and Cumberland.

Captain and Adjutant W. Franklin resigns his Commission, and is placed on a retired allowance, also is granted the honorary rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.
Dated 22nd April, 1872.

Yorkshire Hussars.

Lieutenant Henry, Lord Leconfield, resigns his Commission.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of the County of York, and the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

Sir Charles Legard, Bart., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 20th April, 1872.

North Riding of the County of York.

Henry Monson De La Poer Beresford Peirse, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 25th April, 1872.

Sir George Orby Wombell to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 29th April, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

3rd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia.

Gilbert Henry Wordsworth Harrison, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 13th November, 1871.

MEMORANDA.

Adjutant Chester Doughty, of the Herefordshire Regiment of Militia, to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 18th April, 1868.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Captain Charles B. Macalister in the Stirlingshire, &c., Militia. Dated 28th March, 1872.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 7,
1872.*

Whitehall, May 4, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Honourable George Joachim Göschen; Admiral Sir Sydney Colpoys Daeres, G.C.B.; Rear-Admiral John Walter Tarleton, C.B.; Rear-Admiral Frederick Beauchamp Paget Seymour, C.B.; and the Right Honourable Robert Adam Philips Haldane, Earl of Camperdown; to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions, Islands, and Territories thereunto belonging.

ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTING
COMMISSIONERS FOR THE VIENNA
EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have received from Her Majesty's

Secretary of State for the Home Department a Royal Commission, of which the following is a copy, which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to issue, appointing Commissioners to represent British and Colonial Exhibitors at the International Exhibition to be held at Vienna, in 1873.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith to Our most dear Son Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Sir Andrew Buchanan, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Our Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna, or Our Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna for the time being; Our right trusty and entirely-beloved cousin and Councillor George Frederick Samuel Marquess of Ripon, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, President of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, or the President of Our Most Honourable Privy Council for the time being; Our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and Councillor Francis Thomas de Grey, Earl Cowper, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Our trusty and well-beloved Henry George Charles Gordon Lennox, Esquire (commonly called Lord Henry George Charles Gordon Lennox); Our right trusty and well-beloved John Emerick Edward, Baron Acton; and Our trusty and well-beloved Henry Arthur Brassey, Esquire, greeting.

Whereas it has been notified unto us through Our Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that
1872.

His Imperial and Apostolic Majesty, The Emperor of Austria, has decreed that an Universal Exhibition of the Works of Industry and Agriculture, as well as of the Fine Arts, shall be held at Vienna in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three:—

And whereas it is Our wish that such Exhibition shall afford full and suitable representations of the Industry and of the Fine Arts in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Our Colonies and Dependencies in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, and that Our subjects shall take part in such Exhibition:—

Now know ye that We considering the premises, and earnestly desiring to promote the success of the said Exhibition and reposing great trust and confidence in your fidelity, discretion, and integrity, have authorized and appointed and by these presents do authorize and appoint you Our said most dear Son Albert Edward Prince of Wales, together with you Sir Andrew Buchanan, or Our Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna for the time being; George Frederick Samuel, Marquess of Ripon, or the President of Our Most Honourable Privy Council for the time being; Francis Thomas de Grey, Earl Cowper; Henry George Charles Gordon Lennox, Esquire, (commonly called Lord Henry George Charles Gordon Lennox); John Emerick Edward, Baron Acton; and Henry Arthur Brassey, to be Our Commissioners to advise Us upon the best mode by which the products of Industry and the Fine Arts of the United Kingdom, Our Colonies, and Dependencies, may be procured and sent to the said Exhibition.

And, furthermore We do by these presents, give and grant to you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority to nominate and

appoint other persons to be Commissioners for the said Exhibition.

And Our further Will and Pleasure is that you or any three or more of you, when and so often as need or occasion shall require, so long as this Our Commission shall continue in force, do report to us in writing, under your hands and seals respectively, all and every the several proceedings of yourselves had by virtue of these presents.

And lastly We do by these presents ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue until the close of the said Exhibition, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, shall and may from time to time, and at any place or places, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And for the purpose of aiding you in such matters, We hereby appoint Our trusty and well-beloved Francis Philip Cunliffe Owen, Esquire, to be Secretary to this our Commission.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's* the twenty-ninth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two in the thirty-fifth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
H. A. Bruce.

Whitehall, May 4, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Clementina Elizabeth Heathcote-Drummond, Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, widow and relict of Gilbert John Heathcote, Baron Aveland, of Aveland, in the county of Lincoln, daughter of Peter Robert Drummond-Burrell, Baron Willoughby de Eresby, and Baron Gwydir, by Cle-

mentina Sarah, his wife, only child and heir of James Drummond, Lord Perth, Baron Drummond, of Stob Hall, in the county of Perth, and elder of the two sisters and coheirs of Alberic Drummond-Willoughby, last Baron Willoughby de Eresby, all deceased, Her Royal licence and authority that she may take the surname of Willoughby, in addition to and after that those of Heathcote-Drummond, and bear the arms of Willoughby quarterly with those of Drummond, and that the said surnames of Drummond and Willoughby may in like manner be taken, borne, and used in addition to and after that of Heathcote, by her present and future issue, and that they may bear and use the arms of Drummond and Willoughby quarterly with their paternal arms of Heathcote; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

(M. 4900.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, May 4, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have receivcd, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Monte Video, reporting the outbreak of Yellow Fever at that Port, and stating that the Buenos Airean Government had imposed the most vigorous preventive measures with respect to the Port, having prohibited all communication even for correspondence. It is, however, apprehended by the Consul that this state of inconnection would not have long to continue.

(S. & C. 456.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
May 6, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Guatemala, reporting that by a Decree of the 10th June (*sic*) last, Champerico, situate in the Department of Suchitepequez, on the Pacific Coast of Guatemala, was declared to be a port of exportation and importation, and that a Custom-house has been established there.

War Office, Pall Mall,

7th May, 1872.

1st Regiment of Life Guards, Lieutenant Charles Aloysius Scott Murray retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th May, 1872.

2nd Life Guards, Captain Edward Hayward retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th May, 1872.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Richard John Waldie-Griffith, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice L. A. C. Fane, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 8th May, 1872.

18th Hussars, Bernhard Drysdale Möller, Queen's Cadet, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Andrews, retired. Dated 8th May 1872.

20th Hussars, John Henry Sewell, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Beattie, retired. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Surgeon John Phillips Cunningham, M.D., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be

Surgeon-Major, under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Morton Lawrence Porter to be Second Captain, vice R. H. Robertson, who resigns his Commission. Dated 4th May, 1872.

Royal Engineers, Major-General Sir Frederick Edward Chapman, K.C.B., to be Colonel-Commandant, vice General William Redman Ord, deceased. Dated 12th April, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Thomas Lionel John Gallwey to be Colonel, vice R. G. Hamilton, removed from the Corps as a General Officer. Dated 12th April, 1872.

Captain and Brevet-Major George Edmond Lushington Walker to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Gallwey. Dated 12th April, 1872.

Captain William Adolphus Frankland, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Walker. Dated 26th April, 1872.

The second Christian name of Lieutenant W. E. Peck, is *Emerson*, and not *Emmerson*, as previously stated.

The temporary Commission as Lieutenant of Henry Vaughan Hart Davis has been made permanent. Dated 8th January, 1870.

1st Foot, Lieutenant Bertram Eustace Mitford retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Lieutenant H. C. Hogg receives the value of an Ensigncy on transfer to the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 8th May, 1872.

3rd Foot, Lieutenant Charles Richard Estcourt Cresswell retires from the Service, receiving the

value of his Commission. Dated 8th May, 1872.

8th Foot, William Caldwell Faure Field, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Emerson, promoted. Dated 8th May, 1872.

9th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Disney Ellis retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Lieutenant Henry Whalley Melliss retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain Robert Creighton Granville resigns his Commission. Dated 3rd April, 1872.

10th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Marryat Short retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 8th May, 1872.

12th Foot, Lieutenant H. A. Sawyer receives the value of an Ensigncy on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 8th May, 1872.

13th Foot, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred S. Jones, V.C., from Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice A. F. Cunningham, retired. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Lieutenant Augustus William Bridson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th May, 1872.

14th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John Dwyer retires on full-pay. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Captain John Bruckfield Frizell retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Lieutenant William Charles Barne retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Charles Withers Ravenshaw, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Whidborne, retired. Dated 8th May, 1872.

15th Foot, Frederic Montgomery Bridson Ingall, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. Nangle, promoted. Dated 8th May, 1872.

20th Foot, John Eustace Jameson, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant R. A. Woolley, retired. Dated 8th May, 1872.

21st Foot, Lieutenant Thomas O. Wingate has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 15th March, 1872.

22nd Foot, Lieutenant Ralph Drake Backhouse to be Captain, vice Thomas, retired. Dated 9th March, 1872.

William Frederick Curteis, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Backhouse. Dated 13th April, 1872.

31st Foot, Charles Alexander George Cumine, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Ogilby, retired. Dated 8th May, 1872.

37th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Alexius Abbott receives the value of an Ensigncy on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 8th May, 1872.

38th Foot, Captain St. John Edward Daubeny, from 109th Foot, to be Captain, vice W. W. Sherlock, who exchanges. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Edward Henry Hopton Montresor, Geut., to be

Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Hackett, retired. Dated 8th May, 1872.

40th Foot, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Robert Nelson Mally to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Henry Carden Herbert, M.D., promoted on the Staff. Dated 8th May, 1872.

51st Foot, Surgeon John O'Nial, having completed twenty years' full-pay Service, to be Surgeon-Major, under Article 342, of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870. Dated 13th April, 1872.

61st Foot, Lieutenant Edward Henry Broderick O'Geran retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 8th May, 1872.

67th Foot, Captain Herbert Reid Lempriere retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th May, 1872.

69th Foot, Captain James Charles Henry Mansfield retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th May, 1872.

79th Foot, David Murray Smythe, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Borthwick, promoted. Dated 8th May, 1872.

90th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel James Clerk Rattray, C.B., retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 8th May, 1872.

94th Foot, Lieutenant Thomas Drummond Gilbert retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th May, 1872.

109th Foot, Captain Woodford W. Sherlock, from 38th Foot, to be Captain, vice St.J. E. Daubeny, who exchanges. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant Edward Thomas Wil-

liam Dunn retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Medical Department, Staff Surgeon-Major William Godfrey Watt to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Staff Surgeon Thomas George FitzGerald having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be Staff Surgeon-Major under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Assistant-Surgeon Henry Carden Herbert, M.D., from 40th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Staff Surgeon-Major John Rambaut, M.D., who has retired upon half-pay. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Leavens White, M.B., resigns his Commission. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Half-Pay, Lieutenant Henry Augustus Brudenell Bruce, from the 9th Foot, to be Captain. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Unattached, Lieutenant and Brevet - Captain Patrick Murray, of the Bombay Unattached List, to be Captain on the Bombay Unattached List. Dated 11th April, 1872.

Control Department, Assistant-Controller Henry Montague Hozier is permitted to receive the value of the Commission he held as Captain in the 3rd Dragoon Guards. Dated 8th May, 1872.

The initial of the second Christian name of Supernumerary Commissary Hunter, of the Supply and Transport Sub-Department, is *E*, and not *S*, as stated in the Gazette of 16th April, 1872.

Chaplains' Department, The Reverend Francis O'Callaghan to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class. Dated 29th December, 1863.

BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major-General Gloucester Gambier, C.B., Royal Artillery, viz. :—

Major Robert Hudson Wood, half-pay, late 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Captain John Granville Harkness, 5th Foot, to be Major. Dated 30th March, 1872.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General William Redman Ord, Royal Engineers, who died on the 11th April, 1872 :—

Lieutenant-General Montgomery Williams, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers, to be General. Dated 12th April, 1872.

Major-General Sir Frederick Edward Chapman, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 12th April, 1872.

Colonel Robert Gorges Hamilton, Royal Engineers, to be Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to the 12th April, 1872.

Major Thomas William Cator, half-pay, late 76th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 12th April, 1872.

Captain Frederic Pocklington, 5th Foot, to be Major. Dated 12th April, 1872.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed the qualifying Service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant - Colonel George Brown Mellersh, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery. Dated 25th March, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Bayly Gibbard, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery. Dated 25th March, 1872.

- Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Way Mawbey, Royal Marine Artillery. Dated 10th April, 1872.
- Lieutenant-Colonel George William Patey, 56th Foot. Dated 11th April, 1872.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Fiennes Middleton Colvile, C.B., 43rd Foot. Dated 21st April, 1872.
- Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Carsairs McNeill, V.C., C.M.G., half-pay, late 48th Foot. Dated 25th April, 1872.
- Lieutenant-Colonel James Ainslie, 1st Dragoons. Dated 8th May, 1872.
- Apothecary William Wilson, Bengal Medical Establishment, to have the honorary and local rank of Assistant-Surgeon. Dated 8th May, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Officers upon half-pay, retire from the Service, receiving the value of their Commissions :—

- Lieutenant-Colonel George James Ivey, half-pay, late 4th West India Regiment. Dated 8th May, 1872.
- Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer Henry Hutchins Edwards, half-pay, late 98th Foot. Dated 8th May, 1872.
- Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Rowley Platt, half pay, late 6th Foot. Dated 8th May, 1872.
- Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Francis Holmes, half-pay, late 89th Foot. Dated 8th May, 1872.
- Major Thomas John Francis, half-pay, late 100th Foot. Dated 8th May, 1872.
- Major Walter Lawrence Ingles, half-pay, late 16th Foot. Dated 8th May, 1872.
- Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Collette, half-pay, late 67th Foot. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Captain John Hunter, half-pay, late 17th Foot.
Dated 8th May, 1872.

Captain E. Brett, half-pay, late 28th Foot, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance. Dated 3rd April, 1872.

Captain and Brevet-Major Walter John Grimston, late Royal Artillery, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance. Dated 13th April, 1872.

War Office, 7th May, 1872.

MILITIA.

Hants, Isle of Wight Artillery.

Lord Edward Spencer Churchill to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary).

Royal North Lincoln.

Ralph Arthur Penrhyn Clements to be Lieutenant, vice Maddison, resigned.

2nd West York.

Currer Richardson Roundell, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary).

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

1st West York.

The Honourable William John Wentworth Fitz-william to be Cornet (Supernumerary).

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex.

Thomas Faulconer Wisden, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 30th April, 1872..

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Chester, and County of the City of Chester.

Earl of Chester's Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Captain John Coutts Antrobus to be Major, vice Lascelles, resigned. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Cornet C. A., Viscount Petersham, to be Captain, vice Antrobus, promoted. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Frederick Henry Cotton, Esq., to be Lieutenant, vice C. C. de Trafford, resigned. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

2nd King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

Louis William Jelf, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 17th February, 1872.

1st King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

Herbert Charles George Spring, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 2nd March, 1872.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 10,
1872.*

Windeor Castle, May 7, 1872.

THIS day had audience of Her Majesty :—

The Duke de Broglie, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to deliver his Letter of Recall.

To which audience he was introduced by the Earl Granville, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Whitehall, May 9, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal appointing William Cornwallis West, Esq., to be Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Denbigh. in the room of Robert Myddelton Biddulph, Esq., deceased.

Downing Street, May 8, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Mitchell Gibb, Esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica.

(M. 5133.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, May 9, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at St. Petersburgh, announcing that navigation to that port was opened on the 24th April.

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, May 9, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, forwarding two Notices issued by the Portuguese Home Department, one declaring the ports of the Black Sea, Constantinople, Coast of Syria, and

Salonica to be free from cholera morbus since the 29th ultimo ; and the other declaring the ports of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres to be "infected" with yellow fever, and all the other ports of the River Plate to be "suspected" of the same disease since the 20th ultimo.

Admiralty, 7th May, 1872.

Francis Yeates Toms, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 25th April, 1872.

The following promotion has been made, confirming a Commission given by Vice-Admiral Sir Hastings R. Yelverton, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean Station, in the vacancy caused by the death of Lieutenant John N. Mercer :—

Sub-Lieutenant William Gaven Eden to be Lieutenant, with seniority from the 22nd April, 1872.

Admiralty, 8th May, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned Officers have this day been placed on the Retired List of their rank :—

Lieutenants :

Thomas Ramsbotham.

Charles William Frederick Craufurd.

War Office, 10th May, 1872.

MILITIA.

Royal Brecon.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Robert Brereton, 46th Foot, to be Adjutant, vice W. R. Brereton, placed on retired allowance. Dated 11th May, 1872.

2nd or South Devon.

Captain Charles Seale Hayne to be Major, vice Coleridge, resigned. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Dorset.

Lieutenant Arthur Vincent Louis Coombs to be Captain. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Durham Artillery.

Lieutenant John Joseph Spear resigns his Commission. Dated 11th May, 1872.

5th Royal Lancashire.

Captain Malcolm N. R. Davenport resigns his Commission. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Leicester.

Captain John Henry Bryan resigns his Commission. Dated 11th May, 1872.

1st or Royal East Middlesex.

Captain Julius Dyson Dyson-Laurie, 34th Foot, to be Adjutant, vice Thomson, placed on retired allowance. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Henry Stokes, Gent., late Lieutenant, 19th Foot, to be Captain. Dated 11th May, 1872.

4th or Royal South Middlesex.

Captain Thomas Lloyd Anwyl resigns his Commission. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Lieutenant James John Talman to be Captain, vice Anwyl, who resigns. Dated 11th May, 1872.

5th Middlesex or Royal Elthorne.

Major Frederick W. Woodall resigns his Commission, and is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Captain and Honorary Major Joseph Deane Freeman to be Major, vice Woodall, who resigns. Dated 11th May, 1872.

1st or West Norfolk.

Lieutenant Cecil William Custance resigns his Commission. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Royal Pembroke Artillery.

Captain George R. J. Jordan resigns his Commission, is granted a step of honorary rank, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 11th May, 1872.

The (King's Own) 1st Stafford.

The Honourable Charles Wightwick Finch to be Lieutenant. Dated 22nd April, 1872.

2nd Warwick.

Lieutenant Charles Walford Wilcox resigns his Commission. Dated 11th May, 1872.

5th West York.

Captain Samuel Humby resigns his Commission. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Lieutenant Thomas R. Kennion to be Captain, vice Humby, who resigns. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders.

Lieutenant William Douglas Frere resigns his Commission. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Fife Artillery.

Lieutenant Frederick Maitland Dougall resigns his Commission. Dated 11th May, 1872.

South Cork.

Lieutenant S. S. Tresilian to be Captain, vice Bowen, resigned. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Lieutenant Robert Holmes to be Captain, vice Furlong, removed. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Dublin City Artillery.

Lieutenant Henry P. S. Darley to be Captain, vice Pelly, resigned. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Lieutenant Robert P. Bayly resigns his Commission. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Donegal Artillery.

Captain Lord Francis Conyngham,

First Lieutenant John Maule Sutton,

First Lieutenant James B. Stavely,

resign their Commissions. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Kildare.

Colonel Charles W., Marquis of Kildare, resigns his Commission. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Charles W., Marquis of Kildare, late Colonel, to be Honorary Colonel. Dated 11th May, 1872.

*YEOMANRY CAVALRY.**Royal 1st Devon.*

Major Augustus F. G. W., Lord Poltimore, resigns his Commission. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Royal Gloucestershire Hussars.

William Wickham Gent., to be Surgeon, vice J. C. Wickham, resigned. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Alfred Grace, Gent., to be Surgeon (Supernumerary). Dated 11th May, 1872.

Lanarkshire.

Captain William Daniel Collyer resigns his Commission. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Lieutenant Sir Simon Macdonald Lockhart, Bart., to be Captain. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Warwickshire.

Cornet Edward Herbert Wood to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Westmoreland and Cumberland.

Major the Earl of Lonsdale to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hassell, deceased. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Captain Richard Burn to be Major, vice the Earl of Lonsdale, promoted. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Sussex.

Major Thomas Gaisford to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 2nd May, 1872.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.**Queen's Own Regiment of Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.*

The Honourable Frederick Stephen Archibald Hanbury Tracy to be Captain, vice Smith-Sherstone, resigned. Dated 30th March, 1872.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of *MAY* 14,
 1872.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 10th day of *May*, 1872.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day John George Dodson, Esquire, was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 10th day of *May*, 1872.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a representation of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint Mark James Barrington-Ward, Esquire, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve of certain new bye-laws with respect to the Pilotage of the district within the jurisdiction of the Hull Trinity House.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 13, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be open to the public on and after Thursday, the 16th instant.

Whitehall, May 9, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto William Halliday Cosway, of Glenthorne, in the parish of Countisbury, in the county of Devon, Esquire, Master of Arts of the University of Oxford, only son and heir of Sir William Richard Cosway, late of Bilsington, in the county of Kent, Knight, deceased, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Simon Halliday, late of Lower Berkeley-street, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, also deceased, Her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of his maternal grandfather, the said Simon Halliday, take and henceforth use the surname of Halliday, instead of that of Cosway :

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

(M. 5156.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, May 11, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received, through Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, the subjoined extract from the French Official Journal, containing a notice respecting the new stamps on bills of lading.

*Direction Générale de l'Enregistrement, des
Domaines et du Timbre.*

Avis.

Les dispositions de la Loi du 30 Mars, 1872 (Journal Officiel du 4 Avril), relatives au timbre des *connaissances*, sont exécutoires à partir du 1^{er} Mai prochain.

Aux termes de l'Article 7 de cette Loi, les formules pour connaissances, que la Loi du 11 Juin, 1842, ne permettait de timbrer à l'extraordinaire qu'à Paris, peuvent recevoir actuellement cette formalité au chef-lieu de chaque département.

Les commerçants qui désireraient faire timbrer à l'avance des formules, dans les conditions prévues par la nouvelle Loi, peuvent les présenter, dès à présent, au bureau du timbre du chef-lieu de leur département. Ils sont autorisés également à déposer ces formules, avec le montant des droits exigibles, au bureau de l'enregistrement de leur domicile, d'où ils les feront retirer dans le délai qui leur aura été fixé par le receveur.

Le commerce pourra, sous peu de jours, s'approvisionner, dans les bureaux de l'enregistrement, des timbres mobiles à 0 f. 50 et à 1 f. en principal, créés pour l'exécution des Articles 4 et 5 de la Loi du 30 Mars.

Des timbres à 2 f. seront ultérieurement mis à sa disposition.

(M. 5203.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, May 11, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received a Telegram from Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Archangel, announcing that the Dwina had opened, and that since the 28th April the wind had been favourable for clearing the White Sea of ice.

(S. & C. 480.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
May 13, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Note from the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at this Court, inclosing programmes of an exhibition of dairy produce, proposed to be held at Vienna, from the 13th to the 17th of December next. The articles to be exhibited will be divided into nine classes, forming two groups, as follows, the classes in the second group only being of an international character :—

GROUP I.—*Milk and Products of Milk.*

- Class 1.—Milk and cream.
- Class 2.—Preserved and condensed milk.
- Class 3.—Butter of all kinds.
- Class 4.—Cheese of all kinds.
- Class 5.—Other products of milk, such as sugar of milk, acid of milk, &c.

GROUP II.—*Materials and Implements used in the Dairy.*

- Class 6.—Materials used in the dairy, such as rennet, substances for colouring butter and cheese, &c.
- Class 7.—Utensils of all kinds employed in connection with the dairy, from the cow-house to the final process, of natural size, in models or designs.
- Class 8.—Apparatus for examining the milk and for showing its composition and that of its products.
- Class 9.—Models and plans of dairies, &c.; tables or diagrams having reference to the yield of

milk, to the different modes and results of the sale of milk ; representations of the superior breeds of animals whose milk is used.

Copies of the programmes containing further particulars with regard to prizes, &c., together with forms of application for space, can be seen on application at the Board of Trade, Whitehall-gardens.

Admiralty, 10th May, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Vice-Admiral William John Cavendish Clifford, C.B., has been placed on the Retired List from the 7th instant.

And the undermentioned promotions, also dated the 7th instant, have been made, in consequence of the above retirement :—

Rear-Admiral John Fulford, on the Retired List, to be Vice-Admiral on the same List.

Rear-Admiral Alfred Phillipps Ryder to be Vice-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Captain the Right Honourable Lord John Hay, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

*War Office, Pall Mall,
14th May, 1872.*

19th Hussars.

Major-General John Yorke, C.B., to be Colonel, vice General John Hall, deceased. Dated 6th May, 1872.

22nd Foot.

Lieutenant - General George Thomas Conolly Napier, C.B., from Colonel of the 96th Regiment, to be Colonel, vice General Sir John Lysaght Pennefather, G.C.B., deceased. Dated 10th May, 1872.

96th Foot.

Lieutenant - General Thomas Crombie to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant - General George Thomas Conolly Napier, C.B., removed to the 22nd Foot. Dated 10th May, 1872.

1st Life Guards, Lord James Arthur Wellington Folcy Butler to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Murray, retired. Dated 15th May, 1872.

2nd Life Guards, Lieutenant Clarence Peter Trevelyan Kendall to be Captain, vice Edward Hayward, retired. Dated 8th May, 1872.

1st Dragoons, Sub-Lieutenant Edward Loyd Entwistle, from 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Russell, promoted. Dated 15th May, 1872.

12th Lancers, Captain John Charles Le Quesne to be Major, vice A. Fletcher, retired. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Lieutenant Barry V. Dennehy to be Captain, vice Le Quesne. Dated 24th April, 1872.

20th Hussars, Quartermaster George Masters retires upon a pension. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Royal Artillery, Captain and Brevet - Major Charles Johnston to be Lieutenant - Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel E. Moubray, retired upon full-pay. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Second Captain Stuart James Nicholson to be

Captain, vice Brevet-Major Johnston. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Lieutenant Charles Faulkner Glass (late Bombay) to be Second Captain, vice F. C. H. Clarke, placed upon the Supernumerary List. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Lieutenant William Reynolds Stirke to be Second Captain, vice S. J. Nicholson. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Lieutenant Edward FitzGerald Law resigns his Commission. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain Fulwar John Colquitt Craven retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 15th May, 1872.

3rd Foot, Julius Batt Backhouse, Indian Cadet, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Cresswell, retired. Dated 15th May, 1872.

8th Foot, Lieutenant Rowland Garrard Moffat to be Captain, vice J. M. Batten, who has become Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant to the 23rd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps. Dated 23rd April, 1872.

9th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Harrington Hawes, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H. D. Ellis, retired. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Captain Charles Caldwell Grantham, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hawes. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Lieutenant Charles George Kane to be Captain, vice Grantham. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Lieutenant Somerset Henry Paul Graves, from half-pay, late 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Bruce, promoted half-pay Captain. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Alfred Bacon Hibgame, Indian Cadet, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H. W. Melliss, retired. Dated 15th May, 1872.

10th Foot, Captain Erasmus Harris Vaughton, from 94th Foot, to be Captain, vice Orr, who exchanges. Dated 15th May, 1872.

12th Foot, Lieutenant Edward Charles Colley Foster to be Captain, vice J. O. Johnson, retired. Dated 24th April, 1872.

13th Foot, Lieutenant Newton Saulez retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 15th May, 1872.

14th Foot, Major William Hanbury Hawley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel John Dwyer retired upon full-pay. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Captain Thomas Prittie Cosby to be Major, vice Hawley. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Lieutenant William Bayford Lindsay to be Captain, vice Cosby. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Lieutenant Frederick William Harrington to be Captain, vice J. B. Frizell, retired. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Lieutenant William Brown Churchward retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 15th May, 1872.

22nd Foot, Lieutenant Edward Stratton to be Captain, vice R. F. A. Howorth, retired. Dated 24th April, 1872.

25th Foot, Lieutenant Alfred William Turnbull retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 15th May, 1872.

43rd Foot, Lieutenant the Honourable Douglas Sandilands retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 15th May, 1872.

57th Foot, Major and Brevet-Colonel Robert A. Logan, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice E. Bowen, retired. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Captain and Brevet-Major James Stewart to be Major, vice Brevet-Colonel Logan. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Lieutenant Charles Picot to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Stewart. Dated 24th April, 1872.

60th Foot, Major and Brevet-Colonel Gibbes Rigaud to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel F. R. Palmer, C.B., retired on half-pay. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Captain and Brevet-Major Rowley W. Hinxman to be Major, vice Brevet-Colonel Gibbes Rigaud. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Lieutenant Aubrey Vere O'Brien to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Hinxman. Dated 24th April, 1872.

Lieutenant Charles Louis Constantine de Robeck to be Captain, vice J. R. Crane, retired. Dated 24th April, 1872.

65th Foot, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William John Chads, from 64th Foot, to be Major, vice F. B. Bulkeley, retired. Dated 15th May, 1872.

67th Foot, Lieutenant Lorenzo Nickson Mosse to be Captain, vice H. R. Lempiere, retired. Dated 8th May, 1872.

73rd Foot, Major and Brevet-Colonel John Cox Gawler retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 15th May, 1872.

80th Foot, Captain Robert Warner Stone, from half-pay, late Military Train, to be Captain, vice J. Sharples, whose promotion from the

39th Foot, on 14th February, 1872, has been cancelled. Dated 15th May, 1872.

85th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Francis Dixon Whish has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 27th March, 1872.

88th Foot, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Robert Hopkins, from the 53rd Foot, to be Major, vice Thomas Gore, retired on half-pay. Dated 15th May, 1872.

90th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Erskine Scott Francis George Dawson, from half-pay late 93rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel J. C. Rattray, C.B., retired upon temporary half-pay. Dated 15th May, 1872.

94th Foot, Captain Spencer Edward Orr, from 10th Foot, to be Captain, vice Vaughton, who exchanges. Dated 15th May, 1872.

96th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Reginald Macgregor has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 13th March, 1872.

97th Foot, Captain Charles Hewett, from half-pay, late 3rd West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice McPherson, whose promotion from 93rd Foot on 16th March, 1872, has been cancelled. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, The Honourable Edward Noel to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant E. T. W. Dunn, retired. Dated 15th May, 1872.

1st West India Regiment, Lieutenant Alfred Robert Hale Swindley retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Lieutenant Michael Ryan Healy retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Half-Pay, Captain and Brevet-Major Owen Tudor Burne, from 20th Foot, to be Major. Dated 15th May, 1872.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

Pay Sub-Department, Albert Bruton Ridgway, Gent., from Clerk, Royal Engineer Department, to be Assistant-Paymaster. Dated 6th May, 1872.

Edward Armstrong, Gent., from Clerk, Royal Engineer Department, to be Assistant-Paymaster. Dated 13th May, 1872.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Edward Moubray, retired full-pay, Royal Artillery, to be Major-General, the rank being honorary only. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Major Edward Charles Ross, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Agent at Muscat, to have the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Persian Gulf. Dated 15th May, 1872.

War Office, 14th May, 1872.

MILITIA.

Bedford.

William Edmund Brand Hale, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 15th May, 1872.

Royal Cardigan.

John Thomas Morgan, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 15th May, 1872.

Royal Cumberland.

Charles John Myers, Gent., late Lieutenant, 39th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hamm, resigned.
Dated 15th May, 1872.

1st Devon.

Alexandre Maurice Leslie, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Durham Artillery.

Reginald Hawkins Hall, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 15th May, 1872.

1st Royal Lancashire.

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence H. Cary resigns his Commission, and is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 15th May, 1872.

7th Royal Lancashire.

Albert Henry Bencke, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Leicester.

Lieutenant Hugh Richards resigns his Commission. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Royal South Lincoln.

Charles Cecil Heyford Thorold, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 15th May, 1872.

1st or Royal East Middlesex.

Lieutenant William Emery Sherman Sanderson resigns his Commission. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Major T. R. J. G. Thomson, late Adjutant, is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

3rd Middlesex or Royal Westminster.

Lieutenant Arthur Pilcher resigns his Commission. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Northumberland.

Robert Thornton Hawdon, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 15th May, 1872.

Oxford.

Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant John William Fane resigns his Commission, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 15th May, 1872.

3rd Royal Surrey.

Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant T. H. C. Terry resigns his Commission. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Major Miles Stringer to be Lieutenant Colonel-Commandant, vice Terry, who resigns. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Captain James Le Geyt Daniell to be Major, vice Stringer, promoted. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Edgar Carnac Purchas, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Royal Sussex.

Captain William Orme is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

1st Royal Tower Hamlets.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel William Lewis Grant resigns his Commission, and is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Major Alfred P. F. C. Somerset to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant vice Grant, who resigns. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Worcester.

Captain Arthur Herbert Cocks, C.B., resigns his Commission. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Lieutenant Theodore King to be Captain, vice Cocks, who resigns. Dated 15th May, 1872.

East York.

Captain Francis Garden Fraser resigns his Commission; and is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Frederick Reynard to be Lieutenant. Dated 15th May, 1872.

East and North York Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thomas Fyers resigns his Commission, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 15th May, 1872.

2nd West York.

Captain George Jackson Hay to be Major, vice de Vaux, resigned. Dated 15th May, 1872.

4th West York.

Captain Cubitt's Christian names should be *Charles Campbell*, instead of *Charles* only, as stated in the Gazette of the 26th April, 1872.

Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles.

Quartermaster John Stewart resigns his Commission, and is placed on a retired allowance, also is granted the honorary rank of Captain, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 1st April, 1872.

Inverness, Banff, Moray, and Nairn.

Captain and Honorary Major Walter James McGrigor is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

Royal Perth.

Lieutenant Frederick W. Stoddart resigns his Commission. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Armagh.

George Vaughan Hamilton, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 15th May, 1872.

Royal North Down.

Lieutenant Edward Ward resigns his Commission. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Limerick County.

John Ribton, Gent., late Lieutenant, 89th Foot, to be Captain, vice Maunsell, resigned. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Sligo.

James Campbell, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 15th May, 1872.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Ayrshire.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Hamilton resigns his Commission, is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 15th May, 1872.

John Ronald, Gent., to be Surgeon, vice Haldan, deceased. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire.

Adjutant Thomas Paterson resigns his Commission, and is placed on a retired allowance, also is granted the honorary rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 15th May, 1872.

West Somerset.

Arthur Wills Sandys Roden Trumbull Blundell Hill, Marquis of Downshire, to be Cornet. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Warwickshire.

George William Brewis, Gent., to be Cornet (Supernumerary). Dated 15th May, 1872.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 17,
1872.*

Foreign Office, April 22, 1872.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Joseph Hutton Dupuis, Esq., now British Vice-Consul at Soulina, to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Adrianople.

Foreign Office, May 15, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Juan Pfeil as Consul-General in England for the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. W. Nicks as Vice-Consul at Gloucester for the German Empire.

Whitehall, May 9, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Robert Darell, of Calehill, in the county of Kent, Esquire, sixth and youngest but only surviving son of Edward Darell, late of Calehill aforesaid, Esquire, and grandson of Henry Darell, late of Calehill aforesaid, Esquire, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Gage, late of Hengrave Hall, in the county of Suffolk, Baronet, all deceased, Her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a proviso contained in the last will and testament of his cousin John Gage-Rokewode, late of Coldham Hall, in the parish of Stanningfield, in the county of Suffolk, and of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, deceased, take and henceforth use the surname of Rokewode, in addition to and before that of Darell, and bear the arms of Rokewode quarterly in the second quarter with those of Darell; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

(H. 2222.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
Whitehall Gardens, May 15, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy, forwarded by Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, of an Official Notice of the Russian Government, notifying that the reduction of harbour dues accorded last year to vessels arriving at the port of Libau will be maintained during the navigation of the present year, and that the same privilege may be extended to Windau, Revel, and Port Baltic, in the event of a desire to that effect being expressed by the mercantile and municipal bodies of those localities.

(H. 2356.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
Whitehall Gardens, May 15, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, respecting the appointment of a Commission to superintend the works for the improvement of the port of Santander.

The substance of the Despatch is subjoined:—

By a Royal Decree, published in the Official Gazette, a special "Junta" or Commission has been appointed to superintend the works necessary for the improvement of the port of Santander. The expenses incurred in these works will be defrayed by the imposition in that port of the following additional dues:—

1. 75 per cent. of the dues received by the State per metrical ton of goods discharged from vessels measuring more than 20 tons; and 38 per cent. as regards smaller ships.

2. 25 centimes of a peseta per metrical ton of goods loaded on vessels employed in the coasting trade ; 45 centimes as to vessels used in trade with Europe, the coasts of Asia and Africa in the Mediterranean, and the African coast in the Atlantic as far as Cape Mogador ; and 95 centimes as to vessels trading with all other countries.

Vessels loading or discharging coal and iron ore will only pay the half of the above.

These additional dues will be collected by the Custom House Administration and handed over to the Junta, and they will continue to be exacted, and the Junta to exist, as long as may be necessary for the complete payment for the port works now approved, and which may be approved hereafter.

The exaction of the additional dues will commence when the Junta is constituted.

(H. 2334.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
Whitehall Gardens, May 16, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, enclosing an extract from a newspaper published in Washington relative to a Decree issued by the Mexican Government, on the 16th of March last, laying down regulations for vessels employed in fishing or pearl-diving on the coasts of Mexico.

The newspaper extract which contains the substance of the Decree can be seen at the Harbour Department of the Board of Trade.

(S. & C. 486.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens,
May 16, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Lima, inclosing a translation of a Decree of the Peruvian Government, dated 21st March last, annulling a previous Decree raising the Port of Eten to be a port of entry in the place of San José de Lambayeque, and re-instating the latter port in its former rank; but providing that vessels which may have left foreign ports destined for Eten are to be allowed, up to the 1st of July next, to go into that port as if it were still a port of entry.

(M. 5420.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, May 16, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Berdiansk, forwarding a copy of a Despatch he had received from the French Consular Agent here, informing me that in future all vessels bound to French ports must have the French Consular visée on their bills of health.

Admiralty, 14th May, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Eustace F. Grove has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Admiralty, 15th May, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant James Bedingfeld has been this day placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Admiralty, 16th May, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned Officer has this day been placed on the Retired List, and allowed to assume the rank of Retired Commander :—

Lieutenant Charles Robert Knox Smyth.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln.

Royal North Lincoln Militia.

Lieutenant William Henry Uppleby to be Captain, vice Lousada, resigned. Dated 23rd March, 1872.

FROM THE
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 17,
1872.

Foreign Office, May 16, 1872.

CORRESPONDENCE respecting Claims for Indirect Losses put forward in the Case presented by the Government of the United States to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

No. 1.

Earl Granville to General Schenck.

SIR, *Foreign Office, February 3, 1872.*

HER Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the Case presented on behalf of the Government of the United States to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, of which a copy had been presented to Her Majesty's Agent.

I will not allude in this letter to portions of the American Case which are comparatively of smaller importance, but Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it will be in accordance with their desire that no obstacle should be interposed to the prosecution of the Arbitration, and that it will be more frank and friendly towards the Government of the United States, to state at once their views respecting certain claims of an enormous and indefinite amount which appear to have been put forward as matters to be referred to Arbitration.

Her Majesty's Government hold that it is not within the province of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to decide upon the claims for indirect losses and injuries put forward in the Case of the United States, including the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payments of insurance, and the prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and suppression of the rebellion.

I have stated above the importance which Her Majesty's Government attach to the prosecution of this Arbitration.

The primary object of the Governments on both sides was the firm establishment of amicable relations between two countries which have so many and such peculiar reasons to be on friendly terms, and the satisfaction with which the announcement

of the Treaty was received by both nations showed the strength of this feeling.

But there is another object to which Her Majesty's Government believe the Government of the United States attach the same value as they do themselves, viz., to give an example to the world how two great nations can settle matters in dispute by referring them to an impartial tribunal.

Her Majesty's Government on their part feel confident that the Government of the United States are also equally anxious with themselves that the amicable settlement which was stated in the Treaty of Washington to have been the object of that instrument, may be attained, and an example so full of good promise for the future should not be lost to the civilized world.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 2.

General Schenck to Earl Granville.—(Received February 6.)

Legation of the United States, London,

My LORD, February 5, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the evening of the 3rd instant, of your note of that date, in which, after stating that Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the Case presented on behalf of the United States to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, you proceed to say that you will not allude to several portions of that Case which are of comparatively smaller importance, but that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that it will be in accordance with their desire that no obstacle should be interposed to the prosecution of the

arbitration, and that it will be more frank and friendly towards the Government of the United States to state at once their views respecting certain claims, which you describe as of an enormous and indefinite amount, which appear to have been put forward as matters to be referred to arbitration.

You then go on to state that Her Majesty's Government hold that it is not within the province of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to decide upon the claims for indirect losses and injuries put forward in the Case of the United States, including the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag, the enhanced payment of insurance, and the prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and suppression of the rebellion.

Referring then to the importance which Her Majesty's Government attach to the prosecution of the arbitration, you proceed to speak of the objects which Her Majesty's Government had in view in that arbitration. The primary object, you say, was the firm establishment of amicable relations between two countries which have so many and such peculiar reasons to be on friendly terms; and you add that the satisfaction with which the announcement of the Treaty was received by both nations showed the strength of that feeling.

But you say there is another object to which Her Majesty's Government believe the Government of the United States attach the same value as they do themselves, namely, to give an example to the world how two great nations can settle matters in dispute by referring them to an impartial tribunal.

And you close your note with the statement that Her Majesty's Government, on their part,

feel confident that the Government of the United States are also equally anxious with themselves that the amicable settlement which was stated in the Treaty of Washington to have been the object of that instrument may be attained, and that an example so full of good promise for the future may not be lost to the civilized world.

The purpose of your Lordship's writing appearing to be to notify me of the opinion which Her Majesty's Government hold as to the power of the Tribunal of Arbitration to decide upon certain claims for indirect losses and injuries put forward in the Case of the United States, I shall hasten to communicate your note with this information to my Government.

In the mean time I venture to assure your Lordship that the Government of the United States will be gratified by this renewed assurance of the desire of Her Majesty's Government that no obstacle should be interposed to the prosecution of the arbitration, and by the frank and friendly terms in which this statement of their views is made to me. The objects which the Government of the United States proposed to itself in the Treaty and the arbitration for which it provides being identical with those stated by your Lordship, that is, the firm establishment of amicable relations between the two countries, and the giving to the world an example showing how two great nations can settle matters in dispute by referring them to an impartial tribunal, I can further assure Lordship that my Government does reciprocate most fully and earnestly the anxiety that the speedy settlement by arbitration, which was provided for by the Treaty of Washington, may be attained, so that, as your Lordship has eloquently expressed it, an example so full of

good promise for the future may not be lost to the civilized world.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed) ROBT. C. SCHENCK.

No. 3.

Mr. Fish to General Schenck.—(Communicated to Earl Granville by General Schenck, March 14, 6 P.M.)

Department of State, Washington,

SIR, *February 27, 1872.*

I HAVE laid the note from Earl Graunville, addressed to you, bearing date the 3rd February instant, before the President, who directs me to say that he sincerely desires to promote that firm and abiding friendship between the two nations to which the note so happily refers.

It was under the inspiration of such sentiments that he accepted the invitation of Her Majesty's Government for the establishment of a Joint High Commission to treat and discuss the mode of settling certain questions referred to therein, and suggested on his own part that the proposed Commission should also have authority to consider the removal of the differences which arose during the rebellion in the United States, growing out of the acts committed by the vessels which have given rise to the claims generically known as the "Alabama Claims."

It was his earnest hope that the deliberations of the Commission would result in an acceptance by Her Majesty's Government of the proposition, submitted by his direction, that a gross sum be agreed upon and paid to the United States, as an amicable settlement of all claims, of every description, arising out of such differences, instead of the

lengthened controversy and litigation which he foresaw must attend any plan of arbitration. He was the more solicitous that such an amicable settlement, without the intervention of third parties, should be adopted, because he feared that so thorough and comprehensive a presentation before the Tribunal of Arbitration of the matters of law and of fact on which the claims of this country rest, as it would be his duty to cause to be made, might for the moment revive past excitements and arouse unnecessary apprehensions, if not imperil those ties of international kindness and good-will he so much desires to strengthen and make perpetual.

The regret which he felt for the rejection by Her Majesty's Commissioners of the proposition for an amicable settlement is revived with great force by the necessity of this correspondence.

The proposition for a Joint High Commission, which was made by Her Majesty's Government, would not have received the approbation of the President had he supposed it was not to comprehend a consideration and adjustment of all the differences growing out of the acts of the cruizers, nor could he have given his sanction to the Treaty had it been suggested to him, or had he believed that any class of the claims which had been presented by this Government were excluded by the terms of submission from presentation on the part of this Government to the Tribunal of Arbitration. It was, in his appreciation, the chief merit of the mode of adjustment adopted by the Commission, that it was on both sides a frank, full, and unreserved surrender to impartial arbitrament, under the rules therein prescribed, of everything that had created such differences.

Whatever degree of importance might here or there be attached to any of these complaints, the

President desired and intended, as had the American Commissioners, that all, of every form and character, should be laid before the Tribunal for its final and absolute disposition, either by recognition and settlement, or by rejection, in order that in the future the harmony of personal and political intercourse between the two countries might never again be disturbed by any possible phase of the controversy.

In his opinion, since entry upon a thorough trial of the issues which divide the two Governments could not be avoided, the claims for national or indirect losses (referred to in the note of Earl Granville), as they are put forward by this Government, involve questions of public law which the interest of both Governments requires should be definitely settled.

Therefore it is with unfeigned surprise and sincere regret that the President has received the intimation conveyed in Earl Granville's note, that Her Majesty's Government hold that it is not within the province of the Tribunal of Arbitration to decide upon certain claims for indirect losses and injuries. His Lordship, however, does not assign any reason for the opinion that losses and injuries with respect to which there has been no concealment—which were presented to the British negotiators at the opening of the discussion in precisely the same manner as they are put forward in the "Case," not as claims for which a specific demand was made, but as losses and injuries consequent upon the acts complained of, and necessarily to be taken into equitable consideration in a final settlement of all differences between the two countries—which remained unchallenged through the entire negotiations, and not relinquished in the Treaty, but covered by one of its alternatives, are not within the jurisdiction of the Arbitrators.

Unadvised as to the reasoning which has brought Her Majesty's Government to the opinion stated by Lord Granville, the President is unable to adopt it, but being convinced of the justice of his views, that the Treaty contemplated the settlement of all the claims of the United States, is of the opinion that he could not abandon them except after a fair decision by an impartial arbitration. He seeks no meaning in the Treaty which is not patent on its face ; he advances no pretensions at Geneva which were not put forth pending the negotiations at Washington.

This Government knows not where to find the meaning or the intent of the Treaty unless within the Treaty itself.

The object of the Treaty, as declared in its preamble, was "to provide for an amicable settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries ;" but the Treaty is not, of itself, the settlement,—it is an agreement between the Governments as to the mode of reaching a settlement, and its Article XI engages the Contracting Parties to consider the result of the arbitration as a full, perfect and final settlement of all the claims. Until that be reaehed, no proffer of withholding an estimate of the indirect losses, dependent on the hope of an amicable settlement, can be claimed as a waiver or an estoppel.

The first Article recites that differences have arisen between the two Governments, and still exist, and provides, "in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, that all the claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generically known as the 'Alabama Claims,' " be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration, to be composed as therein provided. There is no limitation or restriction to any part or description of the claims.

All the claims growing out of certain acts, and generically known as the "Alabama Claims," were referred. What they were, is a question of fact and of history. Which of them are well founded is a question for the Tribunal of Arbitration.

What are called the indirect losses and claims are not now put forward for the first time. For years they have been prominently and historically part of the "Alabama Claims."

It would be superfluous to quote, or perhaps even to refer to, particular passages in the published instructions of this Government to their Minister to Great Britain, in the notes of that Minister to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, or in other public papers, to show that the expectation of this Government has, from the beginning of the acts which gave rise to the "Alabama Claims," been that the British Government would indemnify the United States. Incidental or consequential damages were often mentioned as included in the accountability.

In the progress of the acts which gave rise to the claims, high British authority was not wanting to warn Her Majesty's Government in the House of Commons that "they had been inflicting an amount of damage on that country (the United States) greater than would be produced by many ordinary wars," and to indicate, as part of that damage, the losses to whose presentation exception is now taken.

Public men in both countries discussed them, while the public press on the one side and on the other advanced and combatted them with an earnestness and warmth that brought them into a prominence beyond the direct losses and injuries sustained by individuals. A detailed statement of their claims, enumerating and setting forth the indirect losses,

precisely as they are advanced in the Case, was submitted by the American negotiators to the Joint High Commission on the first discussion of the claims on the 8th day of March, and appears in the Protocol approved on the 4th of May.

Her Majesty's Government therefore, cannot, in the absence of any specific exclusion of these damages by the Treaty, be said to be taken unawares by their presentation to the Tribunal, and the President was not at liberty to regard as withdrawn or settled any of the claims enumerated in a Statement prepared and approved by the Joint High Commission after their discussions were closed, and within four days of the signing of a Treaty which declares that the differences which had arisen with respect to the "Alabama Claims" still exist. Appearing thus, from whatever cause, not to have been eliminated from the enumerated claims of the United States, the President had not the power of his own accord to withhold them from the Case to be presented to the Tribunal of Arbitration ; but in frankness and in sincerity of purpose to remove, in the spirit of the Treaty, all causes of difference between the two Governments, he has set them forth before the Geneva Tribunal, content to accept any award that the Tribunal may think fit to make on their account.

It is within your personal knowledge that this Government has never expected or desired any unreasonable pecuniary compensation on their account, and has never entertained the visionary thought of such an extravagant measure of damages as finds expression in the excited language of the British Press, and seems most unaccountably to have taken possession of the minds of some even of the Statesmen of Great Britain.

A Mixed Commission is now in session in this city, under the Treaty, to which are referred all

claims of citizens or subjects of either Powers (other than "Alabama claims") which arose out of acts committed during a specified period.

In the correspondence which preceded the agreement for the meeting of the Joint High Commission which negotiated the Treaty, language was purposely agreed upon and used to express the idea which the Representatives of the two Governments entertained, that no claim founded on contract, and especially no claim on account of the Rebel or Confederate cotton debt was to be presented. Similar language, and for the same avowed and admitted purpose, was used in the Treaty.

Among other claims of an unexpected character presented by the agent of the British Government, there was one for a part of the Confederate debt which is understood to be held in Great Britain to the extent of many millions. Immediately on its presentation the United States remonstrated and requested the British Government to instruct their agent to withdraw that claim. Their remonstrance was unheeded ; their request was not answered. If any instruction was given this Government was not informed thereof, and it failed to be observed ; and the claim was pressed to argument. The United States demurred before the Commission to its jurisdiction over claims of that description, and the decision of the Commission disposed of the case adverse to the claimant.

The attitude of the two Governments is now reversed, with the difference in favour of the United States, that there was no question raised as to the understanding of both Governments at the date of the Treaty, with reference to the exclusion of claims of the character then presented.

The United States seek not to be the judges in their own case.

The course which they pursued afforded a happy solution to what might have been a question of embarrassment.

They desire to maintain the jurisdiction of the Tribunal of Arbitration over all the unsettled claims, in order that being judicially decided, and the questions of law involved therein being adjudicated, all questions connected with or arising out of the "Alabama claims," or "growing out of the acts" of the cruisers, may be for ever removed from the possibility of disturbing the perfect harmony of relations between the two countries. The President regrets that there should be any difference of opinion between the two Governments on any question connected with the Treaty.

He indulges, however, the earnest hope that the disposition which has been equally manifested by both Governments to remove all causes of difference between them will bring them to an agreement upon the incidental question which has arisen, and will allow no obstacle to deprive the world of the example of advanced civilization presented by two powerful States, exhibiting the supremacy of law and of reason over passions, and deferring their own judgments to the calm interpretation of a disinterested and discriminating Tribunal.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

No. 4.

Earl Granville to General Schenck.

SIR,

Foreign Office, March 20, 1872.

I HAVE laid before my colleagues Mr. Fish's despatch of the 27th ultimo, of which, at my re-

quest, and authorized by your Government, you gave me a copy on the 14th instant.

Her Majesty's Government recognize with pleasure the assurances of the President that he sincerely desires to promote a firm and abiding friendship between the two nations ; and, animated by the same spirit, they gladly avail themselves of the invitation which your Government appear to have given, that they should state the reasons which induced them to make the declaration contained in my note to you of the 3rd ultimo, and which I then purposely omitted, in the hope of obtaining, without any controversial discussion, the assent of the Government of the United States.

Mr. Fish says, "What are called the indirect losses and claims are not now put forward for the first time. For years they have been prominently and historically part of the 'Alabama claims.' It would be superfluous to quote, or perhaps even to refer to, particular passages in the published instructions of this Government to their Minister to Great Britain, in the notes of that Minister to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, or in other public papers, to show that the expectation of this Government has, from the beginning of the acts which gave rise to the 'Alabama claims,' been that the British Government would indemnify the United States. Incidental or consequential damages were often mentioned as included in the accountability." This assertion does not appear to me accurately to represent the facts as they are shown in the correspondence between the two Governments. It is true that in some of the earlier letters of Mr. Adams vague suggestions were made as to possible liabilities of this country extending beyond the direct claims of American

citizens for specific losses arising from the capture of their vessels by the Alabama, Florida, Shenandoah, and Georgia ; but no claims were ever defined or formulated, and certainly none were ever described by the phrase "Alabama claims" except these direct claims of American citizens.

No mention of any claim for national or indirect losses had been made during the negotiation commencing with Mr. Seward's despatch to Mr. Adams, dated the 27th of August, 1866, and ending with the signature of the Convention of the 10th of November, 1868, by Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, by the IVth Article of which power was given to Commissioners "to adjudicate upon the class of claims referred to in the official correspondence between the two Governments as the 'Alabama claims.' "

The first subsequent mention of any claim for national losses was in a communication, unauthorized by his Government, made by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in March, 1869, to Lord Clarendon, in which he suggested that the terms of the Convention signed by him with Lord Clarendon, on the 14th of January, which comprised a reference to a Mixed Commission of the "Alabama claims," should be enlarged so as to include all claims on the part of either Government upon the other, an essential condition of the proposal being, that in case a claim was set up by the United States, founded on the recognition of the Confederate States as belligerents, it should be open to the British Government to advance claims on their part, such as a claim for injury to British interests by the assertion and exercise of belligerent rights by the United States upon British commerce.

Lord Clarendon at once declined to entertain this suggestion.

In Mr. Fish's dispatch of the 25th of September,

1869, the Government of the United States intimated that they considered there might be grounds for some claims of a larger and more public nature, though they purposely abstained at that time from making them; but the grounds indicated were not limited to the acts of the Alabama and other similar vessels, or to any mere consequences of such acts, nor were these public claims then described or referred to in any manner as "Alabama claims." That expression "the Alabama claims," which first occurs in a letter from Mr. Seward to Sir F. Bruce of the 12th of January, 1867, had always been used in the correspondence between the two Governments to describe the claims of American citizens on account of their own direct losses by the depredations of the Alabama and other similar vessels, and had never been employed to describe, or been treated as comprehending, any public or national claims whatever of the Government of the United States.

Down, therefore, to the time when Her Majesty's Government proposed the appointment of a Joint High Commission to settle the Fishery Question and all other questions affecting the relations of the United States towards Her Majesty's possessions in North America, no actual claim against Her Majesty's Government had been formulated or notified on the part of the United States, except for the capture or destruction of property of individual citizens of the United States by the Alabama and other similar vessels.

When Her Majesty's Government consented, at the request of the Government of the United States, that the "Alabama claims" should be dealt with by the High Commission, it was in the full confidence that the phrase "Alabama claims" was used by the United States' Government in the same sense as it had been used throughout

the previous correspondence and in the Conventions signed by Lord Stanley and Lord Clarendon.

National claims of an indirect character, such as those referred to in Mr. Fish's despatch, could not be comprehended under the term "claims generically known as the Alabama claims." The possibility of admitting as a subject of negotiation any claim for indirect national losses has never been entertained in this country ; and it was therefore without the slightest doubt as to such claims being inadmissible that the British High Commissioners were appointed and proceeded to Washington.

At a meeting of the British and United States' High Commissioners on the 8th of March, the latter, after a general statement of the claims of the United States, proceeded to say that, in the hopes of an amicable settlement, no estimate was made of indirect losses, without prejudice, however, to the right of indemnification on their account, in the event of no such settlement being made ; and they afterwards proposed, by direction of the President, that "the Joint High Commission should agree upon a sum which should be paid by Great Britain to the United States, in satisfaction of all the claims and the interest thereon."

Mr. Fish says that the President earnestly hoped that the deliberations of the Commission would have resulted in an acceptance by Her Majesty's Government of this proposition.

Her Majesty's Government cannot understand upon what this hope was founded.

The position which the Government of this country have maintained throughout all the negotiations has been that they were guilty of no negligence in respect of the escape of the Alabama

and the other vessels, and have therefore incurred no liability for any payment, and they still maintain this position.

The only ground on which Her Majesty's Government could be asked to pay any sum would have been an admission on their part that there had been such negligence as rendered them justly liable to pay a sum in compensation. This would have been an absolute surrender of the position which has always been held by this country, and a confession, which never could have been expected from them, that they had been guilty of negligence. Her Majesty's High Commissioners, therefore, could only declare at once that a proposal of an "amicable settlement" in this particular form could not be entertained.

Her Majesty's High Commissioners, on the part of this country, immediately made a counter-proposal, namely, the proposal of arbitration, and this proposal, after being to a certain extent modified on the suggestion of the United States' High Commissioners, was accepted by them.

The modification suggested by the United States' High Commissioners, and accepted by those of Great Britain, was a concession of no slight importance on the part of this country, namely, that the principles which should govern the Arbitrators in the consideration of the facts should be first agreed upon, and this concession was very materially enhanced when, in order to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries, and make satisfactory provision for the future, they further agreed that these principles should be those contained in the Rules in the VIIth Article of the Treaty; for they thus accepted the retroactive effect of rules to which, nevertheless, they felt bound to declare that they could not

assent as a statement of principles of international law in force at the time when the "Alabama claims" arose.

The friendly spirit of Her Majesty's Government was further shown by their authorizing Her Majesty's High Commissioners to express the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and the other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels, and by their agreeing that this expression of regret should be formally recorded in the Treaty.

Nor did Her Majesty's Government object to the introduction of claims for the expense of the pursuit and capture of the Alabama and other vessels, notwithstanding the doubt how far those claims, though mentioned during the Conferences as direct claims, came within the proper scope of the arbitration. They acquiesced in the proposal to exclude from the negotiations their claims on behalf of Canada against the United States for injuries suffered from Fenian raids—an acquiescence which was due partly to a desire on their part to act in a spirit of conciliation, and partly to the fact, stated by Her Majesty's High Commissioners, that a portion of these claims was of a constructive and inferential character.

The importance of these concessions must not be underrated. Nor can it have been expected by the Government of the United States that concessions of this importance would have been made by this country if the United States were still to be at liberty to insist upon all the extreme demands which they had at any time suggested or brought forward.

Her Majesty's Government considered themselves justified in treating the waiver of indirect claims, in the event of an amicable settlement,

proffered by the High Commissioners of the United States, as one which applied to any form of amicable settlement, and therefore comprised, in like manner, the form of amicable settlement proposed by the British High Commissioners, accepted on the part of the United States, and recognized in the preamble of the Treaty.

Such a waiver was, in fact, a necessary condition of the success of the negotiation.

It was in the full belief that this waiver had been made that the British Government ratified the Treaty.

Her Majesty's Government are anxious that the considerations which made them hold this belief should be more fully explained to the Government of the United States than can be done in the form of a letter, and I have accordingly embodied them in a Memorandum which I have the honour to inclose, and which I beg may be read with, and considered as part of, my present communication.

Her Majesty's Government do not deny that it is as competent for the Government of the United States as it is for themselves to assert that their own interpretation of the Treaty is the correct one. But what Her Majesty's Government maintain is, that the natural and grammatical construction of the language used in the Treaty and Protocols is in accordance with the views which they entertain, and sustains their assertion that the terms of reference to the Arbitrators are limited to direct claims, inasmuch as direct claims only have throughout the correspondence been recognized and repeatedly defined under the name of the "Alabama claims."

There are some passages in Mr. Fish's despatch in which he defends the introduction into the American Case of the claims for indirect losses

and injuries, which I cannot allow to pass without more special remark.

It is stated that they are put forward in the Case not as claims for which a specific demand is made, but as losses and injuries consequent upon the acts complained of, and necessarily to be taken into equitable consideration in a final settlement of all differences between the two countries, and as not relinquished in the Treaty, but covered by one of its two alternatives.

Her Majesty's Government do not perceive what "alternative" in the Treaty can cover these claims.

If, indeed, by this language Mr. Fish is to be understood as referring to the two different modes provided by Articles VII and X of the Treaty, for arriving at the amount of the payment to be made by Great Britain in the event of any liability being established, the answer seems obvious, viz., that these alternatives are applicable only to the settlement of the amount of damages, and not to the measure of liability.

Again, Mr. Fish states that the Treaty was not an amicable settlement, but only an agreement between the Governments as to the mode of reaching a settlement, and that no proffer of withholding an estimate of indirect losses can be claimed as a waiver until the result of the arbitration is arrived at : but he overlooks the fact that the Treaty is called an amicable settlement, not merely in relation to the "Alabama claims," but as an entirety ; and even in relation to the "Alabama claims" alone, it must clearly be taken that the amicable settlement which it professed to provide was arrived at from the moment when the Treaty containing the agreement to go to arbitration upon the claims was signed and ratified. If, according to Mr. Fish's view, an amicable settlement upon a reference to arbitration can only be arrived at

by an adjudication of the claims, it is obvious that no waiver of any such claims could, under such circumstances, ever be made, for before the time for waiver (on this supposition) had arrived, the claims would already have been decided upon.

That Her Majesty's Government never intended to refer these claims to arbitration, and that, in ratifying the Treaty, they never contemplated their being revived in the argument before the Arbitrators, must have been obvious to you from the language used in the debate in the House of Lords on the 12th of June, on the motion for an address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to refuse to ratify the Treaty.

On that occasion I distinctly stated this to be the understanding of Her Majesty's Government, and quoted the very Protocol of the 4th of May, to which I have referred above, as a proof that these indirect claims had "entirely disappeared." When Lord Cairns, to whose speech allusion has been made in the United States' Case, subsequently said that extravagant claims might be put in and take their chance, he was met with expressions of dissent. Moreover, Lord Derby, while criticizing the negotiation and the terms of the Treaty in other respects, particularized the withdrawal of indirect claims. "The only concession," he said, "of which I can see any trace upon the American side, is the withdrawal of that utterly preposterous demand that we should be held responsible for the premature recognition of the South as a belligerent Power, in company with that equally wild imagination, which, I believe, never extended beyond the minds of two or three speakers in Congress, of making us liable for all the constructive damages to trade and navigation which may be proved or supposed to have arisen from our attitude during the war."

I observed that you were present in the House

of Lords on that occasion, and you informed me in January that you were present during the speeches of Lord Russell and myself, and that you communicated the next day the full newspaper report of the debate to your Government.

Sir S. Northcote, in the House of Commons, repeated, in other words, the substance of my remarks on the limitation of the terms of reference ; and as his speech is printed in the papers on Foreign Relations recently laid before Congress, it must also have been reported to your Government. But neither on the occasion of my speech nor of his, nor when the ratifications of the Treaty were exchanged on the 17th of June, did you call my attention to the fact that a different interpretation was placed on the Treaty and Protocol by Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States ; nor, so far as Her Majesty's Government are aware, was their interpretation, thus publicly expressed, challenged either by the Statesmen or the public press of the United States.

Her Majesty's Government must therefore confess their inability to understand how the intimation contained in my note of the 3rd February last can have been received by the President with surprise.

Mr. Fish urges that the claim for national indirect losses which have been put forward on behalf of his Government involve questions of public law which the interest of both Governments requires should be definitely settled.

Her Majesty's Government agree with Mr. Fish that it is for the interest of both countries that the rights and duties of neutrals upon some of the points hitherto thought open to serious controversy should be definitely settled, and had hoped that such a settlement had been secured by the

Rules to which they have given their assent ; but they cannot see that it would be advantageous to either country to render the obligations of neutrality so onerous as they would become if claims of this nature were to be treated as proper subjects of international arbitration.

Whatever construction may be placed upon the Ist Article of the Treaty, it is impossible to sever the terms of reference therein contained from the Rules in the VIth Article ; and the measure of liability under the Arbitration, therefore, will be the measure of liability incurred by any neutral State which, after acceding to these Rules, may "by any act or omission" fail to fulfil any of the duties set forth in them.

The United States and Great Britain have bound themselves by the Treaty to observe these Rules as between themselves in future.

They have, moreover, bound themselves to bring these Rules to the knowledge of other maritime Powers, and to invite them to accede to them. Could it have been expected that those Powers would accept a proposal which might entail upon a neutral such an unlimited liability, and, in some instances, might involve the ruin of a whole country ?

Her Majesty's Government cannot for themselves accept such a liability, nor recommend the acceptance of it to other nations.

Are the Government and people of the United States themselves prepared to undertake the obligation of paying to an aggrieved belligerent the expenses of the prolongation of the war, and other indirect damages, if, when the United States are neutral, they can be shown to have permitted the infringement of any one, or part of any one, of the three Rules through a want of due diligence on the part of their executive officers ?

To attach such tremendous consequences to an unintentional violation of neutrality—it might be by a single act of negligence—would be to strike a heavy blow at the interests of peace; for war has scarcely any consequences more formidable to a belligerent than those which might thus be incurred by a neutral; and, while war offers a chance of gain, neutrality would, if such claims as these were once admitted, present without any such compensation the risk of intolerable loss.

With respect to the disclaimer made by Mr. Fish of any expectation or wish, on the part of the United States' Government, to obtain any "unreasonable pecuniary compensation" on account of these indirect claims, I think it sufficient here to observe that, on the question of amount, the British people and Government have necessarily been obliged to look to the nature and grounds of the claims as they are stated in the Case of the United States, and have, of course, been unable to form a judgment from any other data of the expectations of those by whom the claims are advanced. If these claims could be considered as well-grounded in principle, it appears to Her Majesty's Government to be capable of demonstration that the magnitude of the damages which might be the result of their admission is enormous. The grounds of these views are more fully stated in the Third Part of the inclosed Memorandum.

Mr. Fish has appealed to the proceedings at the Washington Claims Commission in connection with the Confederate cotton claims. Her Majesty's Government must, however, observe that there is no analogy between the two cases, as, by the Treaty, the Washington Commission has power "to decide in each case whether any claim has or has not been duly made, preferred, and laid before them,

either wholly, or to any and what extent, according to the true intent and meaning of the Treaty ;" no similar words being used as to the powers of the Geneva Tribunal.

It is the function of the Washington Commission to decide upon a variety of general claims, not of one kind, nor limited or defined beforehand, and Her Majesty's Agent was instructed that his duty would *prima facie* be, to present such claims as private individuals might tender for that purpose for acceptance or rejection by the Commission ; Her Majesty's Government not intending to make themselves responsible either for the merits of the particular claims or for the arguments by which they might be supported. The jurisdiction of the Geneva Tribunal was limited to one particular class and description of claims.

The facts are as follows :—

On the 11th of November, in pursuance of the general instructions which had been given to Her Majesty's Agent, a claim upon a bond issued by the so-called Confederate States for a sum forming part of a loan called the "Cotton Loan," contracted by those States, and for the payment of which certain cotton seized by the United States was alleged to have been hypothecated by the Confederate Government, was filed at Washington ; and on the 21st I learnt from you that the United States' Government objected to claims of this kind being even presented.

Some delay took place in consequence of unavoidable causes with some of which you are well acquainted. And there were others, such as the necessity not only of communicating with my colleagues but with Sir E. Thornton, and of considering how far, under the same general description, there might be included claims substantially different. The despatches from Her Majesty's

Agent giving the details of the nature of the claim, and of the demurrer made to it by the United States' Agent, did not reach me until the 6th of December. I had in the meantime ascertained from Sir E. Thornton that the expression "acts committed" had been used by mutual agreement in the negotiations which preceded the appointment of the High Commission with a view to exclude claims of this class from the consideration of the High Commissioners; those words being also used in the XIIth Article of the Treaty with regard to private claims. The question was brought before the Cabinet at its next meeting on the 11th, and was finally decided on the 14th, as recorded in a minute by Mr. Gladstone. This decision was, that the Confederate cotton claims should not be presented unless in the case of bonds exchanged for cotton, which had thereby become the actual property of the claimants, and directions were given for a despatch to be sent to this effect, and on the 16th I informed you that you might write to Mr. Fish that Her Majesty's Agent would be instructed not to present any claims that did not come within the provisions of the Treaty.

Although it appears that the understanding need not necessarily have extended beyond the rejection by the Commissioners of the claims, under the XIVth Article, by which the Commissioners have power to decide whether any claim is preferred within the true intent and meaning of the Treaty (as was done with various claims under a similar Article in the Claims Conventions of 1853), Her Majesty's Government acceded to the construction which the United States' Government had put upon that understanding.

Mr. Fish will observe the feeling by which Her
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Majesty's Government were guided in coming to their decision on the 14th. They desired to put the most favourable construction upon any understanding which the United States' Government might have supposed to exist.

Information reached me the next morning by telegraph of the adjudication, which Her Majesty's Government had not expected to take place, upon the merits of the claim by the Commissioners. This required a reconsideration of the instructions, and fresh instructions were sent by the mail of the 23rd, and also by telegraph, to Sir E. Thornton to arrange with Mr. Fish that the presentation of claims which appeared to be manifestly without the terms of the Treaty should be withheld, and that when Her Majesty's Agent was of opinion that a claim belonged to a class that ought not to be presented, it would be desirable that an agreement to that effect should be made and signed by Sir E. Thornton and Mr. Fish. These instructions were communicated to Mr. Fish.

Her Majesty's Agent has since acted in accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of the 14th of December. New claims of the like character have been tendered to him by parties who were unwilling to acquiesce in the decision of the Commissioners as applicable to their own cases, but which claims, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, have not been presented.

I have now placed in your hands, for examination by the Government of the United States, a statement of the reasons which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, sufficiently show that claims for indirect losses are not within the meaning of the Treaty ; that they were never intended to be included by Her Majesty's Government ; that this was publicly declared before the ratification, when the error, if any, might have been

corrected ; that such claims are wholly beyond the reasonable scope of any Treaty of Arbitration whatever ; and that to submit them for decision by the Tribunal would be a measure fraught with pernicious consequences to the interests of all nations, and to the future peace of the world.

I appreciate the desire substantially, if indirectly, expressed by the Government of the United States, to be advised of the reasons which have prompted the declaration made by me on behalf of Her Majesty's Government on the 3rd of February, no less than the friendly and courteous language which has been employed by the United States' Secretary of State. The present letter is intended by Her Majesty's Government, not as the commencement of a diplomatic controversy, but as an act of compliance with that most reasonable desire. They are sure that the President will be no less anxious than they are that the conduct of both Governments should conform to the true meaning and intent of the instrument they have jointly framed and signed, whether that meaning be drawn from the authoritative documents themselves, or from collateral considerations, or from both sources combined.

Entertaining themselves no doubt of the sufficiency of the grounds on which their judgment proceeds, they think it the course at once most respectful and most friendly to the Government of the United States to submit those grounds to their impartial appreciation. Her Majesty's Government feel confident that they have laid before the President ample proof that the conclusion which was announced by me on the 3rd of February, and to which I need hardly say that they adhere, cannot be shaken.

I have, &c.,
 (Signed) GRANVILLE.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Memorandum.

PART I.—ON THE WAIVER OF CLAIMS FOR INDIRECT LOSSES CONTAINED IN THE 36TH PROTOCOL.

PART II.—ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TREATY.

PART III.—ON THE AMOUNT OF THE CLAIMS FOR INDIRECT LOSSES.

PART I.—*On the Waiver of Claims for Indirect Losses contained in the 36th Protocol.*

THE first Protocol of the Conferences of the High Commission begins with a recital of the powers of the British Commissioners, stating Her Majesty's purpose in their appointment to be, to "discuss in a friendly spirit with Commissioners to be appointed by the Government of the United States the various questions on which differences had arisen between Great Britain and that country," and to "*treat for an agreement as to the mode of their amicable settlement.*"

The Protocol of the 4th of May recounts that the American Commissioners stated, on the 8th of March, "that the history of the 'Alabama' and other cruizers which had been fitted out, or armed, or equipped, or which had received augmentation of force in Great Britain or in her Colonies, and of the operations of those vessels, showed (1) extensive *direct losses* in the capture and destruction of a large number of vessels with their cargoes, and in the heavy national expenditures in the pursuit of the cruizers; and (2) *indirect injury* in the transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag, in the enhanced payments of insurance, in the prolongation of the war, and in the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the sup-

pression of the rebellion ; and also showed (3) that Great Britain, by reason of failure in the proper observance of her duties as a neutral, had become justly *liable for the acts of those cruizers and of their tenders* ; that the *claims* for the loss and destruction of private property which had thus far been presented amounted to about 14,000,000 dollars, without interest, which amount was liable to be greatly increased by *claims* which had not been presented ; that the cost to which the Government had been put in the pursuit of cruizers could easily be ascertained by certificates of Government accounting officers ; that, in the hope of *an amicable settlement*, no estimate was made of the *indirect losses*, without prejudice, however, to *the right to indemnification on their account* in the event of *no such settlement* being made.

"The American Commissioners further stated that they hoped that the British Commissioners would be able to place upon record an expression of regret by Her Majesty's Government for the depredations committed by the vessels whose acts were now under discussion. They *also proposed* that the Joint High Commission should agree upon a sum which should be paid by Great Britain to the United States, in satisfaction of *all the claims and the interest thereon*."

The British Commissioners abstained "from replying in detail to the statement of the American Commissioners in the hope that the necessity for entering upon a lengthened controversy might be obviated by the adoption of *so fair a mode of settlement* as that which they were instructed to propose ; and they had now to repeat, on behalf of their Government, the offer of arbitration.

"The American Commissioners expressed their regret at this decision of the British Commis-

sioners, and said further that *they could not consent to submit the question of the liability of Her Majesty's Government to arbitration, unless the principles which should govern the Arbitrator in the consideration of the facts could be first agreed upon.*"

These principles were subsequently discussed and agreed upon, and incorporated in the Draft of the VIth Article of the Treaty.

On the 6th of May, the Commissioners met for their final Conference, and Lord de Grey said that "it had been most gratifying to the British Commissioners to be associated with colleagues who were animated with the same sincere desire as themselves to bring about *a settlement* equally honourable and just to both countries."

Mr. Fish replied that "from the first Conference the American Commissioners had been impressed by the earnestness of desire manifested by the British Commissioners to reach *a settlement worthy of the two Powers*. . . . His colleagues and he could never cease to appreciate the generous spirit and the open and friendly manner in which the British Commissioners had met and discussed the several questions that had led to the conclusion of *the Treaty*, which it was hoped would receive the approval of the people of both countries, and would prove the foundation of a cordial and friendly understanding between them for all time to come"

Two days afterwards the Treaty was signed with the following Preamble:—

"Her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, being desirous to provide for *an amicable settlement* of all causes of difference between the two countries, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries. . . .

And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, *have agreed to and concluded* the following Articles."

In the view of Her Majesty's Government the statement made by the American Commissioners on the 8th of March contained a waiver of the claims for indirect losses contingent on an "amicable settlement" being arrived at; and this waiver consisted of two parts:—

First, the affirmative statement that, "in the hope of an amicable settlement, no estimate was made of the indirect losses." The words "in the hope of an amicable settlement" are in themselves grammatically general, and, unless qualified by a subsequent limitation, mean, in the hope of any such settlement as the parties shall acknowledge to fall under the phrase "amicable settlement." Now, this part of the waiver, being a declaration in which the other party had an interest, and, so far, of the nature of a promise, could only be so limited by an express specification following it immediately, or at least before the other party had taken any step in reliance on its general character. But no such specification was made; nor does any specification at all as to the particular form of settlement appear in the Protocol. The phrase consequently retains the general character above described as its literal and grammatical meaning.

It might be said that the concluding words of the phrase—"no estimate was made of the indirect losses"—had a special regard to the form of amicable settlement thereafter proposed by the American Commissioners, viz., the payment of a gross sum. This, however, can only be maintained subject to the qualification that, if the estimate of indirect losses was withheld in the hope that that proposal would be accepted, and if

the view of the American Commissioners was that the acceptance of that proposal alone would constitute the "amicable settlement" in consideration of which the estimate of indirect losses was withheld, then the next step for them, when the proposal was declined, was to present that estimate ; or, if not, then in some other specific manner to keep alive the claim. But they did neither ; they did not intimate or give notice to the British Commissioners that their hope of an "amicable settlement" had been frustrated or disappointed ; nor did they say anything to the effect of making this first portion of the waiver dependent on the rejected proposal. And thus the phrase "an amicable settlement" is left to stand in its original and grammatical generality.

The second part of the waiver is as follows :—

"Without prejudice, however, to the right of indemnification on their account [*i.e.*, on account of indirect losses] in the event of no such settlement being made." Its precise bearing obviously depends upon the meaning of the words "no such settlement."

Now the word "such" grammatically qualifies the word "settlement" by referring to the antecedent expression "amicable settlement." "Such," therefore, means "amicable;" and the right reserved by the American Commissioners is grammatically a right to revive the question of indirect losses *in the event of no amicable settlement being made* ; and is nothing more.

It is to be observed that at this time no proposal whatever had been made for payment of a gross sum, or for any particular form or mode of settlement.

The only remaining question is, whether the Treaty was itself "an amicable settlement," or, which is the same thing for the purposes of the

argument, was *in ordine* towards an amicable settlement, and a step on the road to it.

This question is answered by the preamble of the Treaty, which declares that the President of the United States had (as well as Her Majesty) given his Commissioners certain powers "in order to provide for an amicable settlement" of certain differences, in which the "Alabama claims" were included ; that these powers had been compared and verified ; and that in virtue of them the Commissioners had agreed upon the Articles of the Treaty which are then set forth in order. The "amicable settlement" is here distinctly recognized not as a particular solution of the pending questions which had been proposed and set aside, but as an object of negotiation which had been provided for in a manner satisfactory to both parties, and the provision for which was embodied in the Treaty. The reservation, therefore, made by the American Commissioners had not come into play ; the waiver remained in full force ; and the indirect losses were excluded by the preamble of the Treaty from the scope of the arbitration.

PART II.—*On the Construction of the Treaty of Washington.*

UPON the construction of the Treaty of Washington, apart from the Protocols, there appear to be three questions :—

First. What claims are described by the words, "*the claims generically known as the 'Alabama claims ?'*"

Second. What vessels are described by the words, "*the several vessels, which have given rise to the claims generically known as the 'Alabama claims ?'*"

Third. What claims are described by the words, “*all the said claims, growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generically known as the ‘Alabama claims?’*” (being the words in which the subject matter of the reference to arbitration agreed upon, is defined).

Each of these questions will be examined separately.

1. What claims are described by the words “*the claims generically known as the ‘Alabama claims?’*”

The word “known,” signifies, that this collective expression had acquired a definite sense, supposed to be mutually understood, from its use in previous communications, between the same parties.

The word “generically,” naturally signifies that all the claims intended were *eiusdem generis*.

The word “claims,” itself naturally signifies demands actually presented or notified, either with or without a full specification of particulars.

The diplomatic correspondence, which preceded the negotiation, must therefore be referred to, to discover, first, what demands had been presented, or notified ; and secondly, what had been the previous use of the phrase “*the ‘Alabama claims?’*”

The earliest intimation of any claims against this country was in the letter of Mr. Adams to Lord Russell, of 20th November, 1862; which spoke “*of the depredations committed on the high seas upon merchant - vessels*” by the “*Alabama*,” and of “*the right of reclamation of the Government of the United States for the grievous damage done to the property of their citizens,*” by reason of the escape of that vessel from British jurisdiction : and which referred, in support of that alleged right, to the Treaty of 1794 between Great Britain and the United States, by which (as Mr. Adams inaccurately

represented) "all cases of damage previously done by capture of British vessels or merchandize, by vessels originally fitted out in the ports of the United States," were agreed to be referred to a Commission, to award "the necessary sums for full compensation." He added, that he had received directions from his Government "to solicit redress for *the national and private injuries*, already *thus* sustained."

On the 19th February, 1863 ; 29th April, 1863 ; 7th July, 1863 ; 24th August, 1863 ; 19th September, 1863 ; and 23rd October, 1863, Mr. Adams presented to Lord Russell a series of definite claims made against the Government of this country by particular American citizens, in respect of ships and property belonging to them, said to have been destroyed by the "Alabama," intimating in his letter of the 23rd October, that his Government "must continue to insist, that *Great Britain has made itself responsible for the damages which the peaceful, law-abiding citizens of the United States sustain by the depredations of the vessel called the 'Alabama.'*" He added (in an important passage containing the first suggestion of arbitration as a mode of thereafter solving the question), "In repeating this conclusion, however, it is not to be understood that the United States incline to act dogmatically, or in a spirit of litigation. They fully comprehend how unavoidably reciprocal grievances must spring up from the divergence of the policy of the two countries in regard to the present insurrection. . . . For these reasons I am instructed to say, that they frankly confess themselves unwilling to regard the present hour as the most favourable to a calm and candid examination by either party of the facts, or the principles involved in cases like the one now in question. Though indulging a firm

conviction of the correctness of their position *in regard to this and other claims*, they declare themselves disposed at all times, hereafter as well as now, to consider in the fullest manner all the evidence and the arguments which her Majesty's Government may incline to proffer in refutation of it; and, in case of an impossibility to arrive at any common conclusion, I am directed to say, there is no fair and equitable form of conventional arbitrament or reference to which they will not be willing to submit. Entertaining these views, I crave permission to apprise your Lordship that I have received directions to continue to present to your notice *claims of the character heretofore advanced*, whenever they arise, and to furnish the evidence on which they rest, as is customary in such cases, in order to guard against possible ultimate failure of justice from the absence of it."

In a later letter of 31st October, 1863, Mr. Adams (while presenting other similar demands in respect of property destroyed by the "Florida"), spoke of "*the claims growing out of the depredations of the 'Alabama' and other vessels issuing from British ports.*"

On the 20th January, 1864, he presented another similar claim by the owners of the "Sea Bride," captured by the "Alabama." And at later dates the particulars were transmitted by him of certain claims made by persons whose property was alleged to have been destroyed by the "Shenandoah."

On the 7th April, 1865 (when the war was considered by him as actually or virtually at an end), Mr. Adams transmitted to Lord Russell certain reports of "depredations committed upon the commerce of the United States," by the "Shenandoah," and added, "Were there any reason to believe that the operations carried on in

the ports of Her Majesty's Kingdom and its dependencies to maintain and extend this systematic depredation upon the commerce of a friendly people had been materially relaxed or prevented, I should not be under the painful necessity of announcing to your Lordship the fact, that *my Government cannot avoid entailing upon the Government of Great Britain the responsibility for this damage,*"—and he proceeded to speak of "the injury that might yet be impending from the part which the British steamer 'City of Richmond' had had in being suffered to transport with impunity from the port of London men and supplies, to place them on board of the French-built steam-ram 'Olinthe,' alias 'Stoerkodder,' alias 'Stonewall,' which had, through a continuously fraudulent process, succeeded in deluding several Governments of Europe, and in escaping from this hemisphere on its errand of mischief to the other." He then went on to complain that, by reason of a series of acts (*the furnishing of vessels, armaments, supplies, and men*"), which he contended to be almost wholly attributable to Great Britain, or to British citizens, the entire maritime commerce of the United States was in course of being transferred, and had already to a large extent passed over, to Great Britain ; whose recognition of the belligerent character of the insurgents he alleged to be the main and original source of all this mischief ; adding, "In view of all these circumstances, I am instructed, whilst insisting on the protest heretofore solemnly entered against that proceeding" (*i.e.*, the recognition of Southern belligerency), "further respectfully to represent to your Lordship, that, in the opinion of my Government, the grounds on which Her Majesty's Government have rested their defence against the responsibility incurred in the manner

hereinbefore stated, for the evils that have followed, however strong they might have hitherto been considered, have now failed, by a practical reduction of all the ports, heretofore temporarily held by the insurgents."

It is to be observed that, although the general injury to the commerce of the United States is largely referred to in this letter, Mr. Adams advances no new claim for compensation, on that or any other account (except for captures made by the "Shenandoah"), against Her Majesty's Government; he even intimates, that the particular claim for the captures by the "Shenandoah" would not then have been made, if his Government could have felt assured that no further operations of the like nature would take place.

This letter led to a prolonged controversial argument: in the course of which (on the 4th May, 1865) Lord Russell observed, that he could "never admit that the duties of Great Britain towards the United States were to be measured by the losses which the trade and commerce of the United States might have sustained," and said, "The question then, really comes to this: Is Her Majesty's Government to assume or be liable to a responsibility for conduct, which Her Majesty's Government did all in their power to prevent and to punish? A responsibility which Mr. Adams, on the part of the United States' Government in the case of Portugal, positively, firmly, and justly declined. Have you considered to what this responsibility would amount? Great Britain would become thereby answerable for every ship, that may have left a British port, and have been found afterwards used by the Confederates as a ship of war: nay more, for every cannon and every musket used by the Confede-

rates on board any ship of war, if manufactured in a British workshop." To which Mr. Adams replied (20th May, 1865) by a "recapitulation" of nine points, which he said he had desired to embody in his previous arguments. These points (beginning with the recognition of Southern belligerency on the high seas, and alleging this belligerency to have been in fact created, after the recognition, by means derived from Great Britain), mentioned, under the 7th head, "*the burning and destroying on the ocean a large number of merchant vessels and a very large amount of property belonging to the people of the United States.*"

The 8th and 9th heads were thus worded :—

"8. That, in addition to this direct injury, the action of these British built, manned, and armed vessels has had the indirect effect of driving from the sea a large portion of the commercial marine of the United States, and, to a corresponding extent, enlarging that of Great Britain, thus enabling one portion of the British people to derive an unjust advantage from the wrong committed on a friendly nation by another portion.

"9. *That the injuries thus received by a country, which has, meanwhile, sedulously endeavoured to perform all its obligations, owing to the imperfection of the legal means at hand to prevent them, as well as the unwillingness to seek for more stringent powers, are of so grave a nature, as in reason and justice to constitute a valid claim for reparation and indemnification.*" Later on, in the same letter, Mr. Adams also said : "Your Lordship is pleased to observe, that you can never admit that the duties of Great Britain towards the United States are to be measured by the losses which the trade and commerce of the United States may have sustained. To which I would ask permission to reply, that no such rule was

ever desired. The true standard for the measurement would seem to be framed on the basis of the obligations themselves, and the losses that spring from the imperfect performances of them ;" and "thus it is, that whatever may be the line of argument I pursue, I am compelled ever to return to the one conclusion : *the nation that recognized a Power as a belligerent before it had built a vessel, and became itself the sole source of all the belligerent character it has ever possessed on the ocean, must be regarded as responsible for all the damage that has ensued from that cause to the commerce of a Power*, with which it was under the most sacred of obligations to preserve amity and peace."

It will be seen that, although the general propositions of this letter might be wide enough to include the largest imaginable demands, it nevertheless abstains from putting forward any new claim in a definite or tangible form ; and purports rather to recapitulate, and adhere to, the tenor of the preceding correspondence. And in this sense it was, evidently, understood by Lord Russell, who, in his answer of 30th August, 1865, referred to the suggestion of an arbitration contained in Mr. Adams' former letter of the 23rd of October, 1863 ; and, while declining "either to make reparation and compensation for the captures made by the 'Alabama,' or to refer the question to any foreign State," offered a reference to a Commission of "all claims arising during the late civil war," which the two Powers should agree to refer to the Commissioners. And again, on the 14th October, he repeated : "There are, I conceive, many claims upon which the two Powers would agree that they were fair subjects of investigation before Commissioners. But I think you must perceive that, if the United States Government were to propose to refer claims arising out of the captures made by

the ‘Alabama’ and ‘Shenandoah’ to the Commissioners, the answer of Her Majesty’s Government must be in consistency with the whole argument I have maintained, in conformity with the views entertained by your Government in former times. I should be obliged, in answer to such a proposal to say : For any acts of Her Majesty’s subjects committed out of their jurisdiction and beyond their control, the Government of Her Majesty are not responsible, &c.”

On the 21st of October, Mr. Adams addressed a long letter, with numerous inclosures, to Lord Russell, with reference to the “*Shenandoah*,” alleging that vessel to have been received by the authorities at Melbourne with knowledge of an illegal equipment in this country ; and insisting that, on that account, “*Her Majesty’s Government assumed a responsibility for all the damage which it had done*, and which, down to the latest accounts, it was still doing, to the peaceful commerce of the United States on the ocean.” A particular claim by the owners of a ship captured by the “*Shenandoah*,” was presented with this letter.

In his letter to Lord Clarendon of the 21st November, 1865, Mr. Adams, under the instructions of his Government, declined Lord Russell’s proposal for a limited reference to Commissioners of such claims as the two Governments could agree upon. “*Adhering*,” he says, “as my Government does to the opinion that the claims it has presented, which his Lordship has thought fit at the outset to exclude from consideration, are just and reasonable, I am instructed to say that it sees now no occasion for further delay in giving a full answer to his Lordship’s propositions.”

The whole result of this correspondence, down

to the change of Administration in this country in 1866, may be thus summed up :—

1. That, notwithstanding continual complaints, extending over a vast range of subjects, from the recognition of the belligerency of the Southern States downwards, no “claims” against this country were ever defined, formulated, or presented on the part of the United States, except for the specific losses of American citizens arising from the capture of their vessels and property by the “Alabama,” “Florida,” and “Shenandoah ;” and (2) that no such form of expression as “*the Alabama claims*” had ever, down to this time, been used to describe even the claims in respect of those captures, much less to comprehend any more vague and indefinite demands of indemnity to the general mercantile or national interests of the United States.

On the accession of Lord Derby to power, Mr. Seward, in a despatch to Mr. Adams, dated the 27th August, 1866, thus defined the “claims” which it had been the object of the United States to press in the preceding correspondence, and of which he now again instructed Mr. Adams to urge the settlement : you will herewith receive a summary of *claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain for damages which were suffered by them during the period of our late Civil War and some months thereafter, by means of depredations upon our commercial marine, committed on the high seas by the ‘Sumter,’ the ‘Alabama,’ the ‘Florida,’ the ‘Shenandoah,’ and other ships-of-war,* which were built, manned, armed, equipped, and fitted out in British ports, and despatched therefrom by or through the agency of British subjects, and which were harboured, sheltered, provided, and furnished, as occasion required, during their devastating career,

in ports of the realm, or in ports of British colonies in nearly all parts of the globe. *The Table is not supposed to be complete, but it presents such a recapitulation of the claims as the evidence so far received in this Department enables me to furnish. Deficiencies will be supplied hereafter.* Most of the claims have been from time to time brought by yourself, as the President directed, to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, and made the subject of earnest and continued appeal. That appeal was intermittent only when Her Majesty's Government, after elaborate discussions, refused either to allow the claims or to refer them to a Joint Claims Commission or to submit the question of liability therein to any form of arbitration. The United States, on the other hand, have all the time insisted upon the claims as just and valid. This attitude has been, and doubtless continues to be, well understood by Her Majesty's Government. The considerations which inclined this Government to suspend for a time the pressure of the claims upon the attention of Great Britain are these :—The political excitement in Great Britain, which arose during the progress of the war, and which did not immediate subside at its conclusion, seemed to render that period somewhat unfavourable to a deliberate examination of the very grave questions which the claims involve, &c. . . . The principles upon which the claims are asserted by the United States have been explained by yourself in an elaborate correspondence with Earl Russell and Lord Clarendon. In this respect, there seems to be no deficiency to be supplied by this Department. . . . *It is the President's desire that you now call the attention of Lord Stanley to the claims in a respectful but*

earnest manner, and inform him that, in the President's judgment, *a settlement of them has become urgently necessary* to a re-establishment of entirely friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. *This Government, while it thus insists upon these particular claims,* is neither desirous nor willing to assume an attitude unkind or unconciliatory towards Great Britain. If on her part there are claims either of a commercial character, or of boundary, or of commercial or judicial regulation, which Her Majesty's Government esteem important to bring under examination at the present time, the United States would, in such case, be not unwilling to take them into consideration *in connection with the claims which are now presented on their part*, and with a view to remove at one time, and by one comprehensive settlement, all existing causes of misunderstanding."

Mr. Seward proceeded to recommend, in support of these claims, the use of the same general arguments (including prominently the alleged effect of the recognition of Southern belligerency, and the general injury to the national commerce of the United States), which had been previously so often employed by Mr. Adams. He added : "*The claims upon which we insist are of large amount. They affect the interest of many thousand citizens of the United States, in various parts of the Republic. The justice of the claims is sustained by the universal sentiment of the people of the United States.*"

The claims specified in the inclosure to this despatch! (which is headed "*Summary of claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain*"), relate exclusively to losses sustained by the owners and insurers of divers ships and car-

goes, captured by the "Alabama," the "Shenandoah," the "Florida," and the "Georgia," respectively.

This despatch having been communicated by Mr. Adams to Lord Stanley, his Lordship, through Sir F. Bruce (Lord Stanley to Sir F. Bruce, 30th November, 1866), called attention to what he supposed to be an accidental error of Mr. Seward, in mentioning the "Sumter;" which "did not proceed from a British port, but was an American vessel, and commenced her career by escaping from the 'Mississippi.'" Then, after dealing with Mr. Seward's general arguments, and declining to abandon the ground taken by former Governments, "so far as to admit the liability of this country for the claims then and now put forward," he expressed his sense of the "inconvenience which arose from the existence of unsettled claims of this character between two powerful and friendly Governments," and his willingness to adopt the principle of arbitration, providing that a fitting arbitrator could be found, and that an agreement could be come to as to the points to which arbitration should apply. He objected to refer to arbitration the question of the alleged premature recognition of the Confederate States as a belligerent; saying "the act complained of, *while it bears very remotely on the claims now in question*, is one, as to which every State must be held to be the sole judge of its duty." In another despatch to Sir F. Bruce, of the same date, he says, "I have confined myself exclusively to the consideration of *the American claims put forward in Mr. Seward's despatch to Mr. Adams of the 27th August, and arising out of the depredations committed on American commerce by certain cruisers of the Confederate States*. But, independently of these claims, *there may*, for

aught Her Majesty's Government know, *be other claims on the part of American citizens*, originating in the events of the late civil war, while there certainly are very numerous British claims, arising out of those events, which it is very desirable should be inquired into and adjusted between the two countries . . . The Government of the United States have brought before that of Her Majesty, *one class of claims of a peculiar character, put forward by American citizens*, in regard to which you are authorized by my other despatch of this date to make a proposal to Mr. Seward; but *Her Majesty's Government have no corresponding class of claims to urge upon the attention of the American Government.*" And he, presently afterwards, speaks of "*the special American claims*, to which my other despatch alludes," an expression which is adopted and repeated by Mr. Seward, in his reply to Sir F. Bruce (12th January, 1867).

In a further despatch to Mr. Adams (12th January, 1867), Mr. Seward justifies and re-affirms the sentence in his letter of the 27th August, in which the "Sumter" was mentioned, as "*substantially correct*;" on the ground that that vessel had been admitted into the British ports of Trinidad and Gibraltar, and "*allowed to be sold*" (in the latter port) "*to British buyers, for the account and benefit of the insurgents*;" and afterwards received, under the British flag, at Liverpool. His practical conclusion is, that "*The United States think it not only easier, but more desirable, that Great Britain should acknowledge and satisfy the claims for indemnity which we have submitted*, than it would be to find an equal and wise arbitrator who would consent to adjudicate them. If, however, Her Majesty's Government, for reasons satisfactory

to them, should prefer the remedy of arbitration, the United States would not object. The United States, in that case, would expect to refer the whole controversy, just as it is found in the correspondence which has taken place between the two Governments, with such further evidence and arguments as either party may desire, without imposing restrictions, conditions, or limitations upon the umpire, and without waiving any principle or argument on either side. They cannot consent to waive any question, upon the consideration that it involves a point of national honour : and, on the other hand, they will not require that any question of national pride or honour shall be expressly ruled and determined as such."

To this Lord Stanley (9th March, 1867, to Sir F. Bruce) replied : "To such an extensive and unlimited reference, Her Majesty's Government cannot consent, for this reason, among others, that it would admit of, and indeed compel, the submission to the arbiter of the very question which I have already said they cannot agree to submit. *The real matter at issue between the two Governments*, when kept apart from collateral considerations, *is, whether, in the matters connected with the vessels out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen*, the course pursued by the British Government and by those who acted under its authority was such as would involve *a moral responsibility* on the part of the British Government *to make good either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens*. *This is a plain and simple question, easily to be considered by an arbiter, and admitting of solution without raising other and wider issues*; and on this question Her Majesty's Government are fully prepared to go to arbitration, with the further proviso, that if the decision

of the arbiter is unfavourable to the British view, *the examination of the several claims of citizens of the United States shall be referred to a mixed Commission, with a view to the settlement of the sums to be paid on them.*" His Lordship then repeats, that deeming it important "that the adjudication of this question should not leave other questions of claims, in which their respective subjects or citizens may be interested, to be matter of further disagreement between the two countries, Her Majesty's Government think it necessary, in the event of an understanding being come to between the two Governments as to the manner in which *the special American claims* (which had formed the subject of the correspondence of which his present despatch was the sequel) should be dealt with, that under a Convention to be separately and simultaneously concluded, the general claims of the subjects and citizens of the two countries arising out of the events of the late war should be submitted to a Mixed Commission," &c. "Such, then," he concluded, "is the proposal which Her Majesty's Government desire to submit to the Government of the United States: *limited reference to arbitration in regard to the so-called 'Alabama' claims*, and adjudication by means of a Mixed Commission of general claims."

The first occasion on which these words, "*the so-called 'Alabama' claims,*" occurred in the course of the whole correspondence, was shortly before the date of this letter; in a letter from Mr. Seward to Sir F. Bruce (12th January, 1867), in which he spoke of Lord Stanley's previous despatch of the 30th November, 1866, as setting forth "*the views of Her Majesty's Government of the so-called 'Alabama' claims presented in my despatch to Mr. Adams,*" and as concluding with a proposal of "*the principle of arbitration,*

attended with some modifications in regard to *those claims.*" Lord Stanley himself had spoken of "the settlement of the '*Alabama*' and other claims," by means of the proposals which he had authorized Sir F. Bruce to make, in a note to Sir F. Bruce, dated the 24th January, 1867. The same phrase, "Alabama claims," had also been used on one or two occasions, with reference to the same proposed settlement, in articles which previously appeared in some of the English newspapers during the autumn of 1866.

Lord Stanley's letter of the 9th March, 1867, was, by his direction, read to, and a copy left with Mr. Seward; and on the 2nd May, 1867, Mr. Adams communicated to Lord Stanley the substance of Mr. Seward's reply, saying that "the Government of the United States adhere to the view which they formerly expressed as to the best way of dealing with *these claims.* They cannot, consequently, consent to a special and peculiar limitation of arbitrament in regard to the '*Alabama*' claims, such as Her Majesty's Government suggest. They cannot give any preference to the '*Alabama*' claims over others, in regard to the form of arbitrament suggested; and, while they agree that all mutual claims which arose during the civil war between *citizens and subjects of the two countries* ought to be amicably and speedily adjusted, they must insist that they be adjusted by one and the same form of tribunal, with like and the same forms, and on principles common to all." (Lord Stanley to Sir F. Bruce, 2nd May, 1867.)

The language of this communication led Lord Stanley to think that his proposal might, perhaps, have been understood as applying only "to the claims arising out of the proceedings of the '*Alabama*,' to the exclusion of those arising out of the like proceedings of the '*Florida*,' '*Shenandoah*,'

and ‘Georgia.’” He, therefore, wrote to Sir F. Bruce, on the 24th May, 1867, saying, “It is important to clear up this point; and you will, therefore, state to Mr. Seward that *the offer to go to arbitration was not restricted to the claims arising out of the proceedings of the ‘Alabama,’ but applied equally to those arising out of the like proceedings of the other vessels that I have named;*” referring again to the terms of his despatch of the 9th March, he then directs Sir F. Bruce to inform Mr. Seward, that “*there was no intention on the part of Her Majesty’s Government to give any preference, in regard to the form of arbitrament, to the ‘Alabama’ claims over claims in the like category,*” thinking that there must have been some misapprehension on this point, because “the question of disposing of general claims, in contradistinction to the specific claims, arising out of the proceedings of the ‘Alabama,’ and vessels of that class, had not hitherto been matter of controversy between the two Governments.” Shortly afterwards, having spoken of “*the first or ‘Alabama’ class of claims,*” he says, “*The one class, or the specific claims, such as those arising out of the proceedings of the ‘Alabama’ and such vessels, depend for their settlement on the solution of what may be called an abstract question; namely, ‘whether, in the matters connected with the vessels, out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British Government, and those who acted under its authority, was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens,’*” and he repeats his former offer of separate modes of arbitration, as to the two classes of claims, viz., “*those of the*

‘Alabama’ class,” or “the ‘Alabama’ and such like claims,” and the general claims of the citizens of both countries.

Further discussion ensued. Mr. Seward, on the 12th of August, 1867 (in a despatch communicated by Mr. Adams), said that he understood the British offer “to be at once comprehensive and sufficiently precise to include *all the claims of American citizens for depredations on their commerce during the late rebellion, which had been the subject of complaint on the part of the Government of the United States*, but that the Government of the United States would deem itself at liberty to insist before the arbiter, that the actual proceedings and relations of the British Government, its officers, agents, and subjects, towards the United States, in regard to the rebellion and the rebels, as they occurred during that rebellion, were among the matters which were connected with *the vessels whose depredations were complained of*.” He then objected to the constitution of two different tribunals, “one an arbiter to determine the question of the moral responsibility of the British Government *in regard to the vessels of the ‘Alabama’ class*, and the other a Mixed Commission to adjudicate the so-called general claims on both sides;” and said, that “in every case” his Government “agreed only to unrestricted arbitration” (Lord Stanley to Sir F. Bruce, 10th September, 1867).

Lord Stanley, in his reply of the 16th November (through Mr. Ford, 16th November, 1867), used further arguments in support of the British proposal, designating throughout the special class of claims as “*the so-called Alabama claims*.”

After some intermission the correspondence was resumed by a despatch of Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, expressing his wish “that some means

might be found of arranging the differences now existing between England and the United States," which was communicated to Lord Stanley on the 15th February, 1868. The questions causing these differences were thus enumerated by Mr. Seward: — "1st. *The Alabama claims.* 2nd. The San Juan Question. 3rd. The Question of Naturalized Citizens, their rights and position. 4th. The Fishery Question;" and he suggested, that "the true method of dealing with all these matters was by treating them jointly, and endeavouring, by means of a Conference, to settle them all." (Lord Stanley to Mr. Thornton, 15th February, 1868.)

Negotiations followed, in the first instance, directed to the third and second of these four questions. On the 20th October, Mr. Reverdy Johnson (who had now succeeded Mr. Adams) called on Lord Stanley "to discuss with me" (says Lord Stanley in a despatch of 21st October, 1868, to Mr. Thornton), "*the question of the Alabama claims,*" proposing a Mixed Commission, to whom "*all the claims on both sides*" should be referred. Lord Stanley "pointed out the inapplicability of this method of proceeding, as applied to the *Alabama claims and other of the same class,*" and suggested, as arbitrator, the head of a friendly State. As to the recognition of belligerency, he said that Her Majesty's Government could not depart from the position which they had taken up, "but that he saw no impossibility in so framing the reference, as that by mutual consent, either tacit or express, the difficulty might be avoided."

On the 10th November, 1868, a Convention was accordingly signed (subject to ratification) between Lord Stanley, on the part of Her Majesty, and Mr. Johnson, on the part of the United States.

By Article I of this Convention it was agreed, that “*all claims of subjects of Her Britannic Majesty upon the Government of the United States, and all claims on the part of citizens of the United States upon the Government of Her Britannic Majesty*, which might have been presented to either Government for its interposition with the others since the 26th of July, 1853, . . . and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which might be presented within the time specified in Article III” (viz., within six months from the day of the first meeting of the Commissioners, unless they or the Arbitrator or Umpire should allow a further time), should be referred to four Commissioners, with provision for an arbitration or umpirage, in case of their being unable to come to a decision on any claim. Article IV was in these terms:—“The Commissioners shall have power to adjudicate upon the *class of claims referred to in the official correspondence between the two Governments as the ‘Alabama’ claims*, but before any of *such claims* is taken into consideration by them, the two High Contracting Parties shall fix upon some Sovereign or Head of a friendly State as an Arbitrator in respect of *such claims*, to whom *such class of claims* shall be referred, in case the Commissioners shall be unable to come to an unanimous decision upon the same.”

Article VI provided, that “with regard to the before-mentioned ‘Alabama’ class of claims, neither Government shall make out a case in support of its position, nor shall any person be heard for or against any such claim. The official correspondence which has already taken place between the two Governments respecting the questions at issue, shall alone be laid before the Commissioners; and (in the event of their not coming to an unanimous decision as provided in Article IV),

then before the Arbitrator, without arguments written or verbal, and without the production of any further evidence. The Commissioners unanimously, or the Arbitrator shall, however, be at liberty to call for argument or further evidence if they or he shall deem it necessary.

Down to this point, it is manifest that, in all the communications between the two countries, the claims known and referred to as "the 'Alabama' claims," were *claims for direct damage suffered by American citizens through the acts of the "Alabama" and similar vessels, and such claims only.*

When the terms of this Convention became known in America, the Government of the United States desired certain alterations to be made in it, none of which had any tendency either to enlarge the category of the claims in question, or to change the sense or application of the phrase "the 'Alabama' claims." The correspondence, as to the modifications desired, continued till January, 1869, when (Her Majesty's Government having agreed to the alterations then proposed by Mr. Seward), the amended Convention of the 14th January, 1869, was signed by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Reverdy Johnson.

The correspondence of this period throughout maintains and confirms the sense, which the words "the 'Alabama' claims," or "the so-called 'Alabama' claims," had now acquired. In Lord Stanley's despatch of December 8, 1868, to Mr. Thornton, memoranda of several consultations and conferences with Mr. Reverdy Johnson, prior to the signature of the Convention of the 10th November, were inclosed. "*The 'Alabama' claims;*" "*the 'Alabama' and other similar claims;*" "*the so-called 'Alabama' and other similar claims;*" and "*the so-called 'Alabama' claims,*

and others included under the same head ;" are the several varieties of phrase used in these memoranda to describe the subject, ultimately defined in the IVth Article of that Convention as "*the class of claims referred to in the official correspondence between the two Governments as the 'Alabama' claims.*" In a letter of the 12th November, 1868, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, while communicating a telegraphic despatch from Mr. Seward (in which a general approval of the terms of the Convention, afterwards modified in various important points, was accompanied by a stipulation that Washington, and not London, should be the place of meeting of the Commissioners, to which Her Majesty's Government assented), said, "I think the change will be disadvantageous to the '*Alabama*' claimants." In a despatch of 30th November, 1868, Mr. Thornton stated the objections, then urged by Mr. Seward to the Convention, in which Mr. Seward also spoke of the claims mentioned in Article IV as "*the 'Alabama' and war claims,*" and "*the 'Alabama' claims,*" and of the persons interested in those claims as "*the 'Alabama' claimants.*" Mr. Seward's despatch, of the 27th November, to Mr. Reverdy Johnson (communicated to Lord Clarendon on the 22nd December), repeatedly employs the same language. He says, "The United States are obliged to disallow this Article IV. The United States have no objection to the first clause of the Article, which declares that the Commissioners shall have power to adjudicate upon *the so-called 'Alabama' claims.* Indeed, the United States would willingly retain this clause, because of its explicitness with regard to *the 'Alabama' claims.* They did not, in their instructions to you, insist upon such a special direction in regard to *the 'Alabama' claims* ; but

only because they thought that special mention of *these claims* might be deemed inconvenient on the part of Her Majesty's Government ; while it could not admit of doubt that *these so-called 'Alabama' claims were plainly included, as well as all other claims of citizens of the United States*, in the comprehensive description of claims contained in Article I. Secondly, it is to be considered by Her Majesty's Government, that the '*Alabama*' class of claims constitute the largest and most material of the entire mass of claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain, which it is the object of the Convention to adjust. Upon the '*Alabama*' claims as well as all others, this Government is content to obtain, and most earnestly desires, a perfectly fair, equal, and impartial judicial trial and decision. This Government has always, explicitly stated that it asks no discrimination in favour of the '*Alabama* claims, and can admit of no material discrimination against them in the forms of trial and judgment ; but must, on the contrary, have them placed on the same basis as all other claims." "It probably would conduce to no good end to set forth, on this occasion, the reasons why the '*Alabama*' claims, more than any other class of international claims existing between the two countries, are the very claims against which the United States cannot agree to, or admit of any prejudicial discrimination. To present these reasons now, would be simply to re-state arguments which have been continually presented by this Department in all the former stages of this controversy ; while it is fair to admit, that these reasons have been controverted with equal perseverance by Her Majesty's Department for Foreign Affairs."

The general result of this correspondence was that, in the Convention of the 14th January,

1869, other provisions were substituted for those of the IVth and VIth Articles of the Convention of 10th November, 1868, to which the United States' Government had objected; and the special mention of the "Alabama" claims was transferred from those Articles to Article I, which provided "that all claims on *the part of subjects of Her Britannic Majesty* upon the Government of the United States, and *all claims on the part of citizens of the United States upon the Government of Her Britannic Majesty*, including the so-called 'Alabama' claims, which may have been presented to either Government for its interposition with the other since the 26th of July, 1853, . . . and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in Article III of this Convention, whether or not arising out of the late civil war in the United States, shall be referred," &c.

On the 22nd February, 1869, Mr. Thornton reported to Lord Clarendon the Resolution of a majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of the United States, recommending the Senate not to ratify this Convention; Mr. Sumner, who moved the Resolution, having said, "that it covered none of the principles for which the United States had always contended." He also inclosed a Resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts, "protesting against the ratification of any Convention which did not admit *the liability of England for the acts of the 'Alabama' and her consorts.*"

On the 22nd March, 1869, Mr. Reverdy Johnson (without any special instructions) called upon Lord Clarendon, and proposed a further change in the 1st Article of the Convention, which he thought "would satisfactorily meet the objections

entertained by the Senate to the Convention, and would secure its ratification by that body." This new change consisted in the introduction of "*all claims on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's Government upon the Government of the United States, and all claims on the part of the Government of the United States upon the Government of Her Britannic Majesty,*" as well as all claims of subjects and citizens, as to which the language of the Convention would have remained unaltered. Lord Clarendon reports what then took place in his despatch to Mr. Thornton (22nd March, 1869). "I remarked to Mr. Johnson that his proposal would introduce an entirely new feature into the Convention, which was for the settlement of claims between the subjects and citizens of Great Britain and the United States, but that *the two Governments not having put forward any claims on each other*, I could only suppose that his object was to favour the introduction of some claim by the Government of the United States for injury sustained on account of the policy pursued by Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Reverdy Johnson did not object to this interpretation of his amendment, but said that *if claims to compensation on account of the recognition by the British Government of the belligerent rights of the Confederates were brought forward by the Government of the United States, the British Government might, on its part, bring forward claims to compensation for damages done to British subjects by American blockades, which, if the Confederates were not belligerents, were illegally enforced against them.*" Lord Clarendon then, after referring to the proofs which Her Majesty's Government had given of their willingness to make any reasonable amendments to meet the wishes of the United States, and to the difference in the course of pro-

ceeding adopted in America, said "that it did not seem proper for Her Majesty's Government to take any further step in the matter, or to adopt any amendment of the Convention, even if it had been free from objection."

Mr. Reverdy Johnson (still without authority) renewed his proposition, in a letter to Lord Clarendon, dated 25th March, 1869, in which he stated he had reason to believe that the objection of the Senate of the United States to the Convention consisted "in the fact that the Convention provided only for the settlement by arbitration of *the individual claims of British subjects and American citizens upon the respective Governments, and not for any claims which either Government, as such, might have upon the other.*" "*My Government,*" he added, "*believe, as I am now advised, that it has a claim of its own upon Her Majesty's Government, because of the consequences resulting from a premature recognition of the Confederates during our late war, and from the fitting out of the 'Alabama' and other similar vessels in Her Majesty's ports, and from their permitted entrance into other ports to be refitted and provisioned during their piratical cruise. The existence of such a claim makes it as necessary that its ascertainment and adjustment shall be provided for as the individual claims growing out of the same circumstances.*"

The United States' Government down to this time, had insisted that the new Convention ought strictly to follow the precedent of the Convention of 1853, which contained no provision for any species of public claims. Lord Clarendon, therefore, on the 8th of April, 1869, thus answered Mr. Reverdy Johnson :—"Her Majesty's Government could not fail to observe that this proposal involved a wide departure from the tenor and terms of the

Convention of 1853, to which, in compliance with your instructions, you have constantly pressed Her Majesty's Government to adhere, as necessary to insure the ratification of a new Convention by the Senate of the United States. No undue importance is attached to this deviation ; but I beg leave to inform you that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, it would serve no useful purpose now to consider any amendment to a Convention which gave full effect to the wishes of the United States' Government, and was approved by the late President and Secretary of State, who referred it for ratification to the Senate, where it appears to have encountered objections, the nature of which has not been officially made known to Her Majesty's Government."

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, on the 9th of April, replied that, "the design of the Convention of 1853, was to settle all claims which either Government, in behalf of its own citizens or subjects, might have upon the other. . . . At that time, neither Government, as such, made a demand upon the other. But that, as my proposition assumes, is not the case now. The Government of the United States believes that it has, in its own right, a claim upon the Government of Her Majesty. In order therefore to a full settlement of all existing claims, it is necessary that the one which my Government makes, and any corresponding claim which Her Majesty's Government may have upon the United States, should be included within the Convention of the 14th January, 1869. My instructions, to which your Lordship refers, were to provide for the settlement of the claims mentioned in such instructions, by a Convention upon the model of the one for February, 1853. That I did not suggest in the negotiations which led to the Convention of January the including within it any

Governmental claims, was because my instructions only referred to the individual claims of citizens and subjects. I forbear to speculate as to the grounds upon which my instructions were so limited."

Her Majesty's Government adhered to their decision not to entertain at all the suggestion thus made by Mr. Reverdy Johnson ; and they intimated (in correction of an erroneous inference drawn by him from the concluding sentence of Lord Clarendon's letter of the 8th April), that it was not to be supposed that this proposal would be acceptable to Her Majesty's Government, even if it were made or repeated under positive instructions from the United States' Government, and with the prospect of terminating the entire controversy.—(Lord Clarendon to Mr. Johnson, 15th April, 1869 ; and Mr. Johnson's reply, 16th April, 1869.

From this in the history of the negotiations, the following conclusions of fact result :—

1. That Mr. Reverdy Johnson's instructions from his Government never extended to the assertion, or settlement, of any other claims, than those of individual citizens of the United States against Great Britain.
2. That in suggesting (for the first time), the possible existence of public claims on behalf of his Government, he acted without authority.
3. That no such public claims as those of which the existence was suggested by him, had ever been presented or notified ; nor were, even then, in any manner defined.
4. That the public claims, of which the possible existence was so suggested, were not claims "growing" or arising (simply) "out of the acts of" the "Alabama," or any other vessels ; but claims, "because of the consequences resulting

from a premature recognition of the Confederates during the war, AND from the fitting out of the 'Alabama' and other similar vessels in Her Majesty's ports, AND from their permitted entrance into other ports."

5. That the words "*Alabama claims*" (or any equivalent form of expression) were never made use of, nor was their use ever proposed to be varied or extended, so as to comprehend this new class of (suggested) public claims.

6. That the idea of a *one-sided* reference of such supposed public claims of the Government of the United States only, was never for a moment advanced or entertained; on the contrary, the essential condition of Mr. Johnson's proposal was, that it should also be open to Her Majesty to advance any public claims whatever, which they might conceive themselves to have against the Government of the United States,—a claim for injury to British interests, by the assertion and exercise of belligerent rights against British commerce, being expressly anticipated, as a probable or possible set-off to any claim on the part of the United States, founded upon the denial of a belligerent status, at any given period, to the Confederates.

7. That, although offered under these conditions, the proposal was simply, and without any discussion, declined by Her Majesty's Government.

In was in Mr. Sumner's speech, at the meeting of the United States' Senate, which refused to ratify the Convention of the 14th January, 1869, that the first conception of public claims, of the nature and magnitude of those now advanced in the "Case" of the United States, was made known to the world. His argument on this head was thus summed up by Mr. Thornton (19th April, 1869, to Lord Clarendon): "Your Lord-

ship will perceive, that the sum of Mr. Sumner's assertions is, that England insulted the United States by the premature, unfriendly, and unnecessary Proclamation of the Queen, enjoining neutrality on Her Majesty's subjects; that she owes them an apology for this step: that *she is responsible for the property destroyed by the "Alabama" and other Confederate cruisers, and even for the remote damage to American shipping interests, including the increase of the rate of insurance; that the Confederates were so much assisted by being able to get arms and ammunition from England, and so much encouraged by the Queen's Proclamation, that the war lasted much longer than it would otherwise have done, and that we ought therefore to pay imaginary additional expenses imposed upon the United States by the prolongation of the war.*" Mr. Sumner himself did not affect to represent the latter portion, at all events, of his suggested demand, as "growing out of the acts of" the "Alabama," or of any other particular vessels: and Mr. Thornton's comment upon the whole of it shows very clearly the impossibility of ascribing to the acts of any particular vessels, alleged to have been fitted out from British ports, either the whole, or any ascertainable part of the general losses sustained by American commerce during the war, or even distinguishing between such losses of that kind as were real, and those which were apparent only.

So far, no step was taken by the United States' Government to adopt Mr. Sumner's views, or to advance claims corresponding to them. On the 10th of June, 1869, Mr. Motley renewed to Lord Clarendon the declaration of the wish of his Government, "that existing differences between the two countries should be honourably settled,

and that the international relations should be placed on a firm and satisfactory basis ;” which Lord Clarendon, of course, reciprocated. Then, after adverting to other subjects, he said that “the Claims Convention had been published prematurely, owing to some accident which he could not explain ; and that consequently, long before it came under the notice of the Senate, it had been unfavourably received by all classes and parties in the United States. The time at which it was signed was thought most inopportune, as the late President and his Government were virtually out of office, and their successors could not be committed on this grave question. The Convention was further objected to, because it embraced only the claims of individuals, and had no reference to those of the two Governments on each other ;” and, “lastly, that it settled no question, and laid down no principle. These were the chief reasons which had led to its rejection by the Senate ;” and Mr. Motley added “that although they had not been at once and explicitly stated, no courtesy to Her Majesty’s Government was thereby intended.”

On the 25th September, 1869, Mr. Fish revived the whole subject of the controversies between the two Governments within its widest range in a long and elaborate despatch to Mr. Motley, in which he referred (among other things) to the responsibility of the British Government for (at least) “*all the depredations committed by the ‘Alabama’*” as indisputable. He stated, towards the end, the President’s concurrence with the Senate in disapproving the Convention of the 14th January, 1869, thinking (in addition to general reasons left to be inferred from the general arguments of the despatch), that “the provisions of the Convention were inadequate to provide reparation

for the United States in the manner and to the degree to which he considers the United States entitled to redress." He added : " The President is not yet prepared to pronounce on the question of the indemnities which he thinks due by Great Britain to individual citizens of the United States for the destruction of their property by rebel cruisers fitted out in the ports of Great Britain. *Nor is he now prepared to speak of the reparation which he thinks due by the British Government for the larger account of the vast national injuries it has inflicted on the United States.* Nor does he attempt now to measure the relative effect of the various causes of injury ; as, whether by untimely recognition of belligerency ; by suffering the fitting-out of rebel cruisers ; or by the supply of ships, arms, and munitions of war to the Confederates ; or otherwise, in whatsoever manner. . . . All these are subjects of future consideration, which, when the time for action shall come, the President will consider, with sincere and earnest desire that all differences between the two nations may be adjusted amicably and compatibly with the honour of each, and to the future promotion of concord between them ; to which end he will spare no efforts within the range of his supreme duty to the rights and interests of the United States. . . . At the present stage of the controversy, the sole object of the President is to state the position and maintain the attitude of the United States in the various relations and aspects of this grave controversy with Great Britain. It is the object of this paper (which you are at liberty to read to Lord Clarendon) to state calmly and dispassionately, with a more unmeasured freedom than might be used in one addressed directly to the Queen's Government, what this Government seriously considers the

injuries it has suffered. *It is not written in the nature of a claim, for the United States now make no demand against Her Majesty's Government on account of the injuries they feel that they have sustained.*"

Lord Clarendon, understanding this despatch as intended to revive, and to prepare the way for a new settlement of, the claims previously advanced, spoke of it, in his answering despatch to Mr. Thornton (November 6, 1869), as "a despatch from Mr. Fish on the '*Alabama*' claims." That it was not intended to extend, and that it had not the effect of extending, the signification of that term, as used in the previous correspondence, is plain, (1) from the fact that Mr. Fish expressly disclaimed for his despatch the office or effect of *making* any new *claim* or *demand*; (2) that it reserved for future consideration the question of reparation for the (supposed) "national injuries" inflicted by the British Government on the United States; and (3) that it declined "to measure the relative effect of the various (alleged) causes of injury;" the "suffering the fitting out of rebel cruisers," being only one of three causes enumerated. Lord Clarendon simply contented himself with replying, that "Her Majesty's Government could not make any new proposition, or run the risk of another unsuccessful negotiation until they had information more clear than that which was contained in Mr. Fish's despatch, respecting the basis upon which the Government of the United States would be disposed to negotiate." But, in a paper of observations upon the arguments in this despatch, which he at the same time (6th November, 1869), transmitted to Mr. Thornton, to be communicated to Mr. Fish, he remarked, under the head of "*Indirect injury to American Commerce.*" "*This*

allegation of national, indirect, or constructive claims was first brought forward officially by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in his attempt to renew negotiations on the Claims Convention in March last. Mr. Thornton has shown the difficulty there would be in computing the amount of the claim, even if it were acknowledged, in a despatch in which he mentions the continual decrease of American tonnage. This is partly, no doubt, to be ascribed to the disturbance of commercial relations consequent on a long war, partly to the fact that many vessels were nominally transferred to British owners during the war to escape capture. . . . Is not, however, a good deal of it to be attributed to the high American tariff, which makes the construction of vessels in American ports more expensive than ship-building in England, and has thereby thrown so large a proportion of the carrying trade into English hands? There must be some such cause for it, or otherwise American shipping would have recovered its position since the war, instead of continuing to fall off." . . . And with regard to "*the claims for vast national injuries,*" he noticed that Professor Wolsey, the eminent American jurist, had repudiated them as untenable," &c.

This closes the narrative of the communications between the two Governments, anterior to those which had for their immediate result the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington. They show conclusively: (1) that, down to the 26th of January, 1871 (when Her Majesty's Government, through Sir E. Thornton, proposed to Mr. Fish the appointment of a Joint High Commission to settle the Fishery Question, and all other questions affecting "the relations of the United States towards Her Majesty's possessions in North

America"), no *actual claim* had been formulated or notified on the part of the United States against Her Majesty's Government, except for the capture or destruction of property of individual citizens of the United States by the "Alabama" and other similar vessels; (2) that the Government of the United States had, in Mr. Fish's despatch of the 25th September, 1869, for the first time intimated to the Government of this country, that they considered there might be grounds for some claims of a larger and more public nature, though they purposely abstained at that time from making them; (3) that the grounds indicated, as those on which any such larger and more public claims might be made, were not limited to the acts of the "Alabama" and other similar vessels, or to any mere consequences of those acts; and (4) that the expression "*the 'Alabama' claims,*" had always been used, in the correspondence between the two Governments, to describe the claims of American citizens on account of their own direct losses by the depredations of the "Alabama," "and other similar vessels;" and had never been employed to describe, or as comprehending, any public or national claims whatever of the Government of the United States.

It was under these circumstances, that Mr. Fish, on the 30th of January, 1871, informed Sir E. Thornton that the President thought, "that the removal of the differences which arose during the rebellion in the United States, and which had existed since then, *growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which had given rise to the claims generically known as the 'Alabama' claims,* would also be essential to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two Governments." Sir E. Thornton replied (1st February, 1871), that he was authorized by Earl

Granville to state, that "it would give Her Majesty's Government great satisfaction if *the claims commonly known by the name of the 'Alabama' claims* were submitted to the consideration of the same High Commission, by which Her Majesty's Government had proposed that the questions relating to British possessions in North America should be discussed, provided that *all other claims, both of British subjects and citizens of the United States*, arising out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country, were *similarly referred to the same Commission.*" Mr. Fish, in answer to this announcement, on the 3rd February, 1871, after citing the exact terms of Sir E. Thornton's letter, expressed the satisfaction with which the President "had received the intelligence, that Earl Granville had authorized him to state that Her Majesty's Government had accepted the views of the United States' Government as to the disposition to be made of *the so-called 'Alabama' claims;*" and that "if there be other and further claims of *British subjects or of American citizens* growing out of acts committed during the recent civil war in this country, he assents to the propriety of their reference to the same High Commission."

Mr. Fish, therefore, and Sir E. Thornton agreed in describing, by the several forms of expression, "*the claims generically known as the 'Alabama' claims;*" "*the claims commonly known by the name of the 'Alabama' claims;*" "*the 'Alabama' claims;*" and "*the so-called 'Alabama' claims:*" one and the same subject matter. What this was is proved, not only by the previous use of the same or similar terms, but also by the fact that, if these words had been now intended to include indefinite public or national claims of the United States' Government against Great Britain, and

not merely those claims for direct losses, which had been previously presented or notified, and any others *ejusdem generis*, it must of necessity have followed (according to the suggestions which had been made by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, and afterwards by Mr. Motley), that any counter claims, which the Government of Great Britain might have thought fit to adyance, on public or national grounds, against the Government of the United States, must have been in like manner provided for. But the only other claims provided for were those of subjects of Great Britain and citizens of the United States.

In strict conformity with this view, Lord Granville, when enumerating in his instructions to Her Majesty's High Commissioners (9th February, 1871) the principal subjects to which their attention would be directed, described these claims as "the claims on account of the 'Alabama,' 'Shenandoah,' and certain other cruisers of the so-styled Confederate States;" saying, "Under this head are comprised the claims against Great Britain for damages sustained by the depredations of the 'Alabama,' 'Shenandoah,' and 'Georgia,' the vessels which were furnished on account of the Confederate States and armed outside of British jurisdiction, and the 'Florida,' which, though built in England, was armed and equipped in the port of Mobile."

The same, or the equivalent words, therefore, as often as they are used in the Protocols of the Commissioners and in the Treaty of Washington itself, ought, upon ordinary principles of construction, to be understood as bearing the same sense. And this seems to be made more clear by the exclusion from the reference of any claims of this country or of the people of Canada, on account of the proceedings of the Fenians in the United States. There might certainly have been

national claims of Great Britain arising out of those proceedings (in addition to any particular losses by Canadian subjects), which could not possibly have been excluded on any just or intelligible principle, if indefinite claims for public or national losses had been intended to be left open to the Government of the United States.

On a careful examination of the language of the Protocols and the Treaty, nothing is found at variance with this conclusion, while very much is found to confirm it.

The 36th Protocol, drawn up after the Commissioners had agreed upon all the terms of the Treaty, for the purpose of recording (so far as they thought it necessary or desirable) the history of their proceedings, begins by stating the proceedings at their first conference, on the 8th March, 1871. On that occasion the American Commissioners spoke (1) of the feeling of the United States, "that they had sustained a great wrong, and that great injuries and losses were inflicted upon their commerce and their material interests *by the course and conduct of Great Britain during the recent rebellion in the United States;*" (2) of "*the history of the 'Alabama' and other cruizers* which had been fitted out, or armed, or equipped, or which had received augmentation of force, in Great Britain or in her Colonies, *and of the operations of those vessels, as showing (A) extensive direct losses in the capture and destruction of a large number of vessels with their cargoes, and in the heavy national expenditure in the pursuit of the cruizers; and (B) indirect injury in the transfer of a large part of the American commercial marine to the British flag, in the enhanced payments of insurance, in the prolongation of the war, and in the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the*

rebellion; and as also *showing* (C) that Great Britain, by reason of failure in the proper observance of her duties as a neutral, *had become justly liable for the acts of those cruizers and their tenders.*" So far all is preamble, and as yet there is no mention of *claims*. General injury to the commerce and material interests of the United States, "*by the course and conduct of Great Britain;*" *direct losses* by the *captures* of the "Alabama" and similar cruizers, and also (an item now first added) *by the national expenditure in their pursuit*; and indirect public injury, "*shown by the history of those vessels and their operations,*" are all spoken of; but the "*liability,*" expressly inferred from the same "*history*" against Great Britain, is limited to "*the acts of those vessels and their tenders.*"

The American Commissioners then proceed to speak of "*the claims* for the loss and destruction of private property which had thus far been presented," as amounting to about 14,000,000 dollars, without interest, "*which amount was liable to be greatly increased by claims which had not yet been presented;*" and, with respect to the new head of direct losses, now for the first time mentioned, they say that "*the cost to which the Government had been put in pursuit of cruizers, could easily be ascertained by certificates of Government accounting officers.*" Here the word "*claims*" is used with respect to direct losses only, as it had always been used before, but with notice that direct losses of the Government, in pursuit of the vessels referred to, are now meant to be included in that category, as well as the losses of private citizens. And then follow the words: "*That in the hope of an amicable settlement, no estimate was made of the indirect losses, without prejudice, however, to the right*

of indemnification on their account, in the event of no such settlement being made."

Here is a clear waiver of the (assumed) "right of indemnification" for indirect losses in the event of "an amicable settlement" being made. The meaning of the words "an amicable settlement" has been already considered in the First Part of this Memorandum. At present the question is as to the meaning of the words "the claims generically known as the 'Alabama' claims." If no actual claim for these indirect losses had been previously made, it clearly was not made now by treating it as a reserved "right" which would or might be insisted on in the event of no amicable settlement being arrived at. Still less could it, by means of any such reservation, be brought within the category of "claims" already "generically known as the 'Alabama' claims."

The next step in the proceedings corroborates this view. For, after stating their desire for an expression of regret on the part of Her Majesty's Government, which they obtained, the American Commissioners then proposed "that the Joint High Commissioners should agree upon a sum which should be paid by Great Britain to the United States, *in satisfaction of all the claims*, and the interest thereon." *All the claims* are here spoken of; but it can hardly be possible that, in this proposal, they meant to include indirect losses: because "the right to indemnification" on that account was only to be asserted in the event of no amicable settlement being made: nor were these indefinite claims such as, by any possibility, could be regarded as bearing interest.

In the later passages of this Protocol, which relate to the proceedings resulting in the reference to Arbitration, and in the agreement as to

the three "Rules," no trace occurs of any recurrence to the reserved "right of indemnification," or to the subject of indirect losses. "*The 'Alabama' claims*" alone are spoken of.

In the 1st Article of the Treaty itself, the words "*generically known*," &c., so far as they differ from other forms of expression previously used in respect of the same subject, differ only by defining that subject with greater accuracy, so as more pointedly to exclude indirect losses.

"*Generically*" is an adverb of classification, with reference to the nature of the subject matter itself. Claims for direct losses, by the acts of a particular class of vessels, or by a definite expenditure for the prevention of these acts, are, in their nature, of the same category or genus; and it is the very fact of their being capable of being directly connected with the acts of those vessels, as an effect with its cause, which makes them so. Indirect public losses, to which many concurrent causes may have contributed (as, with respect to those now in question, is clearly demonstrated by Mr. Sumner's speech, and Mr. Thornton's observations upon it, and also by Lord Clarendon's memorandum of the 6th November, 1869), are different in their kind, and open up much wider, and wholly different, fields of inquiry.

The VIIIth and Xth Articles of the Treaty appear also to be irreconcileable with any other view of the "Claims" referred. The Arbitrators are to "first determine *as to each vessel separately*, whether Great Britain has, *by any act or omission*, failed to fulfil any of the duties," &c.; and "shall certify the fact, *as to each of the said vessels*." This inquiry is addressed, and is limited, to certain imputed "acts or omissions" of this country, not as to any other matters, but as to *each, separately*, of certain vessels. The Arbitrators, if they should find "that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any

duty or duties "as aforesaid," have power to "award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred." But the power of awarding a sum in gross cannot enlarge or alter the category of the claims referred, or the scope of the enquiry: the foundation of such an award must be some particular failure of duty, considered by the Arbitrators to have been established against Great Britain, by some acts or omissions as to some particular vessels or vessel; and the sum awarded can only be in respect of damages resulting from such failure of duty, as to such particular vessels or vessel. If the Arbitrators should "find that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid," but do not award a sum in gross, a Board of Assessors is then "to ascertain and determine what claims are valid and what amount or amounts shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States, *on account of the liability arising from such failure as to each vessel*, according to the extent of such liability as decided by the Arbitrators." It seems impossible that power can have been given to the Arbitrators to award a sum in gross for claims not severable as to each vessel, and which, therefore, the Assessors, when dealing with the case of each vessel in detail, could not entertain or allow.

II. The second question, viz., what vessels are described by the words "*the several vessels* which have given rise to the claims generically known as the 'Alabama claims,'" admits of being more concisely treated.

Until Mr. Seward's despatch to Lord Stanley of the 27th August, 1866, the "Alabama," "Florida," "Georgia," and "Shenandoah" were the only particular vessels in respect of whose acts any claims had been made. With respect to more general complaints of the same character,

Mr. Adams in his letter to Lord Russell of the 7th April, 1863, referred only to vessels "*supplied from the ports of the United Kingdom,*" adding, "So far as I am aware, not a single vessel has been engaged in these depredations excepting such as have been so furnished. Unless, indeed, I might except one or two passenger steamers belonging to persons in New York, forcibly taken possession of whilst at Charleston in the beginning of the war, feebly armed, and very quickly rendered useless for any aggressive purpose." In his letter of the 20th May, 1865, when recapitulating his former complaints, he mentioned under this head, only "*the issue from British ports of a number of British vessels,*" by which a large amount of American property had been destroyed; "*the action of these British-built, manned, and armed vessels;* the ravages committed by armed steamers, *fitted out from the ports of Great Britain;*" and "*the issue of all the depredating vessels from British ports with British seamen, and with, in all respects but the presence of a few men acting as officers, a purely British character.*"

Mr. Seward in his despatch of the 27th August, 1866 (as has been already seen), spoke of "depredations upon our commercial marine, committed by the 'Sumter,' the 'Alabama,' the 'Florida,' the 'Shenandoah,' and other ships of war, which were built, manned, armed, equipped, and fitted out in British ports, and despatched therefrom by or through the agency of British subjects, and which were harboured, sheltered, provided, and furnished as occasion required, during their devastating career, in ports of the realm, or in ports of British Colonies in nearly all parts of the globe."

As the "Sumter" was (notoriously) not built, manned, armed, equipped, or fitted-out in any British port, or despatched therefrom by or

through the agency of any British subjects, Lord Stanley thought that this was a casual and unintentional error, and pointed it out to Mr. Seward (through Sir F. Bruce) as such; especially as the "Georgia," in respect of which vessel particular claims were scheduled to Mr. Seward's despatch, was not named therein; while no such claims were scheduled in respect of the "Sumter" or of any other ships, except the "Alabama," "Shenandoah," "Georgia," and "Florida." Mr. Seward, as has been already seen, justified himself (12th January, 1867) as "substantially correct," on the ground that the "Sumter" had received certain hospitalities in the British ports of Trinidad and Gibraltar, and had been sold to British subjects at Gibraltar, and afterwards received at Liverpool.

As this was the first occasion, so it was also the last, on which mention was made of any ship or ships, not alleged to have been fitted-out, armed, equipped, or manned in any British port, but which had merely been allowed to receive limited supplies of coal or other necessaries in British waters, as coming within the category of vessels whose acts could be made the foundation of claims against Great Britain. The words "the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generically known as the Alabama Claims" cannot possibly be extended to vessels of this character, unless it be on the ground of this one mention of the "Sumter" in the context which has been cited in these two letters of Mr. Seward. In the "Case," however, presented on the part of the American Government under the Treaty, damages are claimed in respect of five vessels ("Sumter," "Nashville," "Retribution," "Tallahassee," "Chickamauga"), which were in every sense American; and which are not alleged to have been built, fitted-out, armed, equipped,

or manned in any part of the British dominions; and in the 7th Volume of the Appendix to that "Case," further claims of the like character appear to be made in respect of the acts of two other similar vessels ("Boston" and "Sallie").

It may be here observed that, by the general list of claims filed in the State Department of the United States, besides these vessels, not less than eight other American ships ("Calhoun," "Echo," "Jeff. Davis," "Lapwing," "Savannah," "St. Nicholas," "Winslow," "York"), in respect of whose acts no claim is now made against Her Majesty's Government, appear to have been also engaged in belligerent naval operations on the part of the Confederate States, which resulted in the destruction of ships and other property belonging to citizens of the United States.

When Lord Stanley (24th May, 1867) spoke of the "proceedings of the 'Alabama' and vessels of that class," and (10 September, 1867) of "claims arising out of the depredations of the 'Alabama,'" and "of vessels of the like character;" when Mr. Reverdy Johnson (25th March, 1869) spoke of the possible public claim of the United States' Government, as resulting (*inter alia*), "from the fitting out of the 'Alabama' and other similar vessels in Her Majesty's ports, and from their permitted entrance into other ports;" when Mr. Fish (25th September, 1869) spoke of the destruction of the property of American citizens "by rebel cruisers fitted out in the ports of Great Britain," and injury "by suffering the fitting out of rebel cruisers, or by the supply of ships, arms, and munitions of war to the Confederates;" when Mr. Motley (23rd October, 1869), spoke of "the destruction of American commerce by cruisers of British origin carrying the insurgent flag;" it is clear that they did not include, or mean to include, as if belonging to one and the same category

of vessels, ships alleged to be of British origin, and ships of American origin, with the fitting out or equipment of which British subjects had been in no way concerned.

In Lord Granville's instructions to Her Majesty's High Commissioners, it is also plain that the former class of vessels alone is contemplated. In the narrative of the proceedings of the 8th March, 1871, contained in the 36th Protocol, it seems equally clear, that the United States' Commissioners had also the same class of vessels in view: for they spoke of "*the history of the 'Alabama' and other cruisers which had been fitted out, or armed, or equipped, or which had received augmentation of force in Great Britain or in her colonies;*" and they expressed a hope "that the British Commissioners would be able to place upon record an expression of regret by Her Majesty's Government for the depredations committed by the vessels whose acts were now under discussion." Her Majesty's Commissioners (on a later day) "replied that they were authorized to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by Her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the 'Alabama' and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by them;" which expression of regret was accepted by the American Commissioners "as very satisfactory."

In the first Article of the Treaty itself, the expression of Her Majesty's regret, in these identical words, immediately precedes the agreement of reference by which the claims referred are described as "*growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels.*"

The necessary conclusion appears to be, that the vessels intended to be referred to in the Treaty were only such as could, in good faith, be alleged to have been fitted out, or armed, or

equipped, or to have received an augmentation of force, in some part of the British dominions: —the three Rules in the VIth Article of the Treaty being, of course, material to be regarded, in determining all questions of fact in any case alleged to be of this nature. The "Sumter," "Nashville," and other ships above mentioned, have never been alleged to come within any of the terms of this description, unless, indeed, it is now meant to be said that the permission to any Confederate vessel to obtain, in a British port, such limited supplies of coal as were permitted to both the belligerent parties by Her Majesty's regulations, ought to be deemed an improper "augmentation of the force" of such vessel, within the meaning of the second Rule.

III. The solution of the third question, viz., what claims are described by the words, "*all the said claims, growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generically known as the Alabama claims*" (being the words in which the subject matter of the reference to arbitration agreed upon is defined), has been anticipated by the conclusions already arrived at. It may be added, however, that the words "*growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels*" cannot, without forcing them altogether beyond their fair and natural sense, be applied to claims for indirect losses, not resulting from any particular *acts committed* by any particular ship or ships; but alleged to result (so far as they may be referable at all to naval or maritime causes) from the very existence on the high seas of a naval force belonging to the Confederate States, and recognized by Great Britain and other neutral Powers as having a belligerent character and belligerent rights. If the Confederate States had, in fact, procured all their cruisers from British sources, this criticism would still hold

good; much more when several (in fact, a considerable majority in number) of the cruizers actually employed by them, and by which losses were inflicted on United States' citizens, were otherwise procured.

PART III.—*On the Amount of the Claims for Indirect Losses.*

"The claims as stated by the American Commissioners may be classified as follows:—

"1. The claims for direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the insurgent cruizers.

"2. The national expenditures in the pursuit of those cruizers.

"3. The loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag.

"4. The enhanced payments of insurance.

"5. The prolongation of the war and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion.

"So far as these various losses and expenditures grew out of the acts committed by the several cruizers, the United States are entitled to ask compensation and remuneration therefor before this Tribunal."—(United States' Case, p. 469.)

Mr. Fish observes that "an extravagant measure of damages" has been supposed, not only by the British press, but also, "most unaccountably," by some of the statesmen of this country, to be sought through the claim for compensation on account of indirect losses. It will therefore be well to present, from United States' authority, some part of the evidence which, in the absence of explanation or retraction, has led to this conception. Undoubtedly the Case (p. 476) disclaims an accurate estimate; but it supplies materials which cannot fail to suggest

the appropriate conclusion. They are as follows :—

From the 4th of July, 1863, Great Britain is declared to have been “the real author of the woes” of the American people (p. 479). From this time “the war was prolonged for the purpose” of maintaining offensive operations “through the cruisers” (*ibid.*). And the Arbitrators are accordingly called upon “to determine whether Great Britain ought not, in equity, to reimburse to the United States the expenses thereby entailed upon them” (*ibid.*). On all these points, the Case proceeds to state, the evidence “will enable the Tribunal to ascertain and determine the amount.” To this amount interest is to be added up to the day when the compensation is payable, within twelve months after the award (p. 480). The rate of interest in New York is 7 per cent. (*ibid.*); and “the United States make a claim for interest at that rate” from 1st July, 1863, “as the most equitable day.” The interest therefore is to be charged at 7 per cent. for a period of from ten to eleven years.

It may be presumed to be incapable of dispute, that more than half the expenses of the war were incurred after the 1st July, 1863. What was the sum total of those expenses? Upon this point there is, in a form generally if not precisely appropriate, official evidence from America. In the Report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue for 1869, p. vi, they are stated at 9,095,000,000 dollars, including 1,200,000,000 dollars for the suspension of industry. Of this amount 2,700,000,000 are set down to the Confederates.

Thus it appears that the Case does not go beyond the truth (so far as this head of damage is concerned) in stating that the Arbitrators would

find the materials sufficiently supplied for estimating the amount which "in equity" Great Britain ought to pay. It may indeed be said that the amount, suggested by the passages and facts to which reference is made, forms an incredible demand. But, in perusing and examining this Case, the business of Her Majesty's Government has been to deal, not with any abstract rule of credibility, but with actual, regular, and formal pleas, stated and lodged against Great Britain on behalf of one of the greatest nations of the earth. Is it then "most unaccountable," in view of the evidence as it stands, that the press and that statesmen of this country should have formed the idea that "an extravagant measure of damages" was sought by the Government of the United States?

It appears from the despatch of Mr. Fish that no such idea has ever been entertained by that Government. Having this authentic assurance so supplied, it may be deemed little material to inquire whether on this important matter the language of the Case has been misunderstood by Her Majesty's Government, or whether it is now disavowed. If, however, it has been misconstrued, the misconstruction undoubtedly has not been confined to England, but has been largely shared by writers on the Continent of Europe.

Were this Government indeed prepared to acquiesce in the submission of these claims, it would still remain to ask in what way the Government of the United States proposed to guard against the acceptance by the Arbitrators of those enormous estimates which, taken without authoritative comment, the language of the Case suggests. But it is scarcely necessary to observe that the question of more or less in this matter is entirely distinct from the question of principle

on which the statements and arguments of Her Majesty's Government are founded.

No. 5.

Mr. Fish to General Schenck.—(Communicated to Earl Granville by General Schenck, May 1.)

Department of State, Washington,

SIR, *April 16, 1872.*

I HAVE given very careful attention to the note of the 20th of March, addressed to you by Earl Granville, professing to state the reasons which induced Her Majesty's Government to make the declaration contained in his previous note to you of 3rd of February—that in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government it is not within the province of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to decide upon the claims for indirect losses and injuries put forward in the Case of the United States.

His Lordship declares this statement to be made upon the invitation which this Government appears to have given. I should regret that what was intended only as a courteous avoidance of the naked presentation of a directly opposite opinion to that which had been expressed on behalf of the British Government, unsustained by any reasons, should have subjected his Lordship to the necessity of an elaborate reply. It was not the desire of this Government to invite any controversial discussion, nor have they now any wish to enter upon or continue such discussion.

Some remarks, however, appear in the note of his Lordship which seem to require a reply.

It opens with a seeming denial of the accuracy of my assertion that claims for indirect losses and

injuries are not put forward for the first time in the "Case" presented by this Government to the Tribunal at Geneva; that for years they have been prominently and historically part of the "Alabama claims;" and that incidental or consequential damages were often mentioned as included in the accountability. It cannot be supposed that his Lordship intends more than to say that the claims for indirect or national losses and injuries were not "formulated" by this Government, and the amount thereof set forth in detail and as a specific demand; for he admits that, on the 20th November 1862, within a few weeks after the "Alabama" had set out on her career of pillage and destruction, Mr. Adams suggested the liability of Great Britain for losses other than those of individual sufferers. In his note of that date to Lord Russell, Mr. Adams stated that he was instructed by his Government to "solicit redress for the *national* and private injuries already thus sustained."

On the 19th February, 1863, Mr. Seward instructed Mr. Adams that "this Government does not think itself bound in justice to relinquish *its* claims for redress for the injuries which have resulted from the fitting-out and dispatch of the 'Alabama' in a British port."

As the consequences of this fitting-out began to develop themselves and their effects in encouraging the rebellion, became manifest, Mr. Adams, in an interview with Lord Russell, indicated them (as described by the latter in a letter to Lord Lyons under date of 27th March, 1863), as "a manifest conspiracy in this country (Great Britain) to produce a state of exasperation in America, and thus bringing on a war with Great Britain, *with a view to aid the Confederate cause.*"

In a note dated April 7, 1865, addressed to Lord Russell, Mr. Adams, after complaining of the hostile policy, pursuant to which the cruisers were

fitted out, says, "That policy, I trust, I need not point out to your Lordship, *is substantially the destruction of the whole mercantile navigation belonging to the people of the United States.*"

"It may thus be fairly assumed as true that *Great Britain, as national Power, is, in point of fact, fast acquiring the entire maritime commerce of the United States.*"

That Lord Russell regarded this as the foundation of a claim for damages for the transfer of the commercial marine of the United States to the flag of Great Britain is apparent in his reply to Mr. Adams, under date of May 4, 1865, when he says, "I can never admit that the duties of Great Britain toward the United States are to be measured by the losses which the trade and commerce of the United States may have sustained."

Again, on 20th May, 1865, Mr. Adams, writing to Lord Russell, distinctly names *indirect* or consequential losses. His language is "that in addition to this *direct* injury the action of these British-built, manned and armed vessels has had the indirect effect of driving from the sea a large portion of the commercial marine of the United States, and to a corresponding extent enlarging that of Great Britain;" "that injuries thus received are of so grave a nature as, in reason and justice, to *constitute a valid claim for reparation and indemnification.*" In the same note he says, "The very fact of the admitted *rise in the rates of insurance on American ships* only brings us once more back to look at the original cause of all the trouble."

It is difficult to imagine a more definite statement of a purpose to require indemnification.

On the 14th February, 1866, after the presentation of the above recited complaints, Mr. Seward, writing to Mr. Adams, said, "There is not one member of this Government, and, so far as I know, not one citizen of the United States, who expects

that this country will waive, in any case, the demand that we have heretofore made upon the British Government for the redress of wrongs committed in violation of international law."

And, again, on 2nd May, 1867, Mr. Seward writes to Mr. Adams, "As the case now stands, the injuries by which the United States are aggrieved *are not chiefly the actual losses sustained in the several depredations*, but the first unfriendly or wrongful proceeding of which they are but the consequences."

His Lordship also admits the mention, by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in March 1869, of a "claim for national losses," which Lord Clarendon, in a paper published in the British Parliamentary Papers, "North America, No. 1, 1870," page 18, defines as "national, indirect, or constructive claims."

On 15th May, 1869, I instructed Mr. Motley that this Government, in "rejecting the recent Convention, abandons *neither its own claims nor those of its citizens.*"

Lord Clarendon, in a despatch of 10th June, 1869, to Mr. Thornton, mentioned that Mr. Motley had assigned, among the causes which led to the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty, that the "Convention was objected to because it embraced only the claims of individuals, and had no reference to those of the two Governments on each other."

On 25th September, 1869, writing to Mr. Motley, I said, "The number of ships thus directly destroyed amounts to nearly 200, and the value of the property destroyed to many millions. *Indirectly* the effect was *to increase the rate of insurance in the United States, and to take away from the United States its immense foreign commerce, and to transfer this to the merchant-vessels*

of Great Britain." "We complain of the destruction of our merchant marine by British ships, &c." "The President is not yet prepared to speak of the reparation which he thinks due by the British Government for the larger account of the vast national injuries it has inflicted on the United States."

In the same instruction I also wrote what seems pertinent to the present phase of the question between the two Governments. "When one Power demands of another the redress of alleged wrongs, and the latter entertains the idea of arbitration as the means of settling the question, it seems irrational to insist that the arbitration shall be a qualified or limited one.

Lord Clarendon wrote to Mr. Thornton on the 6th November, 1869, that he was officially informed by Mr. Motley that, while the President at that time abstained from pronouncing on the indemnities due for the destruction of private property, he also abstained from speaking "of the reparation which he thinks due by the British Government for the *larger account of the vast national injuries* it has inflicted on the United States."

Lord Clarendon, in some "observations" on my note (Blue Book, North America, No. 1, 1870, p. 13 *et seq.*) dwelt at length on my allegation of national or indirect injuries, and characterized them as "*claims*," and resisted them as such; and in an instruction to Mr. Thornton, of 12th January, 1870, he recognizes the paper as relating to the "*Alabama claims*." (Blue Book, North America, No. 1, 1870, p. 20.)

It cannot be denied that these public or national claims (now called "indirect") were prominently before the Senate of the United States when the Convention of 14th January, 1869, was under advisement in that body, nor that they were subse-

quently actively canvassed before the people of both countries, and especially by the press of Great Britain.

It is equally indisputable that, in my note to Mr. Motley of September 25, 1869, to which Lord Clarendon replied, there was presented the reparation which the President thought "due by the British Government for the *vast national injuries* it had inflicted on the United States."

The 36th Protocol of the Joint High Commission shows that the indirect losses were distinctly presented to the notice of the British Commissioners in the very beginning of the negotiations on the subject, and that they remained unchallenged to the signing of the Treaty.

At every stage, therefore, of the proceedings, from November 1862, when Mr. Adams "solicited redress for the *national injuries* sustained," to the date of the Treaty, this Government has kept before that of Great Britain her assertion of the liability of the latter for what are now termed the "*indirect injuries*."

The President now learns, for the first time, and with surprise, that Her Majesty's Government accepted his suggestion that the proposed Commission should treat for "the removal of the differences which arose during the rebellion in the United States, and which have existed since then, *growing out of the acts* committed by the several vessels have given rise to the claims generically known as the 'Alabama claims,'" in the full confidence that no claim would be made by the United States for the national losses which had been continuously presented.

It is not to be denied that "differences" had arisen between the two Governments respecting these claims, and the Treaty attests that the two Governments were desirous to provide for an

amicable settlement of *all causes of difference*, and for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries. It is thus declared, in the outset, that the agreements which are about to be formulated are not intended to be "an amicable settlement," but are intended, on the contrary, "*to provide for a speedy settlement.*" The subject of the submission in a solemn Treaty will not be narrower than the declared object sought to be accomplished in the reference, and that object was declared to be the removal of all *complaints and claims*.

The Treaty also attests that the differences which had arisen *growing out of* the acts committed by the several vessels which had given rise to the claims generically known as the "Alabama claims," *still* exist, and that, in order to remove and adjust *all complaints and claims* "*all claims growing out of the acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generically known as "the 'Alabama claims,'*" shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration."

You can bear witness that not even an intimation of the character now put forward by Earl Granville was made at any time during the deliberations of the Joint High Commission.

If Her Majesty's Commissioners were appointed, entered upon and continued the negotiations with this Government under instructions, and with the conviction that the correspondence between Sir Edward Thornton and myself did not cover, and was not intended to cover, "*as a subject of negotiation, any claim for indirect or national losses,*" the withholding of such instructions and the abstaining from the expression of such conviction on their part was most unfortunate, and the absence of any dissent or remonstrance against this class of the claims, either when first formally presented to the Commissioners, or during the whole negotiation, or in the Protocols, is most remarkable.

These claims were presented to the British Com-

missioners as solemnly and with more definiteness of specification than were presented by them to the American Commissioners the claims for alleged injuries which the people of Canada were said to have suffered from what was known as the Fenian raids; yet while the American Commissioners formally objected to the claims for the Fenian raids, as not embraced in the scope of the correspondence which led to the formation of the Commission, and recorded in the Protocols their unwillingness to enter upon the consideration, each time that they were referred to, the British Commissioners, from the first to the last, took no exception and recorded no objection to the presentation made by the American Commissioners of the claims *generically* known as the "Alabama claims," which stand on the Protocol as a "*genus*" or class of claims comprehending several species, and among them enumerating specifically the claims for indirect losses and injuries.

The positive exclusion by the Protocol of one class of claims advanced would seem to be conclusive of the non-exclusion of the other class advanced with greater definiteness and precision, but with respect to which no exception was taken and no dissent recorded.

It is difficult to reconcile the elaborate line of argument put forward by Earl Granville to show a waiver of claims for indirect losses, with the idea that, at the outset of the negotiations, Her Majesty's Government did not consider the matter of public or national injuries as the basis of an outstanding claim against Great Britain on the part of the *United States*.

If these claims had (as Lord Granville's note implies, even if it does not assert) no existence in fact, and had never been "notified" or presented, and were not within the jurisdiction of the Joint

High Commission, why is so much stress laid upon their assumed relinquishment?

If, on the other hand, they had existence in fact, if they had (as the references which I have made to a correspondence extending over a long series of years establishes, I think, beyond the possibility of doubt) been frequently and persistently presented and notified to the British Government, why is not their positive exclusion from the reference to the arbitration shown? Why should an important class of claims, measured in their possibilities, according to the estimate of the British press, by fabulous amounts, be left to an *inferential* exclusion?

What interest, upon Lord Granville's theory, could Great Britain have in the proposed abandonment of such claims, or why offer any consideration therefor?

How can Her Majesty's Government contend at the same moment that the preliminary correspondence excluded the indirect or national losses, and that the possibility of admitting such claims as a subject of negotiation had never been entertained by Great Britain, and on the other hand that they offered and considered the "amicable settlement" of the Treaty, with its expressions and its recognition of certain rules, as the consideration and the price paid for a waiver of those claims by the United States?

I should not feel justified in referring to the expressions used by Earl Granville and other eminent Members of the British Parliament in their legislative capacities, but for his own reference thereto, and for the responsibility to which his Lordship attempts to hold you for your presence at one of their sessions, and to which I shall again refer.

But the reference made by Earl Granville to

the debate in the House of Lords on the 12th of June, and his own declarations on that occasion, that "they (the indirect claims) entirely *disappear*," strengthens the position of this Government that they had been presented and were recognized as part of the claims of the United States.

A disappearance certainly implies a previous appearance.

Lord Cairns, long accustomed to close judicial investigation, and the critical examination of Statutes and of Treaties, did not agree to the proposition that there had been a relinquishment of the claims; he declared that there could not be found "one single word which would prevent such claims being put in, and taking their chance under the Treaty."

If, therefore, you were present through the whole of the debate, you heard advanced in the House of Lords as well the opinion held by the United States as that now put forward in behalf of Great Britain.

It is true that Mr. Adams did not "define or formulate" claims for national losses. He did, however, "notify" them to Her Majesty's Government.

During the war, these claims were continually arising and increasing, and could not then be "defined," and the time for "formulating" them would not arise until a willingness to enter upon their consideration arose.

It is to be remembered that, in the spring of 1863, Her Majesty's Government exhibited some impatience when Mr. Adams communicated losses and claims of indemnification therefor, and Lord Russell, under date of 9th March of that year, wrote to Mr. Adams that "Her Majesty's Government entirely disclaim all responsibility for any acts of the 'Alabama,' and they hoped that they had

already made this decision on their part plain to the Government of the United States."

In July 1863, Lord Russell referred Mr. Adams to his note of the 9th March, and repeated the disclaimer of all liability, and on 14th September, in still more marked language, he expressed the hope "that Mr. Adams may not be instructed again to put forward claims which Her Majesty's Government cannot admit to be founded on any grounds of law or justice."

Lord Russell's replies to Mr. Adams afford the answer to Lord Granville's remark that "no claims (except direct claims) were ever defined or formulated."

But, although the United States under these circumstances could not consider that hour as the most favourable to a calm examination of the facts or principles involved in cases like those in question, and notwithstanding these admonitions, it became imperative on Mr. Adams still to present complaints.

On the 30th December, 1862, he had complained of acts with the intent "to procrastinate the war."

On the 14th March, 1863, he wrote to Lord Russell that "the war had been continued and sustained by the insurgents for many months past, mainly by the co-operation and assistance obtained from British subjects in her Majesty's kingdom and dependencies." He repeats a similar complaint on 27th March, and again on 28th April, coupled with the suggestion of the responsibility attending those who "furnish the means of protracting the struggle."

At no time during the occurrence of the events which gave rise to the differences between the two Governments, did the United States fail to present ample and frequent notice of the nature of the

indirect injures, or of their inclusion in the accountability of Great Britain.

Lord Granville admits that Mr. Johnson proposed the national claims in March 1869. I mentioned them in my instructions to Mr. Motley in May 1869; and again in that of September of that year, although I made no claim or demand for either direct or indirect injuries, I did present the *vast national* injuries, so that Lord Clarendon, in his reply, manifested no difficulty in discerning that the United States did expect and would demand the consideration of national, indirect, or consequential losses.

I can therefore have no doubt whatever that the assertion in my instruction to you of 27th February, commented upon by Lord Granville, does "accurately represent the facts as they are shown in the correspondence between the two Governments."

Earl Granville endeavours to limit the nature and extent of the claims by an argument based upon the expressions the "Alabama claims," which, he says, first occurs in a letter, which he designates.

It may be true that this "expression" appeared for the first time in the official correspondence, in the letter and at the date indicated; but his Lordship overlooks the fact, that in this letter, the language used is "the *so-called* Alabama claims," showing evidently the adoption, for convenience, of a then familiar term in common use, designating by a short generic name the whole class and variety of claims, for the various injuries of which the United States had, at different times, made complaint. The question, however, is not what was understood by the expression "Alabama claims" in 1867, but what that same expression implied in 1871, when introduced into the Treaty. It might not be difficult to show that the expression had, in 1867, acquired a definite sense far more comprehensive than that to which Earl Granville desires to restrict

it. It is impossible to deny that in 1871 it was as comprehensive in signification as the United States claim it to have been.

The official correspondence of this Government which was published, and is within the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government, included the indirect injuries under the expression "the Alabama claims." They were prominently put forward in the debates and the public discussions on the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty. The American press abounded in articles setting them forth as part of the "Alabama claims."

The President enumerated them in his Annual Message to Congress in December 1869.

The British press, in the summer of 1869, and subsequently, discussed most earnestly the indirect losses under the title of "Alabama claims."

Continental jurists and publicists discussed the national claims on account of the prolongation of the war, &c., under the head of "réclamations," having "qu'un rapport *indirect*, et nullement un rapport *direct* avec les déprédatiōns réellement commises par les croiseurs."

In the year 1870 Professor Mountague Bernard, subsequently one of the Commissioners on the part of Her Majesty, and whose name is signed to the Treaty, published a very able, but intensely one-sided and partial defence of the British Government, under the title of "A Historical Account of the Neutrality of Great Britain during the American Civil War." The XIVth chapter of this work, as appears in the Table of Contents, is entitled the "Alabama claims." Under this head he presents the demand made by the United States for redress for "the *national* as well as the *private* injuries." Professor Bernard knew the extent of our complaints and of our demands. In this work he summarises an instruction from this Department to the Minister of this country in Great Britain as presenting "the

opinion of this Government" that the conduct of England "had been a virtual act of war." He says, "The estimate which the American Government has thought fit to adopt of its own claims * * * * * is not favourable to a settlement;" that among the reasons for the rejection of the Convention of the 14th January, 1869, was the fact that it embraced *only* the claims of individuals, and had no reference to *those of the two Governments on each other.*

He sets forth that the President assigned among the reasons for his disapproval of that Convention, that "its provisions were inadequate to provide reparation for the United States in the manner and to the degree to which he considers the United States entitled to redress," and that the President further declared that he was not then (1869) "prepared to speak of the reparation which he thinks due by the British Government for the *larger account of the vast national injuries* it has inflicted on the United States;" and further that this Government held that "all these are subjects for future consideration which, *when the time for action shall come*, the President will consider with sincere and earnest desire that *all differences* between the two nations may be adjusted amicably and compatibly with the honour of each and to the promotion of future concord between them.

With this knowledge of the demand for "*national*" redress, that the American opinion regarded the conduct of Great Britain as "a virtual act of war;" with the expressed opinion that the American estimate of its claims was extravagant; with the knowledge that a previous Convention had recently been rejected, because, among other reasons "it embraced *only* the claims of individuals, and had no reference to those of the Government; that the President expected reparation for the vast *national*

injuries" which Great Britain had inflicted on the United States, and that he "held *all these subjects for future consideration when the time for action shall come;*"—when "the time for action" did come, Professor Bernard, bringing this knowledge, appeared as one of Her Majesty's Commissioners to treat on these very subjects.

It would be doing great injustice to the other eminent and distinguished statesmen and diplomatists who were his associates on the British side of the Commission, to entertain the belief that they brought less knowledge on these points than was held by Professor Bernard.

I hold that enough has been shown to establish that the British Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty did not enter upon the important duty committed to them in any ignorance of the nature or of the extent of the claims which the American Government intended to present and to have settled.

Earl Granville's efforts to limit and confine the meaning of the expression "the Alabama claims" might induce one who had not the text of the Treaty at hand to suppose that the reference to the Tribunal of Arbitration was limited by the restricted meaning which he attempts to give to the phrase "Alabama claims." But the words of the Treaty impose no such limitation—they are that "whereas *differences have arisen* between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty *and still exist, growing out of the acts* committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims *generically known as the 'Alabama claims.'*" Now, in order to *remove and adjust all complaints and claims* on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims which are not admitted by Her Majesty's Government, the High Contracting Parties agree that *all the said claims growing out*

of the acts committed by the aforesaid vessels and generically known as the "Alabama claims" be referred, &c.

All the claims growing out of the acts committed, &c., are the subject of reference.

That which grows out of an act is not the act itself; it is something consequent upon or incident to the act,—the result of the act: and whether the claims to which Her Majesty's Government now take exception be the results of the acts committed by the vessels, is in the opinion of this Government for the decision of the Arbitrators.

After the positive declaration of Earl Granville, that it "never could have been expected" that Her Majesty's Government would accept the proposition of payment of a gross sum in satisfaction of all our claims, it is apparent that an exposition, at this time, of the reasons which led the President to hope that the amicable settlement which he proposed, coupled with the suggestion of large pecuniary concessions on our part, would be made, will not tend to remove the differences now existing between the two Governments respecting the jurisdiction of the Geneva Tribunal.

I as deeply regret that Her Majesty's Government cannot understand upon what that hope was founded, as I deplore what now appears to have been the predetermination of Her Majesty's Government to reject every proposal which involved an admission of any liability on the part of Great Britain.

Another proposal, having no similitude to the previous one submitted by us, was made by Her Majesty's Commissioners. They accepted without objection the American statement of the subject-matter in dispute as it was made, and they proposed instead of the "amicable settlement" offered by the American Commissioners, "a mode of settlement" by arbitration—a litigation, a lawsuit, in which Great Britain should deny all liability to the

United States for all the injuries complained of. After sundry modifications, their proposal was accepted by the United States, who were thus compelled to bring before the Tribunal the same presentment of their losses which they had laid before Her Majesty's Commission. The subject-matter of the submission made by the American "Case" to the Geneva Tribunal differs in no particular from that which was accepted as the statement of the American claims, without objection on the part of the British members of the Joint High Commission.

The President is now, for the first time, authentically informed that a waiver by this Government of the claims for indirect losses which were formally presented, was, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, also contained in this second proposal, was a necessary condition of the success of the negotiation, and that "it was in the full belief that this waiver had been made that the British Government ratified the Treaty." Such a relinquishment of a part of the claims of this Government is now made by Earl Granville the pivot and real issue of the negotiation. He appears to imply that the price paid by Her Majesty's Government to obtain that waiver was the concession referred to in his Lordship's note, and which, he says, would not have been expected by this Government "if the United States were still to be at liberty to insist upon all the extreme demands which they had at any time suggested or brought forward."

Here, again, is a clear intimation that Her Majesty's Government were not in ignorance of the character of our demands, but that they were well "*known*" and that the consideration to be paid for their waiver (whether real or imaginary) had been deliberately determined.

Is it not surprising that such "extreme demands" should be waived on the one hand, and such "con-

cessions " made on the other, without a word of reference or suggestion that the one was conditioned on the other ?

You can bear witness that at no time during the deliberations of the Joint High Commission was such an idea put forward by Her Majesty's Commissioners.

The Protocols are utterly silent on this subject.

That no such relinquishment was incorporated into the text of the Treaty is clear enough.

Why not, if thus deemed at the time by Her Majesty's Government the hinge and essential part of the Treaty ?

What are termed the " concessions " on the part of Great Britain appear in the Treaty. If the relinquishment by the United States of a part of their claim was the equivalent therefor, why is not that set forth ?

Throughout the Treaty are to be found reciprocal grants, or concessions, each accompanied by its reciprocal equivalent.

How could it happen that so important a feature of the negotiation as this alleged waiver is now represented to be, was left to inference, or to argument from intentions never expressed to the Commissioners, or to the Government of the United States, until after the Treaty was signed ?

The amplitude and the comprehensive force of the 1st Article (or the granting clause) of the Treaty did not escape the critical attention of Her Majesty's Commissioners : but was any effort made to limit or reduce the scope of the submission, or to exclude the indirect claims ?

You were informed in my instruction of February 27, that this Government does not consider the Treaty as of itself a settlement, but as an agreement as to the mode of reaching a settlement. To that opinion the President adheres. He cannot admit that the Treaty provision for a settlement is,

in substance or legal effect, the same as the "amicable settlement spoken of in the Conference held on the 8th of March, as is set forth in the Protocol. The differences between the two stand out clear and broad. One would have closed up, at once and for ever, the long-standing controversy ; the other makes necessary the interposition of friendly Governments, a prolonged, disagreeable, and expensive litigation with a powerful nation, carried on at a great distance from the seat of this Government, and under great disadvantages ; and, more than all, it compels the re-appearance of events and of facts, for the keeping of which in lifeless obscurity the United States were willing to sacrifice much, as they indicated in their proffer to accept a gross sum in satisfaction of *all* claims.

The United States can assent to no line of argument which endeavours to transfer the waiver of claims for indirect injuries (implied from their withholding the estimate of the amount of such claims) from the rejected proposal of the American Commissioners for a settlement *à l'amiable* by the Joint High Commission, and to incorporate it, *sub silentio*, in the Arbitration proposed by the British Commissioners.

The offer of this Government to withhold any part of its demands expired and ceased to exist when the acceptance of the proposal which contained the offer was refused. It was never offered except in connection with the proposal that the Joint High Commission should agree upon a gross sum to be paid in satisfaction of all the claims, and then it was repelled. It was never again suggested from any quarter. It is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to fix upon a moment of time when there was an agreement of the Contracting Parties respecting such a waiver as that to which Earl Granville refers.

To the suggestion of doubt contained in the note

of Lord Granville whether "it would be advantageous to either country" to treat claims of the nature of those now under discussion "as proper subjects of international arbitration," I can only reply that for all practical purposes argument upon this question is suspended, inasmuch as in our judgment Great Britain and the United States have bound themselves respectively by the Treaty to make such submission.

The first Article of that solemn instrument recites and declares that "*all* the said claims growing out of acts committed by the aforesaid vessels, and generically known as the 'Alabama claims,' shall be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration." Earl Granville admits that the foregoing are "the words in which the subject matter of the reference to arbitration agreed upon is defined."

If the Case of the United States, as presented at Geneva, contain claims not "growing out of acts committed" by the aforesaid vessels, then such claims are not within the reference, and must be so adjudged.

In like manner, if any of the claims set forth in the American Case were not *at the date of the correspondence between Sir Edward Thornton and myself* (in January and February, 1871), "generically known" as part of the Alabama claims, they are not within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, and must be so adjudged.

The President admits unreservedly that every item of the demand presented at Geneva must, within the meaning of the Treaty, be a "claim"—that it must be one of the claims "generically known as the 'Alabama claims'"—and that it must grow out of acts committed by the vessels which have given rise to the claims thus generically known.

Which of the claims presented by the United
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States at Geneva answers these requirements, and is well founded, according to the true intent and meaning of the Treaty, is not to be determined by either party litigant, but is a question for the Tribunal to decide.

I have already referred to the comprehensiveness which the expression "Alabama claims" had acquired when it was used in the correspondence, and was incorporated in the Treaty in 1871.

Lord Granville says, "The word *generically* naturally signifies that all the claims intended were *ejusdem generis*." His argument would require them to be *ejusdem speciei*.

The word was designedly used to embrace a "genus," a class of claims divided into several species: "genus est id, quod sui similes communione quadam, *specie autem differentes* duas aut plures complectitur partes."

The direct losses from destruction of property are of one species: they differ in dates, localities, and amounts; they do not differ in character or in "species."

Referring to my remark in the note to you of 27th February, that the indirect injuries are covered by one of the alternatives of the Treaty, Earl Granville does not perceive what "alternative" in the Treaty covers these claims.

This Government is of the opinion that they are covered by the alternative power given to the Tribunal of Arbitration of awarding a sum in gross, in case it finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty, or of remitting to a Board of Assessors the determination of the validity of claims presented to them and the amounts to be paid.

By Article VII, in case the "Tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid, it may, if it think proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain

to the United States for all the claims referred to it."

If Great Britain be found by the Tribunal to have failed of any of its duties, it is clearly within the power of the Tribunal, in its estimate of the sum to be awarded, to consider all the claims referred to it, whether they be for direct or for indirect injuries. There is no limitation to their discretion, and no restriction to any class or description of claims.

The United States are "prepared to accept the award, whether favourable or unfavourable to their views. They are confident that it shall be just."

Earl Granville refers to the allusion made in my instruction to you of 27th February to the presentation by Her Majesty's Agent to the Claims Commission now sitting in this city of a claim for a part of the Confederate Cotton Loan, the express exclusion of which from the consideration of the Commission his Lordship admits had been mutually agreed upon in the negotiations which precede the appointment of the High Commissioners, and was provided for by the wording of the Treaty.

He thinks, however, that there is no analogy between the proceedings before the Washington Commission and those before the Geneva Tribunal —such, at least, appears to be the inference to which his argument is intended to lead.

He cites from Article XIV the power given to the Claims Commissioners "to decide in each case whether any claim has or has not been duly made, preferred and laid before them, either wholly or to any extent, according to the true intent and meaning of the Treaty," and he adds that "no similar words" are used as to the powers of the Geneva Tribunal.

It is true that "no similar words" are used, but his Lordship has overlooked the much broader and

more comprehensive powers given to the Geneva Arbitrators, by the words in Article II authorizing them "to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and of Her Britannic Majesty respectively."

These grants of power are to be taken in connection with the subject matter referred.

The subject matter of the reference to the Washington Commission is the claims for alleged wrongful acts by either Government upon the persons or property of individuals, or of corporations, citizens or subjects of the other Government.

Articles XII and XIV prescribe certain requirements as to the manner, the channel and the time of presentation of the claims to be examined.

The words "made, prepared and laid before" have no possible reference to the nature, the character or the groundwork of the claim, and can be construed only as applying to each claim which is a proper subject of reference, the test of the requirements of the Treaty, with respect to the manner, the channel and the time of its being brought before the Commission.

The subject-matter referred to the Arbitrators at Geneva is "all the claims growing out of acts committed by the vessels which have given rise to the claims generically known as the 'Alabama claims,' in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for the speedy settlement of such claims."

In connection with such claims, and with the purpose expressed in the Treaty, the Arbitrators have the broad grant of power to "examine and decide *all questions* that shall be laid before them on the part of" either Government.

If Lord Granville can find, in the words he has quoted, power in the Washington Commission to determine whether or not a claim presented is within its jurisdiction, it will be difficult to deny the same power to a Tribunal to which the more comprehensive grant is made in the words of the Article II.

The allusion, in my instruction of 27th February, to the Confederate Cotton Loan was, to the fact that a claim, one of a class for whose exclusion his Lordship admits that expressions had been used in the negotiations which preceded the appointment of the High Commission, and were also used in the Treaty, was presented by Her Majesty's Government (for by the Treaty a claim can only be laid before the Commission on the part of the Government), and that, when the United States remonstrated and requested the British Government to withdraw the claim, their remonstrance was unheeded, and the claim was pressed to argument; that the United States demurred before the Commission to its jurisdiction, and that the decision of the Commission disposed of what might have been a question of embarrassment.

The claim was put forward as a test case, and was one of a class involving upwards of fifty millions of dollars.

My allusion to it was not in the nature of a complaint of its presentation.

Earl Granville has kindly furnished certain dates. From his note we find that it was on the 21st November, that he learned that the United States remonstrated against the presentation of this class of claims; that *prior* to the 6th December he had ascertained from Sir Edward Thornton (who it is known, had left England on his return to the United States as early as the 28th day of November) that claims of this class were intended to be ex-

cluded, and that the Treaty contained words inserted for that object; that the remonstrance and request of the United States were not considered by Her Majesty's Government until the 11th of December; that a decision thereon was not made until the 14th (on which day, I may add, the Agent and Counsel of the British Government brought the case to trial in Washington); and that the announcement of the decision of Her Majesty's Government was not made to you until the 16th December, two days after the case had been adjudged.

These dates illustrate my allusion to this case. The United States calmly submitted to the Commission the decision of its jurisdiction over a claim involving in its principle the question of liability for many millions of dollars, which it is admitted had been expressly agreed to be withheld from the province of the Commission, and thereby avoided jeopardizing the Treaty, and the serious embarrassment which might have resulted from their undertaking to become the judges in their own behalf.

I cannot pass over without notice the allusion made by Earl Granville to your presence in the House of Lords on the occasion of the debate of the 12th of June last, and the fact that you did not at any time challenge either of the conflicting interpretations of the Treaty expressed on that occasion. I may add that similar reflections upon the conduct of this Government in that relation uttered by prominent statesmen and newspapers in Great Britain have been made public, and thus brought to my notice.

To all of these it is sufficient to say, that the President does not hold it as any part of his duty to interfere with the differences in the Parliament or the public press of Great Britain respecting the true construction of the Treaty. The utterances in

Parliament are privileged, the discussion in that high body is looked upon by us as a domestic one, of which this Government has no proper cognizance. If it is bound to take notice, it has the right to remonstrate.

To concede either to a foreign State, would be on the part of a Parliamentary Government the abandonment of the independence which is its foundation, and its great security and pride.

Had you interfered therefore, either to remonstrate or to demand explanation, you would have exposed yourself and your Government to the very just rebuke, which the United States has had occasion to administer to Diplomatic Agents of foreign Governments, who, in ignorance or in disregard of the fundamental principles of a constitutional Government with an independent Legislature, have asked explanations from this Government concerning the debates and proceedings of Congress, or of the communication by the President to that body.

You had a right to assume that if Her Majesty's Government desired any official information from you or your Government respecting the Treaty, or desired to convey any information to you or to your Government, they would signify as much in the usual forms of diplomatic intercourse, as was done by Lord Granville in his note to you of the 3rd February.

Certain it is, that it would have been in violation of recognized diplomatic proprieties had you, on the occasion referred to, taken sides with either of the opposing views of the Treaty uttered on that occasion in Parliament.

Further than this, it appears to me that the principles of English and American law (and they are substantially the same) regarding the construction of Statutes and of Treaties, and of written in-

struments generally, would preclude the seeking of evidence of intent outside the instrument itself.

It might be a painful trial on which to enter, in seeking the opinions and recollections of parties, to bring into conflict the differing expectations of those who were engaged in the negotiation of an instrument.

While the United States have nothing to fear from departing from the eminently just rule of law to which allusion has been made, it abstains from such departure.

Very much of the matter so elaborately and ingeniously presented in the Memoranda attached to the note of Earl Granville could be fitly and appropriately addressed by the British Government to the Tribunal which is to pass upon the points presented therein. It would require amplification, if not correction of statement, to make it present all the facts essential to a correct judgment, and might require a reply, before that Tribunal. It would certainly require explanation as to many of its presentations, and its logic would be denied; but it does not seem to require a reply from me in the form of diplomatic correspondence.

As to what is contained in Part III of that Memorandum, I repeat in substance what I mentioned in my note to you on this subject of 27th February, that the indirect losses of this Government, by reason of the inculpated cruisers, are set forth in the American Case as they were submitted to the Joint High Commission in the first discussion of the claims on 8th March, and stand in the Protocol approved 4th May. They were presented at Geneva, not as claims for which a specific demand was made, but as losses and injuries consequent upon the acts complained of, and necessarily to be taken into equitable consideration on a final settlement and adjudication of all the differences

submitted to the Tribunal. The decision of what is equitable in the premises, the United States sincerely, and without reservation, surrender to the arbitrament designated by the Treaty.

What the rights, duties and true interests of both the contending nations, and of all nations, demand shall be the extent and the measure of liability and damages under the Treaty, is a matter for the supreme determination of the Tribunal established thereby.

Should that august Tribunal decide that a State is not liable for the indirect or consequential results of an accidental or unintentional violation of its neutral obligations, the United States will unhesitatingly accept the decision.

Should it, on the other hand, decide that Great Britain is liable to this Government for such consequential results, they have that full faith in British observance of its engagements, to expect a compliance with the judgment of the Tribunal which a solemn Treaty between the two Powers has created in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States.

To the judgment of the Tribunal, when pronounced, the United States will, as they have pledged their faith, implicitly bow. They confidently expect the same submission on the part of the great nation with which they entered into such solemn obligations.

I am, &c.,
 (Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

No. 6.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Thornton.

Foreign Office,

SIR,

May 1, 1872.

GENERAL SCHENCK read to me this day a despatch which he had received from Mr. Fish in

reply to my letter of the 20th of March, respecting the arbitration on the "Alabama claims" under the Treaty of Washington.

At my request General Schenck gave me a copy of this despatch, which I told him I would submit to my colleagues.

A copy is inclosed for your information.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 7,

Earl Granville to General Schenck.

Foreign Office,

SIR, May 6, 1872.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Fish's despatch of the 16th of April, which you communicated to me on the 1st instant. I abstain from addressing any observations to you on the tenour of that despatch, pending the result of the communications which are now passing between us, and which it is the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government may lead to a satisfactory settlement of the questions under discussion between our two Governments.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 8.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Thornton.

SIR, Foreign Office, May 13, 1872.

HER Majesty's Government have refrained from continuing an argumentative discussion with the Government of the United States upon the scope and intention of the Articles in the Treaty of Washington relating to the arbitration on the "Alabama claims."

There are, however, some passages in Mr. Fish's despatch on this subject of the 16th ultimo, upon which it seems desirable that, for your own information, and for use in any future communications with the Government of the United States, you should be put in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government.

In the first place, Mr. Fish takes exception to the assertion in my letter of the 20th of March, that although it is true that in some of the earlier letters of Mr. Adams vague suggestions were made as to possible liabilities of this country, extending beyond the direct claims of American citizens for specific losses arising from the capture of their vessels by the "Alabama," "Florida," "Shenandoah," and "Georgia," no claims were ever defined or formulated, and certainly none were ever described by the phrase "Alabama claims," except these direct claims of American citizens.

Mr. Fish states that I cannot be supposed to intend more than to say that the claims for indirect or national losses and injuries were not "formulated" by the United States' Government, and the amount thereof set forth in detail and as a specific demand.

I did not, however, confine myself to saying that no claims of this nature were ever defined or formulated, but added that no such claims had ever been "described" as "Alabama claims."

Mr. Fish admits that the claims for indirect or national losses were not formulated or defined, but proceeds to cite various passages in the correspondence in which he considers that they were brought forward. He does not mention one instance in which they were described as "Alabama claims."

The fact is that, throughout the correspondence, the representations made by the United

States' Government respecting the actual claims for injuries sustained by American citizens from the depredations of the "Alabama" and other cruizers, were interspersed with complaints of the supposed premature recognition of the belligerent rights of the Confederate States by the issue of Her Majesty's Proclamation of Neutrality, and of the proceedings of blockade-runners.

Nearly all the passages cited by Mr. Fish will be found, when read with their context, to have reference to these complaints, and to the indefinite suggestions of liability founded on them. On the other hand, on turning to the Memorandum inclosed in my letter of the 20th of March, it is apparent that the phrase "Alabama claims" has uniformly been used to distinguish the actual claims on account of the acts committed by the "Alabama" and the other cruizers, from these complaints of the "attitude" assumed by Great Britain.

Mr. Fish lays great stress on the statement in Mr. Adams' letter of the 20th of November, 1862, that he was instructed to "solicit redress for the *national* and private injuries already thus sustained." The injuries *thus* sustained were, as appears by the inclosures in Mr. Adams' letter, the destruction of the "Ocmulgee" and other vessels by the "Alabama." As already pointed out in the Memorandum, Mr. Adams spoke merely of the "depredations committed on the high seas upon merchant-vessels" by the "Alabama," and of "the right of reclamation of the Government of the United States for the grievous damage done to the property of their citizens," and referred to the Claims Commission under the Treaty of 1794 as a precedent for awarding compensation. There is not a word in the letter to suggest any indirect or constructive claims.

In the despatch of the 19th of February, 1863,

Mr. Seward, in a similar manner, uses the term "its claims," with obvious reference to the claims put forward by the United States on behalf of American citizens: those, indeed, being the only claims that had been indicated in the correspondence between Mr. Adams and Lord Russell to which he was alluding.

I must remark that this despatch of the 19th of February, 1869, was not communicated to the British Government.

Mr. Fish has omitted some important words in the next passage which he adduces, from Lord Russell's despatch to Lord Lyons on the 27th of March, 1863.

The despatch gives an account of a conversation with Mr. Adams, at the close of which Lord Russell said that it was his belief "that if all the assistance given to the Federals by British subjects and British munitions of war were weighed against similar aid given to the Confederates, the balance would be greatly in favour of the Federals.

"Mr. Adams totally denied this proposition. But above all, he said, there is a manifest conspiracy in this country, of which the Confederate loan is an additional proof, to produce a state of exasperation in America, and thus bring on a war with Great Britain with a view to aid the Confederate cause, and secure a monopoly of the trade of the Southern States, whose independence these conspirators hope to establish by these illegal and unjust measures."

Mr. Fish omits the words "of which the Confederate Loan is an additional proof," which, taken with the context, show that Mr. Adams was then speaking, not of the case of the "Alabama," but of the assistance in money and materials which he considered was improperly

rendered to the Confederate States by blockade-running and the Cotton Loan.

Mr. Adams' letters of the 7th of April and 20th of May, and Lord Russell's letter of the 4th of May, 1865, are commented on in the Memorandum, Part II, and it is unnecessary for me to make any further observations on them, as Mr. Fish does not reply to those which I have already offered. Whatever may have been the purpose to require indemnification, no claim was presented or notified, and the grievances of which complaint was made were in no way identified with the "Alabama claims."

The despatch of the 14th of February, 1866, was not communicated to Her Majesty's Government; but, on referring to the 3rd volume of the Appendix to the American Case, p. 628, in which it is given, it appears to refer to the possibility of fresh negotiations in regard to a revision of the Neutrality Laws and to Lord Russell's refusal of arbitration. Both these subjects are referred to at page 625, and the despatch accordingly concludes, after the paragraph quoted by Mr. Fish, by saying, "I think that the country would be unanimous in declining every form of negotiation that should have in view merely prospective regulations of national intercourse, so long as the justice of our existing claims for indemnity is denied by Her Majesty's Government, and those claims are refused to be made subject of friendly but impartial examination."

There can be no pretence that the claims which Lord Russell refused to submit to arbitration extended to indirect claims. The proposal arose in connection with "a claim for the destruction of the ship 'Nora' and other claims of the same kind" (see Mr. Adams' letter of the

23rd of October, 1863), and Lord Russell, in reply to it, stated that Her Majesty's Government must decline "either to make reparation and compensation *for the captures made by the 'Alabama,'* or to refer the question to any foreign State."

I have already pointed out that no importance can be attached to the claims of private citizens being spoken of by Mr. Seward as "our claims." The "claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain for damages, &c., by means of depredations upon our commercial marine committed on the high seas by the 'Sumter,' the 'Alabama,' the 'Florida,' the 'Shenandoah,' &c.," of which a summary was annexed to the despatch from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, of the 27th of August, 1866, communicated to Lord Stanley, and which are undeniably private claims, are mentioned in that despatch as "the claims upon which we insist," and "our claims."

The next despatch referred to, that from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, of the 2nd of May, was likewise not communicated to Her Majesty's Government. The context clearly shows that the "injuries" from "the first unfriendly or wrongful proceeding" referred to the "concession of belligerency." Mr. Seward, in a preceding paragraph, says, "I feel quite certain that the balance of faults has been on the side of Great Britain. First, the concession of belligerency ought not to have been made; second, upon our earnest appeals it ought to have been earlier rescinded." The despatch goes on to state the conviction of the American people that "the proceedings of the British Government in recognizing the Confederacy were not merely unfriendly and ungenerous, but entirely unjust."

In another part of Mr. Fish's despatch com-

plaints (not claims) are noticed as having been made by Mr. Adams on the 30th of December, 1862, 14th and 27th of March, 1863, and 28th of April.

The "acts" complained of in the first extract will be seen, on reading the entire passage, to have been, that "vessels owned by British subjects have been and are yet in the constant practice of departing from British ports laden with contraband of war and many other commodities, with the intent to break the blockade and to procrastinate the war."

The despatch of the 14th of March, 1863, refers to certain intercepted correspondence relating to the proceedings and supposed intentions of Confederate agents, blockade-runners, and to the Cotton Loan.

The complaint on the 27th of March, as I have already explained, also referred to the Cotton Loan and to these proceedings of Confederate agents.

The despatch of the 28th of April begins, "I am instructed to inform your Lordship that the Government of the United States has heard with surprise and regret of the negotiation of a loan in this city;" and proceeds to state that "this transaction must bring to an end all concessions, of whatever form, that may have been heretofore made for mitigating or alleviating the rigors of the blockade in regard to the shipment of cotton;" and concludes, "I am sure that it is with the greatest reluctance it" [the United States' Government] "finds itself compelled by the offensive acts of apparently irresponsible parties, bent upon carrying on hostilities under the shelter of neutrality, to restrict rather than to expand the avenues of legitimate trade. The *responsibility for this*" [i.e., for this restriction] "must

rest mainly upon those who, for motives best known to themselves, have laboured and continue to labour so strenuously and effectually to furnish the means for the protraction of the struggle."

I have reviewed the passages cited by Mr. Fish in support of his argument, that the "Alabama claims" included other claims than those for the actual losses of American citizens, in order to show how little support they afford to it; but this is almost superfluous, as a conclusive answer is afforded by the very volume of despatches from which Mr. Fish has taken these extracts.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in a despatch to Mr. Seward, dated February 17, 1869 (page 767), containing a report of his negotiations with Her Majesty's Government, states, "I hear that in some quarters objections are made to the Claims Convention, for which I was not prepared.

" 1. It is said, I am told, that the claims to be submitted should not be all that have arisen subsequent to July, 1853.

" 2. That no provision is made for the submission of any losses which our Government, as such, may have sustained by the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, and the depredations upon our commerce by the 'Alabama' and other vessels.

" As regards the second objection," he urges, " I am at a loss to imagine what would be the measure of the damage which it supposes our Government should be indemnified for. How is it to be ascertained? By what rule is it to be measured? A nation's honour can have no compensation in money, and the depredations of the 'Alabama' were of property in which our nation had no direct pecuniary interest. If it be said that those depredations prevented the sending forth of other commercial enterprises, the answer

is twofold : first, that if they had been sent forth, the nation would have had no direct interest in them ; and, second, that it could not be known that any such would have been undertaken. Upon what ground, therefore, could the nation demand compensation in money on either account ? And if it was received, is it to go into the Treasury for the use of the Government, or to be distributed amongst those who may have engaged in such enterprises, and how many of them are there, and how are they to be ascertained ? France recognized the insurgents as belligerents, and this may have tended to prolong the war. This, too, it may be said, was a violation of her duty, and affected our honour. If we can claim indemnity for our nation for such a recognition by England, we can equally claim it of France. And who has suggested such a claim as that ?

“ But the final and conclusive answer to these objections is this :

“ 1. That at no time during the war, whether whilst the “ Alabama ” and her sister ships were engaged in giving our marine to the flames, or since, no branch of the Government proposed to hold Her Majesty’s Government responsible, except to the value of the property destroyed and that which would have resulted from the completion of the voyages in which they were engaged. The Government never exacted anything on its own account. It acted only as the guardian and protector of its own citizens, and therefore only required that this Government should pay their losses, or agree to submit the question of its liability to friendly arbitrament. To demand more now, and particularly to make a demand to which no limit can well be assigned, would be an entire departure from our previous course, and would, I am sure, not to be listened to by

this Government, or countenanced by other nations. We have obtained by the Convention in question all that we have ever asked; and with perfect opportunity of knowing what the sentiment of this Government and people is, I am satisfied that nothing more can be accomplished. And I am equally satisfied that if the Convention goes into operation, every dollar due on what are known as the ‘Alabama claims’ will be recovered.”

If Mr. Johnson was mistaken in the view thus decidedly expressed, it might be expected that some notice would have been taken of so important an error. But Mr. Seward’s reply of March 3, 1869, gives no intimation of any dissent whatever. He writes, “Your despatch No. 112 of the 17th ultimo, relative to the Protocol and Convention recently signed by you on behalf of this Government, has this day been received and submitted to the President. He directs me to say, in reply, that it is regarded as an able and elaborate paper, and would have been communicated to the Senate had it not reached here at the close of the present Session and that of his Administration.”

Thus, according to an uncontradicted statement in an official despatch from the United States’ Minister in London to the Government at Washington, officially published by the United States’ Government, that Government had “never exacted anything on its own account,” and the claims “known as the ‘Alabama claims’” had been limited during the whole war, and in the subsequent negotiations up to February, 1869, to the claims for the value of the property destroyed, and that which would have resulted from the completion of the voyages in which the captured vessels were engaged.

Mr. Johnson confirmed the statement in his despatch, in a letter to Mr. J. A. Parker, published in the "New York Journal of Commerce," 30th November, 1870: "My instructions, as did those of Mr. Adams, looked exclusively to the adjustment of individual claims, and no alleged commission or omission of the British Government of her duty to the United States pending the war was given in any part of the correspondence between the two Governments as having any influence upon other than individual claims."

It is not easy to understand how a class of claims which had been known under one appellation for seven years could have suddenly acquired a far wider and more onerous significance.

Mr. Fish relies on Mr. Reverdy Johnson's proposed amendment of the Clarendon-Johnson Convention, on these public or national claims having been prominently before the Senate when that Convention was under advisement (by which it is to be presumed he refers to Mr. Sumner's speech, the only part of the proceedings which was published), on the President's Message of December, 1869, and on his despatch to Mr. Motley of the 25th of September, 1869.

Mr. Johnson's proposal, however, was not to include national claims under the head of "Alabama claims," but to superadd them by inserting certain words after the words "agree that," in the first Article of the Convention.

Had his proposal been adopted, the Article would have stood thus: "The High Contracting Parties agree that"—here comes the insertion—" [all claims on the part of Her Majesty's Government upon the Government of the United States, and all claims of the Government of the United States upon Her Majesty's Government, and] all claims on the part of subjects of Her Britannic Majesty upon the Government of the United

States, and all claims on the part of citizens of the United States upon the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, including the so-called ‘Alabama claims,’ ” &c.

Mr. Johnson avowedly made this proposal, as Lord Clarendon informed you in his despatch of the 22nd of March, 1869, to introduce “claims to compensation on account of the recognition by the British Government of the belligerent rights of the Confederates,” which the British Government might balance by “claims to compensation for damages done to British subjects by American blockades, which, if the Confederates were not belligerents, were illegally enforced against them.”

Mr. Johnson’s belief was that the Convention was unacceptable because it did not include national claims on account of the recognition of belligerent rights, which he purposely distinguished from the “Alabama claims,” and was in no respect therefore inconsistent with his despatch of the 17th February, limiting the meaning of that expression. The information on which he founded that belief was derived, as he reported to Mr. Fish on the 9th of April, 1869, from a private source; and his suggestion made in the same despatch, that instructions should be given to him to endeavour to supply the omission, was not favourably entertained by the United States’ Government, who telegraphed in reply that “as the Treaty was then before the Senate no change was deemed advisable.”

The only intimation, as I have stated, which Her Majesty’s Government possessed of the propriety of making any demands for national losses having been debated or considered by the Senate, was by the publication of Mr. Sumner’s speech, in which he urged that England was liable for national injuries of the most extensive character; but these injuries were rhetorically

deduced, chiefly from the Proclamation of Neutrality, and the supplies furnished through the blockade.

The effect of Mr. Sumner's speech in England was reported by Mr. Johnson to Mr. Fish on the 10th of May:—"If an opinion may be formed from the public press, there is not the remotest chance that the demands contained in that speech will ever be recognized by England. The universal sentiment will be found adverse to such a recognition. It would be held, as I hear from every reliable source, to be an abandonment of the rights, and a disregard of the honour of this Government."

Her Majesty's Government never learnt that Mr. Sumner's views were endorsed by the Government of the United States.

Mr. Fish next mentions his instructions to Mr. Motley of the 25th of September. These instructions, however, were not communicated to Her Majesty's Government, and when Mr. Motley told Lord Clarendon, on the 10th of June, 1869, that the Convention "was objected to because it embraced only the claims of individuals, and had no reference to those of the two Governments on each other; and, lastly, that it settled no question, and laid down no principle," he proceeded to speak of the "risk and responsibility" incurred by a Government which conferred belligerent rights, and thus his representations naturally connected themselves with Mr. Johnson's proposal with regard to the mutual claims of the two Governments.

Mr. Fish admits that, in his despatch of the 25th of September, he "made no claim or demand for either direct or indirect injuries."

These indirect injuries could not therefore have received the designation of "*Alabama claims*" from that despatch.

Indeed, on examining the extracts which he

gives from it with their context, it is apparent that the "vast national injuries" which he states that he presented in it are ascribed to other causes than the acts committed by the Confederate cruisers.

The first extract, beginning "The number of our ships thus directly destroyed," &c., follows a paragraph complaining of the Proclamation of Neutrality :—" In virtue of the Proclamation, maritime enterprises in the ports of Great Britain, which would otherwise have been piratical, were rendered lawful, and *thus* Great Britain became, and to the end continued to be, the arsenal, the navy yard, and the treasury of the Confederacy.

"A spectacle was *thus* presented without precedent or parallel in the history of civilized nations, Great Britain," &c.

The second extract runs thus :—

"We complain that the insurrection in the Southern States, if it did not exist, was continued, and obtained its enduring vitality, by means of the resources it drew from Great Britain. We complain that, by reason of the imperfect discharge of its neutral duties on the part of the Queen's Government, Great Britain became the military, naval, and financial basis of insurgent warfare against the United States. We complain of the destruction of our merchant marine by British ships, manned by British seamen, armed with British guns, dispatched from British dock-yards, sheltered and harboured in British ports. We complain that, by reason of the policy and acts of the Queen's Ministers, injury incalculable was inflicted on the United States."

The third extract, respecting the vast national injuries, is followed in the despatch by a passage explaining the various causes of injury, which Mr. Fish has omitted to notice, "Nor does he attempt now to measure the relative effect of the

various causes of injury, as whether by untimely recognition of belligerency, by suffering the fitting out of rebel cruisers, or by the supply of ships, arms, and munitions of war to the Confederates, or otherwise, in whatsoever manner."

Lord Clarendon's memorandum of observations on Mr. Fish's despatch, like the despatch itself, touched on various topics besides that of the Confederate cruisers, and Her Majesty's Government cannot admit that, because Mr. Motley read a despatch to Lord Clarendon on the 12th of January, 1870, stating that Mr. Fish had not included it "among the papers respecting the 'Alabama claims,'" therefore all the subjects mentioned in it were "Alabama claims."

Still less can they admit that because Mr. Bernard, in the 14th Chapter of his work, gave certain extracts from Mr. Fish's despatch, under the head of "Alabama claims," that despatch became the standard by which the claims known as the "Alabama claims" was to be measured. It happens moreover that, in the extracts given by Mr. Bernard in the chapter to which Mr. Fish refers, the three passages cited by Mr. Fish in his present despatch as relating to indirect injuries and national losses are omitted.

It only remains to notice the President's Message of December, 1869. This Message does not mention the "Alabama claims," but speaks of the "injuries resulting to the United States by reason of the course adopted by Great Britain during our late Civil War."

I have thus been able to show upon the testimony of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister, corroborated on examination by the extracts cited by Mr. Fish, that for the first seven years of the discussion up to 1869, none but direct claims were "known as 'Alabama claims:'"

And that, in the only authoritative document in which national indirect injuries were mentioned, up to the time of the recent negotiation, they were not described as ‘Alabama claims,’ or as claims of any description.

Mr. Fish states that “continental jurists and publicists discussed the national claims on account of the prolongation of the war under the head of ‘réclamations,’ having ‘qu’un rapport *indirect*, et nullement un rapport *direct* avec les déprédatiōns réellement commises par les croiseurs.’”

The quotation appears to be taken from a pamphlet by Dr. Blüntschi, entitled “Opinion impartiale sur la question de ‘l’Alabama’ et sur la manière de la résoudre.” In this pamphlet Dr. Blüntschi reviews the various points mentioned by Mr. Sumner in his speech in the Senate on the 13th of February, 1869, including the recognition of belligerency. In the 6th Section he discusses the effects attributed by Mr. Sumner to the acts of the “Alabama” and other vessels, and states that all the effects are attributable, in the first place, to the cruisers themselves, and not to the British Government. “Sa faute ne consiste pas à avoir équipé et appareillé les corsaires, mais à *n’avoir pas empêché* leur armement et leur sortie de son territoire neutre. Mais cette *faute** n’a qu’un rapport *indirect* et nullement un rapport *direct* avec les déprédatiōns réellement commises par les croiseurs.”† Dr. Blüntschi’s remark did not, therefore, relate to claims for indirect losses, nor does the word “réclamations” occur in the sentence, in the paragraph, or in the whole section from which the quotation is taken. All that he says is, that

* The italics are Dr. Blüntschi’s.

† “Revue de Droit International et de Législation comparée,” 1870, pp. 473-4.

the default on the part of Great Britain, by which the cruizers escaped, has but an indirect, and in no way a direct, connection with the depredations actually committed by them.

Mr. Fish gives as a reason for no claims for national losses having been "defined" or formulated, that Lord Russell objected in July, 1863, to any claims being put forward. As Mr. Adams continued to present claims for the destruction of property by the "Alabama" in August, September, and October of that year, and numbers of similar direct claims have since been presented, Her Majesty's Government are unable to see the force of this argument.

Whatever may have been the reason, the fact remains, that up to the time of the arrival of the British High Commissioners at Washington, the term "Alabama claims" had a recognized and well-known meaning as direct claims, and that no other claims had been presented to the British Government. Nor, indeed, were these other claims even then presented.

The American High Commissioners, as appears by the 36th Protocol, stated that the history of the "Alabama," and other cruizers, showed extensive direct losses, and indirect injury, and that Great Britain had become justly liable for the acts of those cruizers and their tenders; that the *claims* for the loss and destruction of private property, which had thus far been presented, amounted to about 14,000,000 dollars, and "that in the hope of an amicable settlement, no estimate was made of the indirect losses, without prejudice, however, to the right to indemnification on their account, in the event of no such settlement being made."

The "indirect losses" were thus mentioned, not as *claims*, but as grievances, and were mentioned only to be withdrawn from discussion.

Mr. Fish says that it is unfortunate that the British High Commissioners did not remonstrate against the presentation of these claims, and "from the first to the last, took no exception, and recorded no objection, to the presentation made by the American Commissioners of the claims *generically* known as the 'Alabama claims,' which stand on the Protocol as a 'genus,' or class of claims comprehending several species, and among them enumerating specifically the claims for indirect losses and injuries."

The answer to this is, that no mention is made in the Protocol of "claims generically known as the 'Alabama claims,'" or of any specific enumeration of them, or of any such presentation at all. All that occurred was the above-mentioned statement that the history of the "Alabama" and other cruizers showed indirect injuries, followed by the waiver of the indemnification on their account, in the hope of an amicable settlement.

The British High Commissioners thereupon took the natural course of not "entering upon a lengthened controversy" upon the barren question of injuries for which they believed no claim was presented, and these indirect losses and injuries were never, as you are aware, again brought forward by the American High Commissioners, nor did they re-appear until they were revived in the Case presented by the United States' Agent at Geneva, on the 15th of December.

Mr. Fish could not have been ignorant, from the report to which I have already referred, which he had received from Mr. Johnson, and from the discussions in the public press, of the feeling in England with regard to the exaggerated pretensions in Mr. Sumner's speech; and when he intended to introduce as "Alabama claims," similar claims of equally onerous character, it is much to be regretted that he and his colleagues

did not explain more clearly that by "an amicable settlement" they meant one particular form of settlement, and that if the British High Commissioners did not acquiesce in it, they would bring forward the constructive claims, for which an enormous indemnity might be held due.

Instead of this, the American High Commissioners made a statement which was accepted by the British High Commissioners and read by Her Majesty's Government, and as far as they are aware, by the press and public of both countries, in a sense which, it is now stated, the American High Commissioners never intended it to bear, but which, until the interpretation appeared in the American Case, seemed the only sense in which it could be read.

Her Majesty's Government cannot accept the view which Mr. Fish appears to entertain that a negotiation must necessarily be a matter of bargain, in which a concession on one side is to be set off in each instance against a concession on the other. The waiver of the constructive claims was, as I stated to General Schenck, a requisite preliminary to the negotiation, because Her Majesty's Government could not (as the Government of the United States must have been aware then, and must have since become convinced) have assented to any mode of settlement which comprised these constructive claims, upon which the opinion of this country had already been pronounced so strongly when they were raised by Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Fish asks, "How could it happen that so important a feature of the negotiation as this alleged waiver is now represented to be, was left to inference, or to argument from intentions never expressed to the Commissioners or to the Government of the United States, until after the Treaty was signed?

"The amplitude and the comprehensive force

of the 1st Article (or the granting clause) of the Treaty did not escape the critical attention of Her Majesty's Commissioners; but was any effort made to limit or reduce the scope of the submission, or to exclude the indirect claims?"

The answer to this is that, in the first place, the British High Commissioners believed that after the waiver they were agreed with the United States' High Commissioners upon the basis of the terms of the submission; and, in the second place, that they did limit the scope of the submission.

The British High Commissioners, in the information which they have furnished to Her Majesty's Government, both during the negotiation and since the presentation of the American Case, have uniformly maintained that the claims for indirect losses were not included, nor intended by them to be included, in the terms of the submission to arbitration, and you are aware that the British High Commissioners objected to the adoption of a form of reference to the Arbitrators, which might from its vagueness be taken to permit the introduction of such claims, and that it was not until after lengthened discussion in the Commission that the terms of reference as they now stand in the Treaty were settled.

Her Majesty's Government cannot acknowledge that the nature of the claims submitted was left to inference. On the contrary, the precise claims referred to arbitration were closely defined and limited.

Mr. Fish writes as though the reference to arbitration comprised "differences" and "complaints," and "all claims;" but the British High Commissioners especially guarded against this. The claims submitted must be both "claims growing out of the acts committed by the aforesaid vessels," i.e., "Alabama" and other

cruizers, and claims "generically known as the 'Alabama claims.'"

The use of the words "acts committed" admittedly excludes the questions of blockade-running and concession of belligerent rights from the arbitration, and the specification of the claims as "claims generically known as the 'Alabama claims'" limits them to the class of direct claims; which it has, I trust, been abundantly shown were alone known at the time as "Alabama claims."

Mr. Fish attaches some importance in support of his views to the words "growing out of" and "generically," but the first phrase is taken from Mr. Adams' letter of the 31st of October, 1863, when, in forwarding "a number of memorials and other papers connected with the depredations of the vessel formerly called the 'Oreto,' and now the 'Florida,'" he observed that "the conclusion to which it would seem that both Governments arrive in regard to the disposition to be made of the claims growing out of the depredations of the 'Alabama' and other vessels issuing from British ports appears to render further discussion of the merits of the question unnecessary." No mention whatever of indirect or constructive claims had been made at this time, and the claims to which Mr. Adams referred are manifestly the claims for actual damages.

When the same expression is used again it must be taken to have the same meaning.

I will not follow Mr. Fish into the etymology of the word "generically." "Generically known as the 'Alabama claims,'" seems to be the same as the "class of claims known as the 'Alabama claims'" the phrase used in the Stanley-Johnson Convention, and serves to distinguish this class of claims from every other

class of claims which the United States' Government might have to prefer. The "Alabama claims" have been designated as a "class of claims" to avoid the misapprehension, which at one time seemed to have occurred to Mr. Seward, that the words "Alabama claims" might be construed as meaning only claims on account of injuries sustained from the one vessel "Alabama." The phrase itself goes very far to define its own limited meaning; for, while it is quite intelligible that, for brevity's sake, the name of one vessel should stand for others of a particular class, of which it is the principal example, it appears to be contrary to all reason that the name of such a particular ship should be used to describe claims for general national losses, such as those for the decline of the commercial marine of the United States and the prolongation of the war.

Mr. Fish, with reference to the remark in his despatch of the 27th of February, that the indirect claims are covered by one of the alternatives of the Treaty, states that the Government of the United States are "of opinion that they are covered by the alternative power given to the Tribunal of Arbitration of awarding a sum in gross, in case it finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty, or of remitting to a Board of Assessors the determination of the validity of claims presented to them, and the amounts to be paid."

The VIth Article of the Treaty, after stating the three Rules, proceeds :—"Her Britannic Majesty has commanded her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to declare that Her Majesty's Government cannot assent to the foregoing Rules as a statement of principles of international law which were in force *at the time when the claims mentioned in Article I arose*; but that Her Majesty's Government . . . agrees that, in

deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of *those claims*, the Arbitrators should assume," &c.

Article VII provides that "the said Tribunal shall first determine as to each vessel separately whether Great Britain has, by any act or omission, failed to fulfil any of the duties set forth in the three foregoing Rules, or recognised by the principles of international law not inconsistent with such Rules, and shall certify such fact as to each of the said vessels. In case the Tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid, it may, if it think proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain for all the claims referred to it."

All the claims must mean all the "claims mentioned in Article I."

Mr. Fish admits that the indirect losses are not covered by what he terms the other "alternative" of the Treaty, viz., the provision in Article X, that "in case the Tribunal finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid, and does not award a sum in gross, the High Contracting Parties agree that a Board of Assessors shall be appointed to ascertain and determine what claims are valid, and what amount or amounts shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of the liability arising from such failure, as to each vessel, according to the extent of such liability as decided by the Arbitrators."

Mr. W. Beach Lawrence, the distinguished American publicist, in a letter dated the 20th ultimmo, and published in the "Springfield Independent," observes:—"As in each case determined against Great Britain, the Board of Assessors are, by Article X, to ascertain and determine the amount which shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of the

liability arising from such failure as to each vessel, according to the extent of such liability as decided by the Arbitrators, there would seem to be no room for indirect damages. Besides the difficulty of deciding on a claim indeterminable in its nature, there would be the further embarrassment of apportioning the amount of injury growing out of the acts of each vessel in the general account. Is it possible that the Assessors are to decide what part of the prolongation of the war is to be assigned to each vessel? I am aware that there is a provision that the Arbitrators may after they have decided as to each vessel separately, award a sum in gross for all the claims referred to them. I cannot, however, perceive how that provision in anywise extends the scope of the power of the Tribunal." Her Majesty's Government cannot perceive it either.

By both Articles VII and X, the Arbitrators are to determine the extent of the liability of Great Britain as to each vessel, *i.e.*, as to each cruiser separately. Throughout, the claims are strictly connected with the acts of the cruisers. Mr. Fish acknowledges that, if the claims are considered in detail, the indirect losses cannot be taken into account; and yet, as he states, they have been "presented at Geneva, not as claims for which a specific demand was made, but as losses and injuries consequent upon the acts complained of, and necessarily to be taken into equitable consideration on a final settlement and adjudication of all the differences submitted to the Tribunal."

I have already pointed out that "claims" and not "differences" have been submitted; and Mr. Fish's contention would amount to this, that, in awarding damages for a specific want of due diligence in regard to a particular vessel, the Arbitrators should take into consideration a

variety of grievances not necessarily connected with that vessel, and which could not be made matters for a claim if examined in detail, and award a gross sum not proportioned to the want of diligence or to the injury thereby occasioned, but swelled by the amount of all the injuries and losses of which the United States may have complained in all the correspondence of which the history of the cruisers forms part.

That is to say, that the Arbitrators should give judgment in one matter and inflict a penalty for another matter. A principle so contrary to the ordinary practice of jurisprudence could not have been presumed by the British High Commissioners, or by Her Majesty's Government, to have been intended to be introduced, unless the intention was explained to them; but, from first to last, no mention of indirect losses was made in connection with the payment of a gross sum.

If the American High Commissioners desired that the alternative of the award of a gross sum should cover the claims for indirect losses, why were they not more explicit? and why did they not require some provision to be made in the Treaty to explain this for the guidance of the Arbitrators?

Mr. Fish says that "the claims for indirect losses were presented to the British Commissioners as solemnly and *with more definiteness of specification* than were presented by them to the American Commissioners the claims for alleged injuries which the people of Canada were said to have suffered from what was known as the Fenian raids."

But the indirect losses were never "presented" as "claims," and are even now said not to be "presented as claims" for which a specific demand is made; while the Fenian raid "claims" were proposed for consideration on the 4th of March;

again "brought before" the High Commission on the 26th of April, when the British negotiators said that "they were instructed to present these claims," and it was not until the 3rd of May that they said that "they would not urge further that the settlement of these claims should be included in the present Treaty, and that they had the less difficulty in doing so, as a portion of the claims were of a constructive and inferential character."

Thus while the American indirect losses were only mentioned once, and then as it were incidentally, the Fenian raid claims were repeatedly and formally presented, and when their withdrawal from the negotiation was agreed to at its close, it was with a remark which could have had no just bearing, had not it been believed that all constructive and consequential claims had been withdrawn and excluded on the American side also.

Mr. Fish expresses doubts as to the point raised in my letter of the 20th of March, that the Washington Claims Commissioners have, and the Arbitrators have not, power to decide upon the extent of their own jurisdiction, and that no words similar to those conferring that power are to be found in the Articles relating to the Geneva Arbitration.

It will be seen, on comparing the Treaty of Washington with the Claims Convention between Great Britain and the United States of the 8th of February, 1853, that the words which I had quoted from the XIVth Article of the former are identical with the words used in the IIIrd Article of the latter, under which the Claims Commissioners were empowered to give, and did undoubtedly give, decisions as to the extent of their jurisdiction; as, for instance, in the claims for Texas bonds of James Holford's executors, and Philip Dawson, and for Florida bonds of Heneage

W. Dering, and in other cases.—(See Senate Executive Documents, No. 103, 34th Congress, 1st Session, pp. 63, 64.)

The Articles engaging to consider the results of the proceedings of the Tribunal, and of the Claims Commission respectively, as final settlements, Articles XI and XVII, are also adopted from the Convention of 1853, Article V; and had it been desired to give the same powers of jurisdiction to the Arbitrators as to the Commissioners, a clause similar to that in the XIVth Article would have been inserted to express it.

In the absence of such a clause the jurisdiction of the Arbitrators remains restricted to the particular claims “known as ‘Alabama claims,’ ” submitted to them in Article I.

Her Majesty’s Government cannot admit that a power, which, when it is designed to be given to the Claims Commissioners in one part of the Treaty, is given in express words, can be inferentially assumed to be given in another part of the Treaty to the Arbitrators, by assigning a broad signification to the term “question” in the IIInd Article.

The questions which the Arbitrators are to examine and decide, are obviously all questions that may be laid before them by the respective Governments, in preferring and refuting the particular claims on which their judgment is requested, and the Article must be read in connection with the succeeding Articles III, IV, and V, providing how the Cases, Counter-Cases, evidence, and arguments are to be brought before them.

Mr. Fish cannot mean that the Arbitrators may decide “any questions” not coming within the terms of the reference to the Tribunal. If that were to be the case, Her Majesty’s Government might bring forward as a set-off against

the "Alabama claims" the questions of the injury done to British trade by the blockade, or the Fenian raids, or possibly other questions. In short, a scope would be given to the Arbitration which the United States' Government could not have contemplated, and would probably be unwilling to admit.

Mr. Fish states that "the United States calmly submitted to the Commission the decision of its jurisdiction" over the Cotton Loan claims; but this statement does not appear to be at all borne out by the "Argument for the United States on motion to dismiss" these claims.

The United States' agent moved for the dismissal of the claim, as not being included under the treaty, and plainly notified that the United States refused to permit it to be considered as included; his argument being that there was a constitutional provision which prevented the payment of such claims, that this was known to the American Commissioners when negotiating the Treaty, to the American Government when accepting it, and to the Senate when ratifying it, and that it was impossible for the United States to pay or to consider the question of paying the claims.

"It must be borne in mind," he said, "that at the time of this correspondence, as well as at the time of the conclusion and ratification of the Treaty, the Constitution of the United States contained an express prohibition of the assumption or payment of these debts by the United States or by any State. That every officer of the United States, executive, legislative, and judicial, was thus bound by the supreme law of the land and by his oath of office to treat as utterly null any provision of any Treaty or statute in contravention of that constitutional prohibition, under penalty of impeachment or its equivalent."

The agent concluded by asking "the dismission of the claim on the ground specified in his motion."

In short, he positively declared that no award unfavourable to the United States would, or could, have been accepted and paid.

There are several other statements made by Mr. Fish which are open to reply, but I have considered it sufficient, for the purposes of this despatch, to confine my comments to those which bear more immediately on the negotiation and interpretation of the Treaty.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 21,
1872.

Foreign Office, May 20, 1872.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. James Jackson as Consul-General in London for the Republic of Liberia.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. C. G. Stahlknecht as Consul at Singapore for the German Empire.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. J. H. Riebe as Consul for Bombay and the Presidency thereof for His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

Whitehall, May 14, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto William Henry Crompton, of Esholt Hall, in the

West Riding of the county of York, Esquire, Lieutenant-Colonel of Her Majesty's 11th (North Devonshire) Regiment of Foot, eldest son of Joshua Samuel Crompton, of Azerley Hall, near Ripon, in the said West Riding, Esquire, Her Royal licence and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a clause contained in the last will and testament of his uncle William Rookes Crompton-Stansfield, late of Esholt Hall aforesaid, and of Frimley Park, in the county of Surrey, Esquire, deceased (the elder brother of the said Joshua Samuel Crompton), henceforth take and use the surname of Stansfield, in addition to and after that of Crompton, and that he and they may bear and use the arms of Stansfield quarterly with his and their paternal arms; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

(M. 5494.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, May 21, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs copies of Quarantine Notices issued by the Portuguese Government to the following effect; viz.:-

1. The Port of Maceio is declared free from yellow fever from the 2nd April last.
2. The Port of Para is declared to be free of yellow fever since the 9th April last.
3. The Port of Aracati is declared suspected of yellow fever since the 17th March last.

4. The Island of Cuba is declared free from yellow fever and cholera morbus since the 6th April last.

Admiralty, 20th May, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Commander William T. W. Hambly has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

War Office, 21st May, 1872.

MILITIA.

Cornwall Rangers.

Captain Edward St. Aubyn to be Major, vice Trelawny, promoted. Dated 22nd May, 1872.

Royal Denbigh.

Major Sir Robert Alfred Cunliffe, Bart., to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant. Dated 22nd May, 1872.

Durham Artillery.

Captain Hugh Stafford to be Major, vice Hodgson, resigned. Dated 22nd May, 1872.

Lieutenant Trevenen Hutchinson to be Captain, vice Stafford, promoted. Dated 22nd May, 1872.

Royal Glamorgan.

Lieutenant Robert William Llewellyn to be Captain, vice Gould, promoted. Dated 22nd May, 1872.

Hampshire.

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Digweed, resigns his Commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 22nd May, 1872.

Lieutenant John Thomas Harris Yates to be Captain, vice Breton, resigned. Dated 22nd May, 1872.

Oxford.

Major the Honourable Algernon Sydney Arthur Annesley to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, vice Fane, resigned. Dated 22nd May, 1872.

2nd Somerset.

Quartermaster Michael Brown resigns his Commission, and is placed on a retired allowance, also is granted the honorary rank of Captain, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 1st April, 1872.

West Suffolk.

Captain James Holmes resigns his Commission. Dated 22nd May, 1872.

Lieutenant James Elwin Oakes to be Captain, vice Holmes, who resigns. Dated 22nd May, 1872.

1st Royal Surrey.

Lieutenant Samuel Francis Lucas resigns his Commission. Dated 22nd May, 1872.

Ross, Caithness, Sutherland, and Cromarty.

Captain Thomas Mackenzie, 78th Foot, to be Adjutant, vice Stewart, deceased. Dated 22nd May, 1872.

Waterford Artillery.

Lieutenant Alexander Sherlock resigns his Commission. Dated 22nd May, 1872.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 20th February last.]

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Stafford.

Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Thomas Levett-Prinsep, Gent., late Captain 2nd Devon Militia, to be Supernumerary Cornet.
Dated 3rd February, 1872.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 24,
1872.*

(M. 5513.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, May 21, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco, stating that yellow fever in that port and city has rather increased than otherwise owing, it is supposed, to the unusually hot weather for this season.

Admiralty, 23rd May, 1872.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The following promotion and appointment, dated 17th May, 1872, has taken place :—

Second Captain John Macdonald Moody to be Captain, and appointed to the Portsmouth Division, vice Bazalgette, retired.

India Office, 23rd May, 1872.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the transfer to the Half-Pay List, of the Bombay Staff Corps, of the undermentioned Officers :—

Captain John McKnight Hartigan. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Captain John Brown. Dated 24th May, 1872.

Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of the undermentioned Officer :—

Captain George Waterhouse, General List, Bengal Infantry. Dated 24th May, 1872.

War Office, 24th May, 1872.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Hugh Owen Owen, Bart., Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Pembroke Artillery Regiment of Militia, to be one of Her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, for the service of Her Militia Force, with the rank of Colonel in that Force, vice Colonel Robert Myddelton Biddulph, Royal Denbigh Rifles Militia, deceased.

War Office, 24th May, 1872.

MILITIA.

1st Devon.

James William Edward Cusack, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 25th May, 1872.

Hampshire.

Arthur Courtney Hilliard, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 25th May, 1872.

West Kent.

The Christian names of Lieutenant Lushington should be *Arthur James*, instead of *Arthur*, as stated in the Gazette of the 26th April, 1872.

Oxford.

Charles George Wise Pride, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 25th May, 1872.

2nd Warwick.

Montagu Scott Heath Foulger, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 25th May, 1872.

1st Royal Lanark.

William Charles Chitty Erskine, Gent., late Lieutenant 54th Foot, to be Lieutenant. Dated 25th May, 1872.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.*Yorkshire Hussars.*

Ralph Creyke, Gent., to be Cornet (Supernumerary). Dated 25th May, 1872.

1st West York.

Herbert Hodgetts Taylor, Gent., to be Cornet (Supernumerary). Dated 25th May, 1872.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon.

South Devon Militia.

Lieutenant Henry Howorth to be Captain, vice James, resigned. Dated 23rd February, 1872.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of *MAY 28,*
 1872.

Downing Street, May 25, 1872.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Thomas Van Straubenzee, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Malta, and its Dependencies.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Anthony Musgrave, Esq., C.M.G., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Natal.

(M. 5696.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
 Whitehall, May 24, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt, stating that cholera had been very severe at Medina, and that the Board of Health had consequently resolved on increasing the duration of the quarantine to be performed at El Weg, to twenty days for vessels and fifteen days for caravans, and at Moses' Wells, on Egyptian pilgrims, to ten days.

An increase in the cases of small pox at Alexandria is also reported.

(M. 5717.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
 Whitehall, May 24, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of

a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Charleston, dated 2nd May, stating that from that date to the 31st October next the usual quarantine regulations of that port would be enforced.

Vessels from infected ports will be detained thirty days; while the detention of those bringing clean bills of health, issued by United States' Consuls, will be at the discretion of the Health Officer.

(M. 5675.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, May 27, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs an extract from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres, stating that in consequence of the yellow fever having broken out in Montevideo,—probably imported from Brazilian ports,—all the ports of the Argentine Confederation have been closed to vessels arriving from the Uruguay Republic.

(S. & C. 518.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
May 27, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Despatch addressed to the Government of Bombay by the Acting British Consul at Zanzibar, forwarding specimens of surface coal found within the southern district of the Zanzibar dominions, and stating that H. H. Seyd Burgash has promised to send a party with instructions to dig into the coal seam discovered, and to bring away samples from a depth of about six feet, in order that its real value may be tested.

War Office, Pall Mall,

28th May, 1872.

1st Regiment of Life Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel the Honourable Dudley Charles FitzGerald de Ros retires upon half-pay. Dated 29th May, 1872.

Royal Horse Guards, Lieutenant Lawrence Dundas retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 29th May, 1872.

Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieutenant and Captain William Edward Montgomery to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable P. S. Methuen, appointed Brigade-Major. Dated 13th November, 1871.

1st Foot, Victor Alexander Farquharson, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Mitford, retired. Dated 29th May, 1872.

2nd Foot, Captain Arthur Bambrick Mitchell, from 73rd Foot, to be Captain, vice J. L. Hewson, who exchanges. Dated 29th May, 1872.

9th Foot, Frederic William Brewster, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Kane, promoted. Dated 29th May, 1872.

14th Foot, Charles Gilbert Colvin Money, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Lindsay, promoted. Dated 29th May, 1872.

22nd Foot, Francis William Bromfield, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Stratton, promoted. Dated 29th May, 1872.

25th Foot, Robert John Romanes, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Turnbull, retired. Dated 29th May, 1872.

31st Foot, Lieutenant Henry Filder Murphy Bishop retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 29th May, 1872.

41st Foot, Lieutenant Charles Henry Sampson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 29th May, 1872.

53rd Foot, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry Edward Hillman Burnside, from Supernumerary Captain 61st Foot, to be Major, vice F. A. Ball, retired. Dated 17th February, 1872, such antedate not to carry back pay.

60th Foot, Arthur Powys Vaughan, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant A. V. O'Brien, promoted. Dated 29th May, 1872.

67th Foot, William Hope Young, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant L. N. Mosse, promoted. Dated 29th May, 1872.

70th Foot, Thomas Caldwell Pears, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant R. H. Johnston, deceased. Dated 29th May, 1872.

73rd Foot, Captain John Lysaght Hewson, from 2nd Foot, to be Captain, vice A. B. Mitchell, who exchanges. Dated 29th May, 1872.

84th Foot, Lieutenant William Fleming Mease Smyth retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 29th May, 1872.

85th Foot, James Spens, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant C. F. D. Whish, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 29th May, 1872.

88th Foot, Arthur Edgar Francis Noble Bredin,

Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant J. J. Davidson, retired. Dated 29th May, 1872.

90th Foot, Lieutenant Edward Holberton, from half-pay, late Military Train, to be Lieutenant, vice Thackwell, retired on temporary half-pay. Dated 29th May, 1872.

102nd Foot, Lieutenant Frederick F. Wilder Taylor, from half-pay, late Military Train, to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton, retired. Dated 29th May, 1872.

108th Foot, Arthur Walpole Edward Ravenscroft, Indian Cadet, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. F. Thompson, resigned. Dated 29th May, 1872.

Royal Military College, Captain and Brevet Major William Patterson is placed upon half-pay, on the abolition of his appointment as Adjutant. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Lieutenant-General Sir Sydney John Cotton, K.C.B., to be Governor, vice General Sir John Lysaght Pennefather, G.C.B., deceased. Dated 10th May, 1872.

BREVET.

Major Edward D. Harvest, half-pay, late 97th Foot, to have the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while employed as Staff Officer of Pensioners in Western Australia. Dated 29th May, 1872.

Captain Charles Inge, half-pay, Unattached, to be Major. Dated 11th November, 1851.

Captain and Brevet Major Charles Inge, half-pay, Unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 26th October, 1858.

The following promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on 1872.

the death of General Thomas Oliver, Bengal Infantry, on the 22nd April, 1872 :—

Lieutenant-General Augustus Clarke, Madras Infantry, to be General. Dated 23rd April, 1872.

Major-General George Alexander Baillie, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 23rd April, 1872.

The following promotions to take place on the British Establishment, consequent on the death of General T. Oliver, Bengal Infantry :—

Captain and Brevet Colonel Jasper Byng Creagh, half-pay, 48th Foot, to have the rank of Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868.

Brevet Colonel Edward Angier Godfrey Muller, from retired full-pay, late of the Royal Military Asylum, to be Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 23rd April, 1872.

Captain and Brevet Major George D. Dowell, V.C., half-pay, Royal Marine Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 23rd April, 1872.

Captain and Brevet Major George Digby Barker, 64th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 23rd April, 1872.

Captain St. John Willans, 2nd Foot, to be Major. Dated 23rd April, 1872.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 5th May, 1872, of General John Hall, Colonel of the 19th Hussars :—

Lieutenant - General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., Colonel of the 9th Lancers, to be General. Dated 6th May, 1872.

Major-General Thomas Maitland Wilson to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 6th May, 1872.

Brevet-Colonel Archibald Inglis Lockhart, C.B., from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay late 92nd Foot, to be Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 6th May, 1872.

Captain and Brevet-Major John Bonham, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 6th May, 1872.

Captain John Smith Cannon, half-pay Gold Coast Artillery Corps, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major. Dated 6th May, 1872.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 9th May, 1872, of General Sir John Lysaght Pennefather, G.C.B., Colonel of the 22nd Foot, and Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea :—

Lieutenant-General Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 11th Foot, to be General. Dated 10th May, 1872.

Major-General George Staunton, Colonel of the 92nd Foot, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 10th May, 1872.

Brevet Colonel Thomas Edward Lacy, from Major half-pay, late 72nd Foot, to be Major-General. Dated 6th March, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 10th May, 1872.

Major George Gaynor, half-pay, late 104th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 10th May, 1872.

Captain the Honourable John Colborue, 11th Foot, to be Major. Dated 10th May, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned Officers upon half-pay retire from the Service, receiving the value of their Commissions, viz. :—

Major John Cusack, half-pay, late 8th Foot. Dated 29th May, 1872.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Inge, half-pay, Unattached. Dated 29th May, 1872.

Admiralty, 25th May, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Assistant-Surgeon John McK. Hollingworth has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 18th instant.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

Augustus Walter Arnold, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 15th May, 1872.

EXCHEQUER BILLS.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice to the holders of Exchequer Bills issued under the authority of the Act 29 Vic., c. 25, and dated the 11th June, 1871, that the Interest thereon for the half-year ending on the 11th June, 1872, will be payable at the Bank of England, on and after the 11th June next; and that the Interest of such Exchequer Bills for the following half-year, to December, 1872, will be at the rate of two pounds fifteen shillings per centum per annum.

All holders of Exchequer Bills dated the 11th June, 1871, who intend to demand payment of the principal sums therein contained, at the expiration of the first year of their currency, must leave the said Bills at the Bank of England, for examination not later than the 8th June next,

between the hours of ten and two; and payment of the said principal sums will be made at the Bank on and after the 11th day of June next.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall,
May 27, 1872.

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 31,
1872.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 31, 1872.

ORDERS for the Court's going into Mourning on Sunday, the 2nd of June next, for Her late Imperial Highness The Archduchess Sophia Frederica Dorothea Wilhelmina, Mother of His Majesty The Emperor of Austria; viz.:—

The Ladies to wear black Dresses, white Gloves, black or white Shoes, Feathers, and Fans, Pearls, Diamonds, or plain gold or silver Ornaments.

The Gentlemen are to wear black Court Dress, with black Swords and Buckles.

The Court to change the Mourning on Sunday, the 9th of June next; viz.:—

The Ladies wear black Dresses, with coloured Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, and Ornaments, or grey or white Dresses, with black Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, and Ornaments.

The Gentlemen to continue the same Mourning.

And on Thursday, the 13th of June next, the Court to go out of Mourning.

*Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace,
May, 30, 1872.*

Notice is hereby given, that His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales will, by command of The Queen, hold a Levee at St. James's Palace, on behalf of Her Majesty, on Saturday, the 22nd of June next, at two o'clock.

It is The Queen's pleasure that Presentations to His Royal Highness at this Levee shall be considered as equivalent to Presentations to Her Majesty.

India Office, May 31, 1872.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

To be a Knight Grand Commander :
Her Highness the Nawab Shah Jehan Begum of Bhopal.

To be Knights Commanders :
John Strachey, Esq., Bengal Civil Service,
Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.
John Cracraft Wilson, Esq., C.B., Bengal Civil Service (Retired), late Civil and Sessions Judge at Moradabad, and Special Commissioner for the Trial of Rebels and Mutineers in 1857-58.

To be Companions :
Major Owen Tudor Burne, 20th Regiment of Foot, Private Secretary to the late Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Bruce Malleson, Bengal Staff Corps, Guardian to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

Mahomed Hyat Khan, Assistant Commissioner,
Punjab.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Thomas Etheridge,
Bombay Staff Corps, late Inam Commissioner,
Southern Mahratta Country.

Foreign Office, May 28, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of
Mr. Walter Peace as Consul at Port Natal for
His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of
Senor James Gall as Consul at Kingston for the
Republic of the Equator.

(S. & C. 547.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
May 29, 1872.

THE Board of Trade have received, from the
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a
Despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Consul-
General at Bucharest, enclosing the following
translation of a Law, dated 18th March, 1872,
constituting Ismail a free port:—

Art. I. Ismail is declared a free port. This
law is to be carried into effect from 1st January,
1873.

The dyke surrounding the town of Ismail, the
Custom-house premises at the barriers, and the
needful repairs for keeping the same in good con-
dition, are to be at the charge of the commune.

Art. II. Agricultural produce forwarded to
Ismail from Russian Bessarabia, which will enter
Roumania at Tabac and Tartarbunar, will not
pay import duty, but only the export dues.

The export tax will be paid by the importers
on the importation of the produce, a guarantee
being given that the produce imported will be

exported within the term of six months from its importation. In cases of importers not proving that they have exported the produce within the term above-mentioned, they will be obliged to pay the import tax, the produce being considered as applied to internal consumption, the export tax that was paid upon it being returned.

Art. III. Tobacco, arms, and munitions of war are excepted from the right of freedom of the port.

Art. IV. A special regulation will provide for the application of these provisions, all precautions being taken against the fraudulent infringement of the fiscal interests of the State.

(S. & C. 511.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
May 30, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Rome, enclosing a copy of a Finance Bill which passed the Italian Senate on the 18th ultimo, and received the Royal Assent on the 19th.

The following is a translation of Annex C, relating to modifications in the Customs' Tariff:—

Art. I. The Customs' Tariff of Import Duties is modified as follows:—

1ST CATEGORY.

Mineral oils, unrefined, gross weight (inclusive of all duties), per quintal, 19 lire.

Mineral oils, rectified, purified, and refined, benzine and oils produced by distillation of resin (except turpentine), per quintal, gross weight (inclusive of all duties):

In barrels	...	...	...	25 lire.
In cases	...	...	...	24 lire.

2ND CATEGORY.

Coffee, per quintal, gross weight (inclusive of all duties), 60 lire.

Art. 2. For numbers 1 and 2 of the 4th Article of the preliminary dispositions of the Customs' Tariff, the following is substituted :—

The duties previously existing shall be applicable to goods arriving from abroad, from the Customs' sheds or bonded warehouses, only when the declaration for payment of duties and presentation of the goods at the Custom-house shall have taken place before the new duties came into force. Goods remaining on board a ship anchored in port are considered as presented at the Custom-house if the manifest has been deposited there.

Art. 3. The following materials for the construction, reparation, and lengthening of iron ships, or ships partly of iron, or for the boilers of their engines, are admitted for temporary importation free of duty, under the forms and precautions established by the Minister of Finance :—

Sheet iron, iron bars, &c., cables of iron wire, iron and copper pipes, machinery of steel, and instruments of steel for their manufacture, shafts of steel and iron for marine engines.

Art. 4. In the tariff of *tare*, the minimum of duty, above which the legal tare is to be deducted in the levy of the duties, is fixed at 30 lire for every hundred kilogrammes, exceptions reserved. The minimum of duty, above which goods are admitted to calculate their duty on real net weight, is raised to 50 lire, in cases where nothing to the contrary is established by the tariff of Customs' duties.

Art. 5. The following is substituted for the 3rd Article of the tariff of *tare* :—

'Goods subject to duty of more than 30 lire per

100 kilogrammes shall be permitted the following legal tare on gross weight :—

For cases, boxes, chests, barrels, casks, or kegs, 8 per cent.

For chests of hard wood, jars of tin, lead, zinc, iron, or other metal, of glass, porcelain, majolica, earth, clay, coarse and fine, 15 per cent.

For cases and packages containing artificial flowers and feather work, 70 per cent.

For boxes of wood or pasteboard containing artificial flowers and feather ornaments, 30 per cent.

For rollers round which may be folded any material in the form of thread or wire (?), 15 per cent.

In the event of a calculation of the real net weight being claimed in the case of rollers, some shall be unrolled at the choice of the Customs, and the weight thus ascertained as a standard for the computation of the rest.

All other cases or coverings are excluded from legal tare, which shall in no case be allowed where the contents are themselves admissible to a reduction of duty on weight, or a part of the contents.

Art. 6. The duties on importation of the following articles in Category XV of the tariff, are modified and established as follows :—

	Duty per 100 kilogrammes, including additional duties.
Stationary steam and hydraulic engines, exclusive of the boiler	... ... 6 lire.
Machines for agriculture, industry, and art, exclusive of boilers	... ... 4 ,,
Steam engines, locomotive and locomobile, and engines for navigation, exclusive of boilers	... ... ... 8 ,,

Duty per 100 kilogrammes, including additional duties.

Gasometers	...	...	...	...	6 lire.
Machines for spinning flax, cotton, silk, and other textiles	...	...	...	7	"
Apparatus of copper and other metals, for distilling, heating, refining	...	...	10	"	
Boilers for steam engines, of iron plate, cylindrical or spherical, with or without heater	...	...	6	"	
Tubular boilers for steam engines, &c., and any other boiler not simply cylindrical or spherical	...	...	8	"	
Steam engine boilers of steel plates, of all forms	...	...	12	"	

Annex D contains new regulations for the repression of smuggling, and can be seen on application at the Statistical and Commercial Department, Board of Trade.

Annex E abolishes the privileges of "free port" at Civita Vecchia and Genoa, in the former case on the 1st January, 1875, and in the latter, three years after the promulgation of the present Law, and provides for the establishment of Bonded Warehouses at both places.

Admiralty, 28th May, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant John Loftus Wilson has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.
Sub-Lieutenant John W. C. Campbell has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from this date.

Assistant Paymaster Dixon Pering Sambell has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned Officers have been placed on the Retired List of their rank from this date :—

Assistant Paymasters :

Lewis Gilbert Hodder.
Rose Dempster Fraser.

Admiralty, 29th May, 1872.

The following promotions have been this day made :—

Commanders :

Duncan George Davidson,
George Robinson,
Nathaniel Bowden Smith,
to be Captains in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Lieutenants :

Horace William Rochfort,
Richard Evans,
Noel Stephen Fox Digby,
to be Commanders in Her Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Captain Edwin A. Porcher has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

War Office, 31st May, 1872.

MILITIA.

Bedford.

Captain William Francis Higgins resigns his Commission. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Royal Berks.

Robert Gray Cornish Mowbray, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 1st June, 1872.

Dorset.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony, Lord Ashley, resigns his Commission. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Hampshire.

Captain the Honourable Oliver George Lambart to be Major, vice Digweed, resigned. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Lieutenant William Shalden Smith to be Captain, vice Lambart, promoted. Dated 1st June, 1872.

1st Royal Lancashire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Whittle to be granted the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Frederick Clare Walter Parr, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 1st June, 1872.

5th Royal Lancashire.

Lieutenant Henry Macaulay to be Captain, vice Davenport, resigned. Dated 1st June, 1872.

6th Royal Lancashire.

Captain Richard James Hereford,
 Captain Charles Francis Dashwood,
 Lieutenant George Hampden Whalley,
 resign their Commissions. Dated 1st June,
 1872.

7th Royal Lancashire.

William Worthington Biggs, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Leicester.

Lieutenant Cecil George Assheton Drummond to be Captain. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Lieutenant Hubert Edward Eyre resigns his Commission. Dated 1st June, 1872.

1st or Royal East Middlesex.

Lieutenant Marshall Hall to be Captain, vice Cole, resigned. Dated 1st June, 1872.

4th or Royal South Middlesex.

Captain George Thomas West resigns his Commission. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Lieutenant William Duarte to be Captain, vice West, who resigns. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Royal Elthorne or 5th Middlesex.

Captain John Henniker Wilson resigns his Commission. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Nottingham, or Royal Sherwood Foresters.

James Melvill Davidson, Gent., to be Lieutenant Dated 1st June, 1872.

Royal Pembroke Artillery.

Lieutenant John Graham to be Captain, vice Jordan, resigned. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Suffolk Artillery.

William Blackstone Rennell, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 1st June, 1872.

1st Royal Surrey.

Captain and Adjutant Frederick William Benwell, 2nd West York Militia, to be Adjutant, vice Hopkins, who exchanges. Dated 1st June, 1872.

3rd Royal Surrey.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Henry Clarke Terry is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

George Ernest Eames Blunt, Esq., late Captain 83rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Fellowes, resigned. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Lieutenant William Griffin Davis resigns his Commission. Dated 1st June, 1872.

2nd Royal Tower Hamlets.

Lieutenant William M. Ardagh resigns his Commission. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Royal Westmoreland.

Anthony Lumb, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Worcester.

George Capel Ralph Curzon Fenwick, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 1st June, 1872.

North York.

Captain John Sherlock resigns his Commission. Dated 1st June, 1872.

East and North York Artillery.

For Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thomas Fyers resigns his Commission, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on

his retirement, as notified in the Gazette of the 14th May, 1872,

Read, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thomas Fyers is granted the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Arthur Henry Oakeley, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 1st June, 1872.

2nd West York.

Captain and Adjutant John Hopkins, 1st Royal Surrey Militia, to be Adjutant, vice Benwell, who exchanges. Dated 1st June, 1872.

3rd West York.

Captain John Straker Wilson resigns his Commission. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Lieutenant George Alfred Raikes to be Captain, vice Wilson, who resigns. Dated 1st June, 1872.

6th West York.

James Augustin de Castro, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders.

William Vere Hopegood, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 1st June, 1872.

The Edinburgh or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry.

William James Gardiner Baird, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 1st June, 1872.

Forfar and Kincardine Artillery.

Major Reginald Howard Alexander Ogilvy to be Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant, vice Laird, resigned. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Captain William T. Blair-Imrie to be Major, vice Ogilvy, promoted. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Inverness, Banff, Moray, and Nairn.

Captain Reginald Wymer resigns his Commission.
Dated 1st June, 1872.

Lieutenant Campbell Macpherson Campbell to be Captain, vice Wymer, who resigns. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Perth.

Lieutenant David Murray Smythe resigns his Commission. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Kinross

Captain Charles Brodie Macalister is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

Cavan.

Lieutenant Frederick J. Beresford to be Captain.
Dated 1st June, 1872.

Clare.

Captain Crofton Fitzgerald resigns his Commission. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Royal North Down.

William John Johnston Kirkpatrick, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 1st June, 1872.

Galway.

Captain John Joseph Lopdell resigns his Commission, is granted the honorary rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.
Dated 1st June, 1872.

James Patrick Daly, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 1st June, 1872.
1872.

Kilkenny.

Lieutenant Henry Harrison Briscoe resigns his Commission. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Limerick City Artillery.

Captain Edward Lyons, Royal Artillery, to be Adjutant, vice Colomb, resigned. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Waterford Artillery.

Lieutenant Arthur E. Ussher and Lieutenant John Marshall resign their Commissions. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Westmeath.

Lieutenant Andrew Greville Nugent resigns his Commission. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Wexford.

Captain and Honorary Major Beauchamp Henry Colclough to be Major, vice Sheppard, resigned. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Wicklow.

Captain William Hoare Hume resigns his Commission. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Lieutenant William Parsons Hoey to be Captain, vice Hume, who resigns. Dated 1st June, 1872.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.*Herts.*

Major G. Fearnley Whittingstall resigns his Commission. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Middlesex.

The services of Cornet William Watson Forbes are dispensed with. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Cornet Henry John Loftus resigns his Commission. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Northumberland and Newcastle.

Captain William Losh Anderson and Captain William George Woods resign their Commission. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Lieutenant John Blencowe Cookson to be Captain, vice Anderson, who resigns. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Lieutenant Norman Charles Cookson to be Captain, vice Woods, who resigns. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Cornet Edward Joshua Walker to be Lieutenant, vice J. B. Cookson, promoted. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Cornet Charles William Chipchase Henderson to be Lieutenant, vice N. C. Cookson, promoted. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Oxfordshire.

Cornet Henry, Lord Howard, resigns his Commission. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Westmoreland and Cumberland.

Lieutenant Thomas Holme Parker to be Captain, vice Burn promoted. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Cornet Eldred Curwen to be Lieutenant, vice Parker promoted. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Jonas Lindow, Gent., to be Cornet (Supernumerary). Dated 1st June, 1872.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 4,
 1872.

Downing Street, June 3, 1872.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., to be Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Prince Edward Island.

*Colonial Office, Downing Street,
 June 3, 1872.*

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John Pope Hennessy, Esq., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Labuan and its Dependencies, and now administering the Government of Her Majesty's West Africa Settlements, to be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to appoint Herbert Taylor Ussher, Esq., Administrator of the Government of Her Majesty's Settlement on the Gold Coast in Western Africa, to be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order.

Whitehall, June 3, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant-Colonel William Edmund Moyses Reilly, of the Royal Artillery, C.B., Her Royal

licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of Officer of the Order of the Legion of Honour, conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic, as a promotion from the Class of Knight of that Order which he received in 1856 when a Brevet Major, for his services in the Crimean War.

Admiralty, 31st May, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Assistant Paymaster Joseph James Gormully has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

*War Office, Pall Mall,
4th June, 1872.*

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

Supply and Transport Sub-Department, Assistant Commissary R. Walsh to be Deputy Commissary, vice A. Keen, placed on the Retired List, having completed thirty years' Service. Dated 1st May, 1872.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

Chaplain of the Third Class the Reverend Joseph McSweeney retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 1st May, 1872.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 7,
 1872.

Whitehall, June 7, 1872.

THE Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Daniel Brooke Robertson, Esq., C.B., Her Majesty's Consul at Canton.

Whitehall, June 7, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend William Josiah Irons, D.D., to the Rectory of Saint Mary Woolnoth with Saint Mary Woolchurch, in the city and diocese of London, void by the death of the Reverend Robert Dear.

India Office, June 5, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alexander Rogers, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Member of Council at the Presidency of Bombay, vice Mr. Samuel Mansfield, C.S.I.

Crown Office, June 6, 1872.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present
 PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Oldham.

John Morgan Cobbett, of Eden Bridge, in the county of Kent, Esq., in the room of John Platt, Esq., deceased.

(M. 6067.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, June 5, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs copies of Quarantine Notices issued by the Portuguese Government, declaring the ports of Aracati and Ceara to be infected with yellow fever since the 20th April, and the port of Bahia to be infected with yellow fever.

(M. 6102.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, June 6, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, two Quarantine Notices issued by the Portuguese Government to the effect, that —

1. The Port of Para is declared "suspected" of yellow fever since the 27th April last; and

2. That the Port of Buenos Ayres, which was considered "infected" with yellow fever in the terms of the Notice of the 22nd April last, is now declared to be "suspected" of that disease since the 26th of that month.

(S. & C. 572.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
June 6, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Rome reporting that the Italian Official Gazette of the 29th ultimo contained a Royal Decree to enable the Custom-house of Ancona to receive goods in deposit after the 1st instant.

War Office, Pall Mall,

7th June, 1872.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Hugo Henry Charles Alexander Villiers Meynell, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant L. Dundas, retired. Dated 8th June, 1872.

2nd Dragoons, Veterinary-Surgeon Andrew Galbraith Ross to be Veterinary-Surgeon of the First Class, vice Partridge, promoted. Dated 8th June, 1872.

6th Dragoons, Lieutenant John Baines retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Lieutenant William Henry Dawson to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Froom, promoted. Dated 10th January, 1872.

8th Hussars, Surgeon John Smith Chartres, M.D., having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under Article 342 of the Royal Warrant, of 27th December, 1870. Dated 9th May, 1872.

13th Hussars, The transfer of Sub-Lieutenant John Wilson from the 87th Foot, on 16th March, 1872, is cancelled. Dated 8th June, 1872.

15th Hussars, Serjeant-Major David Noble Smith, from Cavalry Depôt, to be Riding-Master, vice Martin, deceased. Dated 8th June, 1872.

20th Hussars, Quartermaster-Serjeant Chadwick Thomson to be Quartermaster, vice Masters, retired. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Royal Artillery, The surname of the Veterinary-Surgeon appointed on the 2nd August, 1871, is *Blanshard*, and not *Blanchard*, as stated in the Gazettes of the 1st August, 1871, and 13th February, 1872.

2nd Foot, Major Charles Gibbs to be Supernumerary, vice H. P. Phillipps, placed on the establishment of the Regiment. Dated 8th June, 1872.

7th Foot, Lieutenant William Gillilan retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

8th Foot, Frederick James Whalley, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Moffat, promoted. Dated 8th June, 1872.

11th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major the Honourable John Colborne retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

12th Foot, Lieutenant Thomas Patrick Moloney retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Charles Donovan Cave, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Foster, promoted. Dated 8th June, 1872.

13th Foot, Richard Arthur Herbert Townsend, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant N. Saulez, retired. Dated 8th June, 1872.

14th Foot, Lieutenant John Gaunt Berkeley Lye, retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Thomas Richard Mills, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. B. Churchward, retired. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Gerald Grant-Dalton, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Harington, promoted. Dated 8th June, 1872.

18th Foot, Captain William Orme Bourke retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Captain William Albert Le Mottée retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

19th Foot, Lieutenant William Alexander Curtis retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

21st Foot, Lieutenant William L. E. Money-Kyrle retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Frank Mardell, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Wingate, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 8th June, 1872.

22nd Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Brett to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Stratton, promoted. Dated 15th May, 1872.

30th Foot, Lieutenant George Edward Cobden retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

31st Foot, Peregrine Henry Thomas Fellowes, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Bishop, retired. Dated 8th June, 1872.

41st Foot, Henry Martindale Temple, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Sampson, retired. Dated 8th June, 1872.

46th Foot, Lieutenant Robert Brereton to be Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant of the Royal Brecon Militia. Dated 11th May, 1872.

Lieutenant George W. T. Martin to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Brereton, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 11th April, 1872.

50th Foot, Staff Surgeon Nicholas Ffolliott to be

Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major James Fraser, M.D., appointed to the Staff. Dated 8th June, 1872.

51st Foot, Lieutenant James Hay Dunlop retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Lieutenant Caleb Collins, from half-pay, late Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Lieutenant, vice Carter, promoted. Dated 8th June, 1872.

62nd Foot, Lieutenant Willington A. David Shelton retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

63rd Foot, Serjeant-Major William Ridler to be Quartermaster, vice John Keatinge, deceased. Dated 8th June, 1872.

64th Foot, Lieutenant John Woulfe Keogh to be Captain, vice E. J. Jekyll, who becomes Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant of the 1st Administrative Battalion Bedfordshire Rifle Volunteers. Dated 10th April, 1872.

Llewellyn Griffiths, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Keogh, promoted. Dated 8th June, 1872.

72nd Foot, Captain Francis George Sherlock retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

74th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Claude Maxwell MacDonald, from 2nd Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant D. Maitland, retired. Dated 8th June, 1872.

78th Foot, Lieutenant Gilbert O'Grady retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

80th Foot, Lieutenant Allan Saunders to be

Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Huskisson, promoted.
Dated 19th March, 1872.

87th Foot, The appointment of Gentleman Cadet John Wilson to a Sub-Lieutenancy, on 30th December, 1871, is cancelled. Dated 8th June, 1872.

93rd Foot, Major Thomas Law Roberts retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

98th Foot, The appointment of Sub-Lieutenant Lord H. G. R. Phipps, on 23rd March, 1872, is cancelled. Dated 8th June, 1872.

100th Foot, Lieutenant Henry James Grasett to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Dawes, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 3rd May, 1871.

103rd Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William Stuart Furneaux, retires upon a pension. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Lieutenant Robert Henry Mansel to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Showers, retired. Dated 8th June, 1872.

108th Foot, Lieutenant Charles James Dyke to be Captain, vice A. H. Laurie, deceased. Dated 18th April, 1872.

Lieutenant George Lannoy Hanmer Starr, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Dyke. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, Captain John Simpson Knox, V.C., retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 8th June, 1872.

2nd West India Regiment, Lieutenant Alwin Shutt Bell, from half-pay late 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Starr, transferred to 108th Foot. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Medical Department, Surgeon-Major James Fraser, M.D., from the 50th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon-Major, vice Staff Surgeon Nicholas Ffolliott, appointed to the 50th Foot. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Staff Assistant - Surgeon Alexander Crombie, M.D., resigns his Commission. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Veterinary Department, William Haselden to be Acting Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Symonds, promoted. Dated 8th June, 1872.

James Kean Grainger to be Acting Veterinary-Surgeon. vice Rangeley, promoted. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Half-Pay, Major and Brevet-Colonel Henry D. Torrens, C.B., from 23rd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 8th June, 1872.

The names of the Major who retired upon temporary half-pay from the 90th Foot, on 28th October, 1871, are *Sir Harry Holyoake Holyoake-Goodricke*, Bart., and not as previously stated.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William Stuart Furneaux, retired upon a pension, 103rd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Captain J. S. Knuox, V.C., on retirement from Rifle Brigade, to be Major. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Captain William Penn Burton, retired Royal Marine Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 8th June, 1872..

Paymaster James White Minchin, 62nd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Paymaster Stephen Murphy, 35th Foot, to have

the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 8th May, 1872.

Paymaster William Joice, 7th Hussars, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 8th May, 1872.

The Christian names of Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps, promoted to the rank of Colonel, in the Gazette of 23rd April, 1872, are *Charles St. George* only, and not as stated in that Gazette.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of General Joseph Garnault, Madras Infantry, on the 15th May, 1872 :—

Lieutenant-General Charles Hamilton, C.B., Bengal Infantry, to be General. Dated 16th May, 1872.

Major-General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 16th May, 1872.

Colonel Robert John Hawthorne, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major-General in the East Indies. Dated 16th May, 1872.

The undermentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Patrick Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 30th September, 1871.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Allen Bayard Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th March, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Taylor Macpherson, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 13th March, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward Baynes, half-

pay, late 8th Foot, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Nova Scotia. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Paget Bayly, half-pay Unattached, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Mauritius. Dated 19th May, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

First Class Schoolmaster Edward Giles to be Sub-Inspector of Army Schools. Dated 8th June, 1872.

The undermentioned Officers on half-pay, retire from the Service, receiving the value of their Commissions :—

Lieutenant-Colonel John James Bull, half-pay, late 56th Foot. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel William George Margesson, half-pay, late 80th Foot. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Admiralty, 5th June, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Assistant Paymaster William O. Greenslade has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Devon.

Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry.

Captain and Adjutant William Veale Greetham to serve with the rank of Captain. Dated 30th March, 1872.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 11,
 1872.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, June 11, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the State Apartments of Windsor Castle will be closed on and after Thursday next, the 13th instant, until further orders.

Foreign Office, May 26, 1872.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Captain Donald Roderick Cameron, of the Royal Artillery, to be Her Majesty's Commissioner for surveying and marking out, in conjunction with a Commissioner on the part of the United States of America, the line of boundary between the British and American territories under the second Article of the Treaty of October 20, 1818, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains.

Whitehall, June 10, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend George Gibson Gunn to the church and parish of Edrom, in the presbytery of Chirnside, and county of Berwick, vacant by the resignation of the Reverend James Wilson.

Downing Street, June 8, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain William Henry Towry Miles Cooper, R.M., to be

Collector of Customs for the Settlement on the Gambia ; and William Henry Simpson, Esq., to be Collector of Customs for the Settlement of Lagos, on the Western Coast of Africa.

Crown Office, June 10, 1872.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present
PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Mallow.

William Felix Munster, of Sillwood Lodge, Brighton, in the county of Sussex, in the room of George Waters, Esq., who has accepted the office of Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the County of Waterford.

Whitehall, May 22, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto George Foord, of Smeeth, in the county of Kent, Gentleman, and unto Fanny Foord, William Foord, Edward Foord, and John Foord, minors, all children of William Foord, late of Smeeth aforesaid, Gentleman, deceased (upon the petition of the guardians of the said minors appointed by the High Court of Chancery), Her Royal licence and authority that they may (in compliance with an injunction contained in the last will and testament of Stephen Kelcey the elder, of Stone-street, in the parish of Lyminge, in the said county of Kent, Gentleman, deceased,) henceforth assume and take the surname of Kelcey, in addition to and after that of Foord :

And also to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

(M. 6115.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, June 10, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a translation of a Decree of the Venezuelan Government, of which the following is an extract :—

ART. 1. The waters of the Orinoco in all the extent embraced by its mouths up to Ciudad Bolivar are open to navigation for commerce in general, and the blockade of the coasts of the said river is suspended ; the Decree of the 2nd of October of 1871, which established it, being in consequence abrogated.

ART. 2. The Minister of War and Navy is charged with the fulfilment of this Decree, and to communicate it to whosoever it may be necessary.

(M. 6250.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, June 10, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Telegram from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, announcing that arrivals from Odessa and from all Russian ports in communication with that town will be subjected to ten days' quarantine.

(M. 6251.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, June 10, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, forwarding the subjoined extract from the "Journal Officiel," of the 5th instant to the effect that vessels coming from the British Isles will no

longer be required to produce a bill of health in the Channel and Atlantic ports of France. This relaxation does not, however, apply to vessels coming from other countries which have merely touched at a port in the British Isles ; viz. :—

Le Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Commerce a décidé, conformément à l'avis exprimé par le comité consultatif d'hygiène publique, que les navires provenant des Iles-Britanniques seront dispensés de produire une patente de santé à leur arrivée dans les ports Français de la Manche et de l'Océan. Cette dispense n'est pas applicable aux navires qui, venant d'autres pays, auraient seulement fait escale en Angleterre.

L'obligation de la patente de la santé est maintenue jusqu'à nouvel ordre pour toutes les provinces autres que celles des Iles-Britanniques.

Admiralty, 25th May, 1872.

Royal Marine Artillery.

The following promotions, dated 20th May, 1872, have taken place :—

Second Captain and Brevet Major Robert Ballard Gardner to be Captain and Brevet Major, vice Burton, retired.

Lieutenant Andrew Donald to be Second Captain, vice Gardner.

Admiralty, 7th June, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Captain William H. Haswell has been this day placed on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 8th June, 1872.

Alexander Fisher, Esq., M.D., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet with seniority of 24th May, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Staff Captain Frederick J. O. Evans has been placed on the Retired List from the 5th instant.

The above Officer has been authorized to assume the rank of Retired Captain from the date of his retirement.

War Office, 11th June, 1872.

MILITIA.

Dorset.

James Henry Thompson, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 12th June, 1872.

East Kent.

Lodovick Edward Bligh, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 12th June, 1872.

3rd Royal Lancashire.

Lieutenant Frank Hardcastle resigns his Commission. Dated 12th June, 1872.

Royal Elthorne or 5th Middlesex.

Major Joseph Deane Freeman is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 12th June, 1872.

Chicheley Sherston Baker, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 12th June, 1872.

Oxford.

Captain Herbert Buchanan to be Major, vice Annesley, promoted. Dated 12th June, 1872.

Royal Pembroke Artillery.

Major William Henry Lewis resigns his Commission. Dated 12th June, 1872.

Captain John Owen to be Major, vice Lewis, who resigns. Dated 12th June, 1872.

Royal Westmoreland.

Francis Bentley, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 12th June, 1872.

East York.

Captain Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart., resigns his Commission. Dated 12th June, 1872.

Lieutenant John McGreery to be Captain, vice Fawcett, promoted. Dated 12th June, 1872.

Lieutenant Edward Barry Broadley to be Captain, vice Fraser, resigned. Dated 12th June, 1872.

Lieutenant William Charles Ellis to be Captain, vice Milner, who resigns. Dated 12th June, 1872.

1st Royal Lanark.

John Lamb, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 12th June, 1872.

Clare.

Lieutenant Robert O'Brien Studdert resigns his Commission. Dated 12th June, 1872.

Royal North Down.

Lieutenant Alexander Hamilton resigns his Commission. Dated 12th June, 1872.

Royal South Down.

George Edmund Cuppidge, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 12th June, 1872.

Kildare.

Captain Charles Warburton resigns his Commission. Dated 12th June, 1872.

Leitrim.

Lieutenant Sir Morgan Crofton, Bart., resigns his Commission. Dated 12th June, 1872.

Queen's County.

Henry Charles Carden, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 12th June, 1872.

Sligo.

James Tucker, Esq., M.D., to be Surgeon. Dated 12th June, 1872.

2nd or North Tipperary.

Captain Thomas M'Craith to be Major. Dated 12th June, 1872.

Wexford.

Captain Charles J. Harvey resigns his Commission. Dated 12th June, 1872.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.*Herts.*

Captain Thomas Frederick Halsey to be Major, vice Whittingstall, resigned. Dated 12th June, 1872.

*Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Merioneth.*

Richard Henry Wyatt, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 7th June, 1872.

Arthur Osmond Williams, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 7th June, 1872.

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 14,
1872.*

Foreign Office, June 13, 1872.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Paul Strömer as Consul for Hull, Scarborough, Bridlington, and Goole for the German Empire.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Don Jose Modesto Blanco as Vice-Consul at Quebec for His Majesty the King of Spain.

Whitehall, June 12, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate the Right Honourable Earl Brownlow to be one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

Downing Street, June 13, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Frederick Purefoy Hoare, Esq., to be Collector and Receiver of Revenues for the Garrison of Gibraltar.

Admiralty, 12th June, 1872.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The following promotions and appointments, dated 5th June, 1872, have taken place :—

Second Captain George Francis Gamble to be Captain, and appointed to the Portsmouth Division, vice Dalby, retired.

Lieutenant Edward O'Donovan Powell to be Second Captain, and appointed to the Portsmouth Division, vice Gamble.

Admiralty, 11th June, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Charles A. Crespin has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned Officer has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 7th instant :—

Staff Surgeon Charles Forbes, M.D.

Admiralty, 12th June, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Naval Instructor Frank Buckley has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Admiralty, 13th June, 1872.

The Reverend George Mahon Sutton has this day been appointed Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, Pall Mall,
14th June, 1872.

40th Regiment of Foot.

Licutenant-General Augustus Halifax Ferryman, C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Richard Greaves, deceased. Dated 23rd May, 1872.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

Supply and Transport Sub-Department, Deputy Commissary Richard S. Price to be Supernumerary Commissary, vice A. S. Baynes, deceased. Dated 20th April, 1872.

Deputy Commissary J. B. Sparrow is placed upon half-pay. Dated 15th June, 1872.

Acting Assistant-Commissary Walter Thompson McLeod to be Assistant Commissary. Dated 1st April, 1871.

MEMORANDUM.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the Honourable Simon Fraser, Master of Lovat, being appointed Vice Lieutenant of the County of Inverness. Dated 29th May, 1872.

[The following Appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 19th May, 1871.]

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Worcester.

Worcestershire Regiment of Militia.

Gerard Gordon Elrington, Gent., to be Supernumerary Lieutenant. Dated 19th April, 1871.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 18,
1872.

War Office, June 17, 1872.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of George Biddell Airy, Esq., C.B., the Astronomer Royal, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Whitehall, June 10, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Barnes Peacock, Knt., to be a Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for the purposes and under the provisions of an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to make further provision for the despatch of business by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council."

Downing Street, June 17, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edwin Donald Baynes, Esq., to be President of the Island of Antigua and Colonial Secretary for the Leeward Islands.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Hugh Riley Semper, Esq., to be Attorney-General, and Patrick Burns, Esq., to be Auditor-General, for the Leeward Islands.

(M. 6423.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, June 17, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the subjoined extract from the French Official Journal, which has been received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, containing a Decree of the President of the Republic respecting the rates of brokerage and pilotage at Bordeaux :—

Le Président de la République Française,
Sur le rapport du ministre de l'agriculture et
du commerce,

Vu la loi du 28 ventôse an IX ;
Vu les articles 80 et 90 du code de commerce ;
Vu l'arrêté consulaire du 29 germinal an IX ;
Vu l'arrêté du 7 messidor an IX ;
Vu l'ordonnance du 14 Novembre, 1835 ;
Vu les avis du tribunal de commerce, de la chambre de commerce et du préset de la Gironde,
La commission provisoire chargée de remplacer le conseil d'Etat entendue,

Décrète :

Art. 1er. Des droits à percevoir par les couriers interprètes et conducteurs de navires du port de Bordeaux seront désormais réglés conformément au tarif annexé au présent décret.

Art. 2. A titre de mesure transitoire, la chambre syndicale des courtiers interprètes et conducteurs de navires percevra, pendant quatre ans, à partir de la date du présent décret, sur les chargeurs autres que l'armateur, le consignataire ou le capitaine, un franc par tonneau de marchandises embarquées.

Art. 3. Le ministre de l'agriculture et du com-

merce est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret, qui sera publié au *Bulletin des lois*.

Fait à Versailles, le 22 Mai, 1872.

A. THIERS.

Par le Président de la République :
Le Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Commerce,
 TEISSERENC DE BORT.

TARIF DES DROITS DE COURTAGE MARITIME
 DANS LE PORT DE BORDEAUX.

(Navires à voiles ou à vapeur, français ou étrangers.)

Conduite :

		SUR LES CHARGES	par	par
		tonneau	tonneau	de charge.
Navires venant des ou allant aux :—				
Ports entre et y compris Nantes et Bayonne		10	c.	c. 20
Autres ports de France et ports d'Algérie		15		30
Récolonies françaises et ports étrangers		25		50
Prov.				

Affrètement :

Par la cueillette, 2 1/2 p. 100 sur le montant du fret.
 " par charte partie, 2 1/2 p. 100 sur le montant du fret ou des frets, s'il y a voyages liés.

Traduction de pièces dans les cas prévus par l'article 80 du code de commerce.

Un connaissance ordinaire	...	...	4 fr.
Un connaissance extraordinaire...		...	6
Un protêt de lettre de change	...	...	4

Actes judiciaires :

1 ^{re} page sur timbre de 1 fr. 50, écriture ordinaire	...	...	...	...	6
2 ^e page et les suivantes	...	...	...	...	4

Dispositions diverses :

Vente des navires, 1/2 p. 100 du prix de vente payé par l'acheteur.

Passages, 2 1/2 p. 100 du prix de passage constatés par bordereaux du courtier.

Le courtage maritime est exclusivement payé par le fréteur.

En cas de sous-affrètement le courtage du sous-affrètement est dû par l'affréteur devenu fréteur.

L'armateur, le capitaine ou le consignataire ne doit pas de courtage d'affrètement sur les marchandises qu'il charge lui-même.

Le droit d'affrètement n'est acquis au courtier qu'après le chargement effectué.

Un navire sorti du port et forcé d'y relâcher sera exempt de tout courtage.

Les droits de courtage sur tous les bâtiments chargés ne peuvent être moindres que les droits payés par les mêmes bâtiments sur lest.

Vu pour être annexé au décret en date de ce jour.

*Le Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Commerce,
TEISSERENC DE BORT.*

(M. 6488.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, June 17, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs copies of Quarantine Notices from Her Majesty's Consul at Lisbon, regarding cholera :—

1. Declaring the Ports of Russia free from cholera morbus ; and
2. That the Port of Riga is declared free from that disease since the 25th April last.

War Office, Pall Mall,

18th June, 1872.

1st Regiment of Life Guards, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Bateson to be Lieutenant - Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel the Honourable D. C. FitzGerald de Ros, retired on half-pay. Dated 29th May, 1872.

Captain James Keith Fraser to be Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Bateson. Dated 29th May, 1872.

Lieutenant William Grenville Williams to be Captain, vice James Graham, Marquis of Graham, deceased. Dated 4th April, 1872.

The legal representative of the late Captain James Graham, Marquis of Graham, are permitted to receive the value of that Officer's Commission, he having survived his application to retire from the service six weeks.

1st Dragoon Guards, William Henry Robertson, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice Entwistle, transferred to 1st Dragoons. Dated 19th June, 1872.

1st Dragoons, Lieutenant Robert Hamilton Stubber retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Lieutenant John Archibald Middleton to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Russell, promoted. Dated 19th June, 1872.

6th Dragoons, Lieutenant Richard James Caldwell Young retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Henry Leslie Ellis, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Baines, retired. Dated 19th June, 1872.

14th Hussars, Captain Charles James Maxwell Lefroy retires from the Service, receiving the

value of his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

1st Foot, Captain Francis Robert Stanton retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

2nd Foot, George Ward Cole Bruce, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice MacDonald, transferred to *74th Foot*. Dated 19th June, 1872.

5th Foot, Lieutenant John Patrick Spring retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

7th Foot, Lieutenant Charles William O'Brien retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

William Le Poer Power, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Gillilan, retired. Dated 19th June, 1872.

11th Foot, Lieutenant Vyvyan Williams to be Captain, vice Brevet Major the Honourable John Colborne, retired. Dated 8th June, 1872.

12th Foot, John Logan Fraser, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Moloney, retired. Dated 19th June, 1872.

13th Foot, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Stowell Jones, V.C., retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

14th Foot, Sigismund Cathcart de Trafford, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant J. G. B. Lye, retired. Dated 19th June, 1872.

16th Foot, Captain Anthony Gardner retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Captain Robert Persse retires from the Service,

receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

17th Foot, Captain Charles Harrington Harris, from half-pay, late Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Captain, vice H. Kerr, retired. Dated 19th June, 1872.

18th Foot, Lieutenant William Edward Twynning to be Captain, vice W. O. Bourke, retired. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Stevenson, to be Captain, vice W. A. Le Mottée, retired. Dated 8th June, 1872.

30th Foot, James Estcourt Robinson, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Cobden, retired. Dated 19th June, 1872.

31st Foot, Captain F. Young Cassidy retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

46th Foot, Captain James FitzEustace Forster, from half-pay, late 4th West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice P. P. Doveton Clarke, retired on temporary half-pay. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Arthur Hemery Dumaresq, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Brereton, made Supernumerary on appointment as Adjutant of the Brecon Militia. Dated 19th June, 1872.

The appointment of Gentleman Cadet Brennan to an Ensigncy, which was notified in the Gazette of 31st October, 1871, to be antedated to 28th October, 1871.

51st Foot, Lieutenant Charles Coghlan Smyth, from half-pay, late Royal Canadian Riflemen, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Hay Dunlop, retired. Dated 19th June, 1872.

52nd Foot, Lieutenant Ernest Gerard Leycester retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

53rd Foot, Lieutenant John Guillum Scott retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

57th Foot, Captain Francis Henry Clayton retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

62nd Foot, Sub-Lieutenant George Blakiston Reuny, from 2nd Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. A. D. Shelton, retired. Dated 19th June, 1872.

64th Foot, Lieutenant John Symeon Walker to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Chads, promoted in 65th Foot. Dated 15th May, 1872.

72nd Foot, Lieutenant St. John Thomas Frome to be Captain, vice F. G. Sherlock, retired. Dated 8th June, 1872.

73rd Foot, Captain Philip Gibaut to be Major, vice Brevet Colonel Gawler, retired. Dated 15th May, 1872.

Lieutenant James Trench Turner to be Captain, vice Gibaut. Dated 15th May, 1872.

76th Foot, Quartermaster Robert Davies retires upon half-pay. Dated 19th June, 1872.

80th Foot, The appointment of Sub-Lieutenant Ennis Dundas Chambers, on the 3rd February, 1872, has been cancelled.

81st Foot, Lieutenant George Alfred Wilson to be Captain, vice Alan Geary Gardner, retired. Dated 13th April, 1872.

88th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel 1872.

Edward Herbert Maxwell, C.B., retires upon half-pay. Dated 19th June, 1872.

33rd Foot, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William McBean, V.C., to be Major, vice T. L. Roberts, retired. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Lieutenant FitzRoy McPherson to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant - Colonel McBean. Dated 8th June, 1872.

96th Foot, Edward Pohlman Browne, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Macgregor, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 19th June, 1872.

98th Foot, Basil Edward Spragge, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice Lord H. G. R. Phipps, whose appointment on the 23rd March, 1872, has been cancelled. Dated 19th June, 1872.

103rd Foot, Major Francis Seton Kempt to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel William Stuart Furneaux, retired on pension. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Captain Robert Alexander Taylor to be Major, vice Kempt. Dated 8th June, 1872.

Lieutenant George John Bogle to be Captain, vice Taylor. Dated 8th June, 1872.

105th Foot, Lieutenant William Coles has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 2nd April, 1872.

106th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel H. P. Tyacke retires on a pension. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel F. R. Elrington retires on half-pay. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Lieutenant Gerald Edmund Boyle to be Captain, vice J. S. Knox, retired. Dated 8th June, 1872.

1st West India Regiment, Lieutenant George William Smith to be Paymaster, vice Doorly, retired on half-pay. Dated 19th June, 1872.

2nd West India Regiment, Lieutenant Patrick Molle Lawe retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

For Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Roberts Farmar, from half-pay, late 75th Foot, to be Staff Captain and Assistant Commandant, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Rawlins retired on half-pay, as stated in Gazette of 23rd April, 1872,

Read, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Roberts Farmar, upon half-pay, late 75th Foot, &c.

Medical Department, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals John Fraser, M.D., C.B., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Robert Lawson, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Surgeon-Major James Macmillan Scott Fogo, from the Royal Artillery, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice John Fraser, M.D., C.B., promoted. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Half Pay, Captain and Brevet Major Michael E. Smith, from half-pay, Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major. Dated 19th June, 1872.

BREVET.

The Commission as Major conferred upon Captain Walter Tuckfield Goldsworthy, 91st Foot, on the 11th December, 1866, to be antedated to 29th October, 1864, such antedate not to carry back pay.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel H. P. Tyacke, 106th Foot, retired upon a pension, to have the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Captain Frederick Young Cassidy, on retirement from 31st Foot, to be Major. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Quartermaster Robert Davies, 76th Foot, retired upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 19th June, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

The second Christian name of Major-General Lacy is *Edgar*, and not *Edward*, as previously stated.

Paymaster and Honorary Major Martin Doorly, late 1st West India Regiment, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance. Dated 30th May, 1872.

The undermentioned Officers retire from the Service, receiving the value of their Commissions :—

Lieutenant-Colonel John McCourt, half-pay, late Military Train. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Yates Peel, half-pay, Unattached. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Herne Wade, half-pay, late 53rd Foot. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Terence N. O'Brien, half-pay, late 20th Foot. Dated 19th June 1872.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis John Fillis Jones, half-pay, late Dépôt Battalion. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Mortimer, half-pay, Unattached. Dated 19th June, 1872.

War Office, 18th June, 1872.

MILITIA.

Royal Berks.

Captain the Honourable Osbert William Craven,
Lieutenant Viscount Folkestone,

resign their Commissions. Dated 19th
June, 1872.

Royal Brecon.

Adjutant Robert Brereton to serve with the rank
of Captain. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Royal Bucks.

Lieutenant James Du Pré resigns his Commission.
Dated 19th June, 1872.

Cambridge.

Leslie Archibald Innes, Gent., to be Lieutenant.
Dated 19th June, 1872.

2nd Derby.

Cecil Charles Cavendish, Gent., to be Lieutenant
(Supernumerary). Dated 19th June, 1872.

2nd, or South Devon.

Lieutenant Francis Hender Mountsteven to be
Captain, vice Hayne, promoted. Dated 19th
June, 1872.

1st Royal Lancashire.

Captain Lawrence Rawstorne resigns his Com-
mission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

4th Royal Lancashire.

Lieutenant Holbrook Gaskell resigns his Commis-
sion. Dated 19th June, 1872.

3rd Middlesex, or Royal Westminster.

Captain Lewis Hough to be Major, vice Swan, resigned. Dated 19th June, 1872.

4th, or Royal South Middlesex.

Captain Arthur William Cole, and Captain James John Talman, resign their Commissions. Dated 19th June, 1872.

1st or West Norfolk.

Morley Travers Daveney, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Northumberland.

Captain Ralph Henry Philipson resigns his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Lieutenant Henry Coulson to be Captain, vice Philipson, who resigns. Dated 19th June, 1872.

1st Royal Surrey.

Captain Augustus Barrington Godbold resigns his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

1st Royal Tower Hamlets.

Captain Charles Lawson de Salis to be Major, vice Somerset, promoted. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Captain Henry Anthony Bennett resigns his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

2nd Warwick.

D'Arcy Pakenham Wetherall, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 19th June, 1872.

East and North York Artillery.

William Ringrose Ringrose-Voase, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 19th June, 1872.

Royal Ayr and Wigton.

Captain James William Moncrieff, and Lieutenant Colin Campbell, resign their Commissions. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Royal Perth.

Captain John Wedderburn Ogilvy to be Major, vice Viscount Stormont, promoted. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Lieutenant George Glas Sandeman to be Captain, vice Ogilvy, promoted. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Cavan.

Captain James Berry resigns his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Royal North Down.

Lieutenant John M'Cance to be Captain, vice Forde, promoted. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Royal South Down.

Lieutenant Richard W. B. Ker resigns his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Galway.

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Seymour, Captain Stephen John Cowan, and Lieutenant Francis A. Blake, resign their Commissions. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Lieutenant William Rogers to be Captain, vice Lopdell, resigned. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Kildare.

Captain Lord Cloncurry to be Major, vice Barton, resigned. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Limerick County.

Lieutenant Henry H. Lloyd resigns his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Limerick City Artillery.

Thomas Robert Parker Fitzgerald, Gent, to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 19th June, 1872.

Roscommon.

Lieutenants Lionel D'Arcy and Charles M. O'Connor resign their Commissions. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Royal Tyrone.

Lieutenant John B. McCrea resigns his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Westmeath.

Lieutenant Anthony Adams Reilly resigns his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.*Denbighshire.*

Lieutenant Luke Blackwell resigns his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Lanarkshire.

Captain Hector Frederick M'Lean resigns his Commission, also is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Pembrokehire.

Surgeon Douglas Arthur Reid resigns his Commission. Dated 19th June, 1872.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 21,
 1872.

India Office, June 18, 1872.

THE following General Order has been published by the Government of India :—

No. 480 of 1872.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY
 THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
 IN COUNCIL.

Military Department, Fort William,
 30th April, 1872.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the accompanying letter from the Quartermaster-General, dated the 26th instant, forwarding by direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, copies of despatches from Brigadier-Generals G. Bourchier, C.B., and C. H. Brownlow, C.B., commanding respectively the Left (or Cachar) Column, and the Right (or Chittagong) Column of the Looshai Expeditionary Force, detailing the operations carried out under their command, which have resulted in the successful accomplishment of the objects which led the Government of India to organize and despatch the force.

The Governor-General in Council concurs with

the Commander-in-Chief in highly appreciating the excellent services which have been performed, and desires cordially to congratulate His Excellency on the satisfactory conclusion of an expedition which owes much to the thoughtful and unremitting interest his Lordship has throughout taken in the operations.

His Excellency in Council wishes also to acknowledge the material assistance rendered by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the officers employed under his Honour's orders, especially Mr. Hankey, Commissioner of Chittagong, in applying the resources of the province in aid of the military requirements.

To Brigadier-Generals Bourchier and Brownlow, the Governor General in Council offers his sincere thanks for the great skill and energy they have displayed in the conduct of the troops under their command, in the face of great difficulties, and for which they have so justly received and merited the marked commendation of the Commander-in-Chief.

To Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Roberts, V.C., and Captain C. J. East, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, the two senior Army Staff Officers with each Column, and who are both very specially mentioned ; to that experienced officer Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, H. B. Buckle, C.B., and Surgeon-Major F. F. Allen, the heads of the Medical Department ; to Lieutenant-Colonel R. Davidson and Major A. Mackenzie of the Commissariat ; to Captains H. Thomson and C. E. Bates, Brigade-Majors to the Columns ; and to the other officers of the staff and of departments accompanying the force, the Governor-General in Council desires to convey an expression of his appreciation of their valuable services.

It further affords the Governor-General in

Council high gratification to express entire concurrence in the testimony borne by the Commander-in-Chief to the efficient and zealous support afforded to their Generals by the Officers Commanding Regiments and Corps, as named in the margin* and his Excellency in Council cordially recognizes the unfailing cheerfulness and good conduct of all ranks under circumstances of much fatigue and exertion. The Governor-General in Council especially thanks all those who are named by their Commanders.

His Excellency in Council desires to convey to Mr Edgar and Captain Lewin, who accompanied the force in a civil capacity, a full expression of approbation for the valuable services rendered, and not less for their cordial co-operation with the Military Commanders.

The valuable results of the labours of the Officers of the Survey Department under Major Macdonald are fully appreciated by the Governor General in Council.

The successful construction and maintenance by the Telegraph Department of its lines of communication demands full recognition.

The Governor-General in Council has pleasure

* LEFT (OR CACHAR) COLUMN.—Capt. G. F. Blackwood, Royal Arty., Comdg. $\frac{1}{2}$ Battery of the Peshawur Mountain Train Capt. E. Harvey, Royal Engrs, Comdg. No. 1 Co. Sappers and Miners; Col. W. J. F. Stafford, Comdt. 22nd (Punjab) Regt. Native Infy.; Col. T. Rattray, C.S.I., Comdt. 42nd (Assam) Native Light Infy; Lieut.-Col. J. M. Nuttall, Comdg. Advance Wing, 44th (Sylhet) Native Light Infy.

RIGHT (OR CHITTAGONG) COLUMN — Lieut.-Col. J. Hills, V.C., Royal Arty., Comdg. Royal Artillery; Lieut. R. M. Hyslop, Comdt. No. 3 Co. Sappers and Miners; Col. H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., Comdt. 2nd Goorkha Regt.; Lieut.-Col. J. Doran, Comdt. 27th (Punjab) Regt. Native Infy.; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Tytler, V.C., Comdt. 4th Goorkha Regt.

in acknowledging the zeal and ability of Major Moore, whose exertions were most successful, Major Brown and Captain Hedayut Ali, who organized and superintended the Transport Coolie Corps, whose services were so valuable to the expedition, and his Excellency in Council fully recognizes the good service of the Police under Mr. Daly and Mr. Crouch.

The approbation of the Government of India will be communicated through the proper department to the Rajah of Munnipore for the ready assistance rendered by him to the British Government in furtherance of the object of the expedition.

The Governor-General in Council will have much gratification in bringing the services of all concerned to the favourable notice of Her Majesty's Government.

Foreign Office, May 28, 1872.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Richard Wilkinson, Esq., now Her Majesty's Consul at Salonica, to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Provinces of Malaga, Almeria, Granada, and Jaen, to reside at Malaga.

Whitehall, June 20, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Reverend William Murray Keay to the church and parish of Foveran, in the presbytery of Ellon, and county of Aberdeen, vacant by the death of the Reverend William Strachan Watt.

Downing Street, June 20, 1872.

MEMORANDUM.

In the Gazette of the 11th instant, for Captain William Henry Towry Miles Cooper, R.M., read Captain Henry Towry Miles Cooper, R.M.

(S. & C. 396.)

Board of Trade, Whitehall,
June 20, 1872.

THE Board of Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, inclosing a copy of a Decree of the Portuguese Government, dated the 14th ultimo, making certain alterations in the General Customs' Tariff.

The following is a translation of the Articles of the Decree :—

ARTICLE 1.

Instead of the duties of importation, exportation, and re-exportation, laid down in the General Customs' Tariff, on the articles mentioned in the Schedule which forms part of this Law, the following duties shall be levied, as specified in the said Schedule.

ARTICLE 2.

The General Customs' Tariff shall be enforced in the same manner in all the Custom Houses, both in the continental part of the Kingdom and in the adjacent Islands ; and in the said Island the duties and taxes shall be recovered in coin having its full value—the provision laid down in the 2nd Article of the Law of December 27th, 1870, thus becoming generally applicable.

ARTICLE 3.

All merchandize deposited in the Custom House, the import duty on which is less than 1 per cent. ad valorem, shall pay when re-exported, *one-tenth* of the export duty leviable on the same, as per tariff—thus modifying the 39th Article of the preliminary rules of the Tariff of 1861.

ARTICLE 4.

All legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked.

SCHEDULE referred to in the Decree :—

NAME OF MERCHANTIZE.	Unit.	DUTIES.	
		Reis.	Stg.
IMPORTATION.			
Molasses	kilog.	20	1·06
Petroleum	do.	40	2·13
Stearine	do.	70	3·73
Spices, excepting Red Pepper	do.	100	5·33
EXPORTATION.			
<i>Cattle.</i>			
Oxen and Cows	per head	1·500	6/8
Hogs	do.	300	1/4
Sheep and Goats... ...	do.	50	2·66

Articles upon which no special duties are fixed in the Tariff ... ad valorem, 1 per cent.

NOTE—Nevertheless, *Cereals*, and the produce of the National Mines, shall continue to be exempt from export duties.

RE-EXPORTATION.

Articles re-exported, on clearance outwards ad valorem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Admiralty, 20th June, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Staff Surgeon William Banks Fegen has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 18th instant.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Captain James Dyson Bourne, 5th Dragoon Guards, to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 17th June, 1872.

Crown Office, June 21, 1872.

Days and Places appointed for holding the Summer Assizes, 1872.

CIRCUIT of the PRINCIPALITY of WALES and COUNTY PALATINE of CHESTER.

The Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Mr. Baron Channell.

NORTH WALES.

Montgomeryshire, Monday, July 15, at New-town.

Merionethshire, Thursday, July 18, at Dolgelly.

Carnarvonshire, Monday, July 22, at Carnarvon.

Anglesey, Thursday, July 25, at Beaumaris.

Denbighshire, Monday, July 29, at Ruthin.

Flintshire, Thursday, August 1, at Mold.
Cheshire, Saturday, August 3, at Chester.

SOUTH WALES.

Pembrokeshire, Wednesday, July 3, at Haverfordwest.

Town and County of Haverfordwest, the same day, at the Town of Haverfordwest.

Cardiganshire, Saturday, July 6, at Cardigan.

Carmarthenshire, Wednesday, July 10, at Carmarthen.

County of the Borough of Carmarthen, the same day, at the Borough of Carmarthen.

Radnorshire, Monday, July 15, at Presteign.

Brecknockshire, Thursday, July 18, at Brecon.

Glamorganshire, Monday, July 22, at Cardiff.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron *Martin*.

Mr. Baron *Bramwell*.

Hertfordshire, Monday, July 8, at Hertford.

Essex, Thursday, July 11, at Chelmsford.

Sussex, Tuesday, July 16, at Lewes.

Kent, Saturday, July 20, at Maidstone.

Surrey, Monday, July 29, at Guildford.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

The Right Honourable Mr. Justice *Willes*.
 Mr. Justice *Brett*.

Durham, Saturday, July 6, at Durham.

Northumberland, Saturday, July 13, at the Moot Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said Town.

Cumberland, Thursday, July 18, at Carlisle.

Westmorland, Monday, July 22, at Appleby.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Byles*.

Mr. Justice *Keating*.

Rutlandshire, Friday, July 5, at Oakham.

Leicestershire, Saturday, July 6, at the Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said Borough.

Northamptonshire, Thursday, July 11, at Northampton.

Buckinghamshire, Monday, July 15, at Aylesbury.

Bedfordshire, Friday, July 19, at Bedford.

Huntingdonshire, Tuesday, July 23, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeshire, Thursday, July 25, at the County Courts.

Suffolk, Tuesday, July 30, at Bury St. Edmunds.

Norfolk, Friday, August 2, at the Castle of Norwich.

City of Norwich and County of the same City, the same day, at the Guildhall of the said City.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Blackburn*.

Mr. Baron *Cleasby*.

Warwickshire, Saturday, July 6, at Warwick.

Derbyshire, Friday, July 12, at Derby.

Nottinghamshire, Wednesday, July 17, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, the same day, at the Town of Nottingham.

Lincolnshire, Saturday, July 20, at Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the same day, at the City of Lincoln.

Yorkshire, North and East Riding Division,
Friday, July 26, at the Castle of York.

City of York, the same day, at the Guildhall of
the said City.

Yorkshire, West Riding Division, Thursday,
August 1, at Leeds.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Mellor.*

Mr. Justice *Lush.*

Southampton, Monday, July 8, at the Castle of
Winchester.

Wiltshire, Saturday, July 13, at Salisbury.

Dorsetshire, Wednesday, July 17, at Dorchester.

Devonshire, Monday, July 22, at the Castle of
Exeter.

City of Exeter, the same day, at the Guildhall of
the said City.

Cornwall, Monday, July 29, at Bodmin.

Somersetshire, Friday, August 2, at Wells.

County of the City of Bristol, Wednesday, August
7, at the Guildhall of the said City.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice *Grove.*

Mr. Justice *Quain.*

Berkshire, Tuesday, July 9, at Reading.

Oxfordshire, Saturday, July 13, at Oxford.

Worcestershire, Thursday, July 18, at Worcester.

City of Worcester, the same day, at the City of
Worcester.

Staffordshire, Wednesday, July 24, at Stafford.

Salop, Saturday, August 3, at Shrewsbury.

Herefordshire, Wednesday, August 7, at Hereford.

Monmouthshire, Friday, August 9, at Monmouth.

Gloucestershire, Wednesday, August 14, at Gloucester.

City of Gloucester, the same day, at the City of
Gloucester.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 25,
 1872.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 25th day of *June*, 1872.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HER Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Honourable Ralph Heneage Dutton, of Timsbury Manor, Romsey, to be Sheriff of the County of Southampton, in the room of John Brown Willis Fleming, of Chilworth House, Southampton, Esquire, deceased.

Windsor Castle, June 21, 1872.

THIS day had audience of Her Majesty :—

The Count Bernard d'Harcourt, Ambassador from the French Republic, to deliver his Credentials ; and

General Don Pedro Romulo Negrete, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Guatemala, to deliver his Credentials ;

To which audiences they were respectively introduced by Earl Granville, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Office, June 19, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don José Fronsky as Vice-Consul for the British Possessions in North America, to reside at Saint

John's, Newfoundland, for His Majesty the King of Spain.

Foreign Office, June 21, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Wilson King as Consul at Dublin for the United States of America.

(S. & C. 615.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
June 24, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of Decree of the Portuguese Government fixing the import duty on tarred waterproof tissues at 10 per cent. ad valorem, and providing that an Article to that effect shall be inserted in the 19th Class of the General Customs' Tariff.

(S. & C. 620.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall.
June 24, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received a Notification, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, of reductions of certain import duties by the Norwegian Storthing. The principal articles upon which the duties have been reduced, are earthenware, glass, and iron wares. A statement of the new duties can be seen upon application at the Statistical and Commercial Department, Board of Trade.

(M. 6748.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, June 25, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister

at Rome, containing the following Ordinance of Maritime Health :—

“The presence of cholera in Odessa and in other localities of the Russian territories in the Black Sea and Sea of Azof having been ascertained—

“DECREE.

“That ships arriving from Russian ports in the Black Sea and Sea of Azof, having sailed thence later than the 20th of May last, shall be submitted, on arrival in the Italian ports, and at Italian landing-places, to the sanitary treatment provided by paragraph 3 of the Quarantine Laws, approved by Ministerial Decree of the 27th April, 1867.”

Given at Rome, June 8, 1872.

The Minister,

G. LANZA.

(M. 6844.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, June 25, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, an Extract from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, stating that Russian Bills of Health must be visé by the Ottoman Consul, in the case of every vessel proceeding from the Black Sea or Sea of Azof to an Ottoman Port.

(M. 6868.)

*Board of Trade (Marine Department),
Whitehall, June 25, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé

d'Affaires at Athens, reporting that, as cholera has unfortunately broken out at Odessa, the Hellenic Government have imposed a quarantine of eleven days at Delos on all vessels arriving in Greece from Odessa, or any other Russian port in the Black Sea.

Admiralty, 20th June, 1872.

Sub-Lieutenant Robert Hugh Archer has been this day promoted to be a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 24th June, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Staff Captain Stephen Spain has been placed on the Retired List from the 8th instant.

The above Officer has been authorized to assume the rank of Retired Captain from the same date.

War Office, Pall Mall,

25th June, 1872.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Henry Seymour, C.B., retires upon half-pay. Dated 26th June, 1872.

4th Dragoon Guards, Major Christopher M'Donnell retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 26th June, 1872.

1st Dragoons, Gerard Vivian Ames, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant R. H. Stubber, retired. Dated 26th June, 1872.

2nd Dragoons, Surgeon-Major Andrew Acres Stoney, from the 94th Foot, to be Surgeon,

vice Peter Nevill Jackson, deceased. Dated 26th June, 1872.

14th Hussars, Lieutenant Joseph Harpur to be Captain, vice C. J. M. Lefroy, retired. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Royal Artillery, Second Captain William Smith to be Captain, vice Brevet Major R. W. Haig, deceased. Dated 7th June, 1872.

Lieutenant Thomas John Jones to be Second Captain, vice D. N. Taylor, who becomes Supernumerary on appointment as Adjutant of a Volunteer Corps. Dated 18th May, 1872.

Lieutenant Richard Tracey Millett to be Second Captain, vice E. Lyons, who becomes Supernumerary on appointment as Adjutant of a Militia Artillery Regiment. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Lieutenant James Lancaster Bell to be Second Captain, vice W. Smith, promoted. Dated 7th June, 1872.

Lieutenant Henry St. John Cole Bowen, from temporary half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice J. F. Cookesley (late Bengal), deceased. Dated 26th June, 1872.

Sergeant-Major Thomas Ward to be Quartermaster, for employment in the Royal Army Clothing Factory. Dated 26th June, 1872.

Lieutenant Arthur Maurice Pinhey resigns his Commission. Dated 26th June, 1872.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Abraham Jerningham Cocksedge, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Edward Chandler, who exchanges. Dated 26th June, 1872.

Coast Brigade, Lieutenant and Quartermaster John Revill is removed from the Quartermastership only, on reduction. Dated 1st May, 1872.

Lieutenant and Adjutant George Groves is

removed from the Adjutancy only, on reduction. Dated 1st May, 1872.

2nd Foot, Herbert Wilkinson Dent, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice G. B. Renny, transferred to the 62nd Foot. Dated 26th June, 1872.

5th Foot, Captain Henry Bathe retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 26th June, 1872.

Lieutenant Henry Aitken Cherry to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Charles Hackett, who resigns that appointment. Dated 26th June, 1872.

11th Foot, Samuel Keith Harries, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant V. Williams, promoted. Dated 26th June, 1872.

16th Foot, Lieutenant George Lee Le Mesurier Taylor to be Captain, vice A. Gardner, retired. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Lieutenant Pierce McCann to be Captain, vice R. Persse, retired. Dated 19th June, 1872.

17th Foot, Captain Donat McMahon, from half-pay, late Military Train, to be Captain, vice C. H. Harris, whose appointment from half-pay, late Cape Mounted Riflemen, on 19th June, 1872, is cancelled. Dated 26th June, 1872.

Lieutenant Henry Hay has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 2nd April, 1872.

18th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Henry Patrick Russell resigns his Commission. Dated 26th June, 1872.

Quartermaster George Evcrard retires upon half-pay. Dated 26th June, 1872.

21st Foot, Major Shadwell Henry Clerke retires on temporary half-pay. Dated 26th June, 1872.

Charles Henry Kelly, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. L. E. Money-Kyrle, retired. Dated 26th June, 1872.

The surname of the Sub-Lieutenant appointed in the Gazette of the 7th June, 1872, is *Mordall*, and not *Mardell*, as then stated.

22nd Foot, Captain Ralph Drake Backhouse retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 26th June, 1872.

Captain Edward Rodney Cecil Pechell, from half-pay, late Military Train, to be Captain, vice T. G. Gilling, retired. Dated 26th June, 1872.

43rd Foot, Staff Surgeon James Crosse Johnston to be Surgeon, vice Thomas Egerton Hale, M.D., V.C., appointed to the 94th Foot. Dated 26th June, 1872.

45th Foot, Staff Surgeon Richard Hungerford to be Surgeon, vice George Whitla, appointed to the Staff. Dated 26th June, 1872.

52nd Foot, Wilfred Arbuthnot Gough, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H. S. Middleton, retired. Dated 26th June, 1872.

Algernon Garrett Scriven, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant E. G. Leycester, retired. Dated 26th June, 1872.

53rd Foot, James Wyndham Hughes Hallett, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant J. G. Scott, retired. Dated 26th June, 1872.

61st Foot, Captain John Sloman retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 26th June, 1872.

Lieutenant Henry Lindsell Green retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 26th June, 1872.

80th Foot, Cunningham Graham Makellar, Gent.,

to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice E. D. Chambers, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 26th June, 1872.

81st Foot, Henry Crosbie, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant G. A. Wilson, promoted. Dated 26th June, 1872.

94th Foot, Surgeon Thomas Egerton Hale, M.D., V.C., from the 43rd Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Andrew Acres Stoney, appointed to the 2nd Dragoons. Dated 26th June, 1872.

106th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Sloane Bolton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H. P. Tyacke, retired on a pension. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Captain Evan Bruce Gardyne to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Lieutenant Henry William C. Bulkeley to be Captain, vice Gardyne. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Lieutenant H. A. B. Moorhouse, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant, vice Bulkeley. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, Major and Brevet-Colonel John Ross, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel F. R. Elrington, retired on half-pay. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Captain and Brevet Colonel Martin Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., to be Major, vice Brevet Colonel Ross. Dated 19th June, 1872.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Lieutenant Daniel Rogers Falkiner retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 26th June, 1872.

Medical Department, Staff Surgeon-Major Charles Hamilton Fasson retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 1st June, 1872.

Surgeon George Whitla, from the 45th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Richard Hungerford,

appointed to the 45th Foot. Dated 26th June, 1872.

Assistant-Surgeon Edward Chandler, from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice Thomas Abraham Jerningham Cocksedge, who exchanges. Dated 26th June, 1872.

BREVET.

The Commission as Brevet Colonel of Lieutenant-Colonel George Byng Harman, half-pay, late 34th Foot, to be antedated to the 2nd June, 1871.

Captain George Bazalgette, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 26th June, 1872.

Captain Nicholas Bennet Dalby, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 26th June, 1872.

Quartermaster George Everard, retired upon half-pay, late 18th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 26th June, 1872.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Francis Maxwell Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th April, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Macleod John Thornton, Royal (late Madras) Artillery. Dated 6th May, 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Ramsay Sladen, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. Dated 1st June, 1872.

The undermentioned Officers, who have retired on full-pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows :—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Campbell, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 26th June 1872.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edward Iremonger, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 26th June, 1872.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Saville Marriott Pelly, C.B., Bombay Army, to be Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 26th June, 1872.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Septimus Lyster, half-pay, late 94th Foot, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 26th June, 1872.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to commute their retired allowances, viz.:—

Colonel, with the honorary rank of Major-General, William Manley Hall Dixon, C.B., late Royal Artillery. Dated 6th May, 1872.

Second Captain Frederiek Howlett, late Royal Artillery. Dated 15th April, 1872.

Lieutenant Lionel Gye, late Royal Artillery. Dated 23rd May, 1872.

India Office, 24th June, 1872.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Montagu Gilbert Gerard, Royal Artillery. Dated 19th April, 1864.

Lieutenant William Henry Browne, 7th Regiment. Dated 17th July, 1866.

Lieutenant Herbert Anthony Sawyer, 12th Regiment. Dated 17th August, 1870.

Lieutenant Henry Harvey Swetenham, 36th Regiment. Dated 18th November, 1870.

Lieutenant Henry Alexius Abbott, 37th Regiment. Dated 18th November, 1870.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Henry Beresford Nangle, 21st Regiment. Dated 1st July, 1863.

Lieutenant William Patrick Oliphant Boulderson, 2nd Regiment. Dated 17th November, 1863.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Henry Alexander Vincent, 96th Regiment. Dated 9th February, 1870.

Lieutenant Edward Locke Elliot, 108th Regiment. Dated 23rd August, 1870.

Lieutenant George Bulstrode Edmund Radcliffe, 108th Regiment. Dated 2nd November, 1870.

Lieutenant Harding Cornwallis Hogg, 1st Regiment. Dated 29th November, 1870.

Lieutenant Lionel Albert Thomas McCudden, 7th Regiment. Dated 30th November, 1870.

*Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the
County of Perth.*

Arthur Fitzgerald Kinnaird, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 19th June, 1872.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 28,
1872.

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 25th day of June, 1872.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament, holden in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for amending the Law relating to the "Extradition of Criminals," it was amongst other things enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any Foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any Fugitive Criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Act shall apply in the case of such Foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to Fugitive Criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the fourteenth day of May last between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Germany, for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:—

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Ma-

jesty the Emperor of Germany, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within the two countries and their jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up ; their said Majesties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Granville George Earl Granville, Lord Leveson, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle, Chancellor of the University of London, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, His Minister of State and Chamberlain, Albert Count of Bernstorff-Stintenburg, Knight of the exalted Order of the Black Eagle, Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle with oak leaves, Grand Commander of the Order of the Imperial and Royal House of Hohenzollern in diamonds, and Knight of the Order of the Crown with the Red Cross ; Grand Cross of the Order of Civil Merit of the Crown of Bavaria, and of the Order of the Ernestine branch of the House of Saxony, Knight of the Order of the Golden Lion of the House of Nassau, &c., &c., &c., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Imperial and Royal Majesty to Her Britannic Majesty ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles : —

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The crimes for which the extradition is to be granted are the following :—

- (1.) Murder, or attempt to murder.
- (2.) Manslaughter.
- (3.) Counterfeiting or altering money, uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money.
- (4.) Forgery or counterfeiting, or altering or uttering what is forged or counterfeited or altered ; comprehending the crimes designated in the German Penal Code as counterfeiting or falsification of paper-money, bank notes, or other securities, forgery or falsification of other public or private documents, likewise the uttering or bringing into circulation, or wilfully using such counterfeited, forged, or falsified papers.
- (5.) Embezzlement or larceny.
- (6.) Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.
- (7.) Crimes by bankrupts against bankruptcy law : comprehending the crimes designated in the German Penal Code as bankruptcy liable to prosecution.
- (8.) Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

- (9.) Rape.
- (10.) Abduction.
- (11.) Child stealing.
- (12.) Burglary or housebreaking.
- (13.) Arson.
- (14.) Robbery with violence.
- (15.) Threats by letter, or otherwise, with intent to extort.
- (16.) Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so.
- (17.) Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life, or to do grievous bodily harm.
- (18.) Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the master.

The extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both the Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE III.

No German shall be delivered up by any of the Governments of the Empire to the Government of the United Kingdom; and no subject of the United Kingdom shall be delivered up by the Government thereof to any German Government.

ARTICLE IV.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or the person claimed on the part of any of the Governments of the German Empire, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial, in one of the States of the German Empire, or in the United Kingdom, respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or if the person claimed on the part of any of the Governments of the German Empire, should be under examination for any other crime in one of the States of the German Empire, or in the United Kingdom, respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial, and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

ARTICLE V.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

ARTICLE VI.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE VII.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison, or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE VIII.

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents of the High Contracting Parties, respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

A requisition for extradition cannot be founded on sentences passed *in contumaciam*.

ARTICLE IX.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

The prisoner is then to be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the same country.

ARTICLE X.

The extradition shall not take place before the expiration of fifteen days from the apprehension, and then only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition.

ARTICLE XI.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as entirely valid evidence the sworn depositions or statements of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, provided such documents are signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or Officer of such State, and are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State.

ARTICLE XII.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, he shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE XIII.

All articles seized, which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place; and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

ARTICLE XIV.

The High Contracting Parties renounce any claim for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance of the person to be surrendered, and his conveyance till placed on board ship; they reciprocally agree to bear such expenses themselves.

ARTICLE XV.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions shall be made to the Governor or Chief Authority of such Colony or possession by the Chief Consular Officer of the German Empire in such Colony or possession.

Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the said Governor or Chief Authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender, or to refer the matter to his Government.

Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of German criminals, who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal from any Colony or foreign possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties, but shall remain in force for six months after notice has been given for its termination.

The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in four weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness wherof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

(L.S.) GRANVILLE.

(L.S.) BERNSTORFF.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at London on the eleventh day of June instant :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Act, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, the said Act shall apply in the case of the said Treaty with the Emperor of Germany.

Arthur Helps.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 25th day of June, 1872.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to order, that from and after the 30th day of June, 1872, the County Court of Wiltshire, holden at Trowbridge, be discontinued, and that its district be consolidated with the district of the County Court of Wiltshire, holden at Bradford, and that the said County Court of Wiltshire, holden at Bradford, shall be holden at Trowbridge, as well as at Bradford.

At the Court at *Windsor*, the 25th day of June, 1872.

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council was pleased to approve of the regulations of the Aberdeen Harbour Commissioners with respect to pilots and pilotage within their district and under their jurisdiction.

Windsor Castle, June 25, 1872.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on James Ramsden, of Barrow-in-Furness, Esq.

Whitehall, June 27, 1872.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto William Perry, Esq., late Her Majesty's Consul-General at Venice.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, of Bombay, Esq., C.S.I.

Crown Office, June 27, 1872.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

County of Bedford.

Francis Bassett, of The Heath, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, Esq., in the room of Francis Charles Hastings Russell, Esq. (now Duke of Bedford), called to the House of Peers.

Whitehall, June 25, 1872.

The Queen, taking into Her Royal consideration that upon the decease of the Most Noble William, Duke of Bedford, on the 26th day of May last, the title and dignity of Duke of Bedford devolved upon the Most Noble Francis Charles Hastings, now Duke of Bedford, as eldest son and heir of Sir George William Russell, G.C.B. (commonly called Lord George William Russell), second son of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, and next brother of Francis, seventh Duke of Bedford, the father of the said William, late Duke of Bedford, deceased, whereby, according to the ordinary rules of honour, the brothers of the said Francis Charles Hastings, now Duke of Bedford, cannot enjoy that place and precedence which would have been due to them had their late father, the said Sir George William Russell (commonly called Lord George William Russell), survived the said William, late Duke of Bedford, and had thereby succeeded to the title and dignity of Duke of Bedford ; Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain and declare that Arthur John Edward Russell, Esquire, Representative in Parliament for the borough of Tavistock, and the Right Honourable Odo William Leopold Russell, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, shall henceforth have, hold, and enjoy the same title, place, pre-eminence, and precedence, as if their late father, the said Sir George William Russell (commonly called Lord George William Russell), had survived the said William, late Duke of Bedford, and had thereby succeeded to the said title and dignity of Duke of Bedford :

And Her Majesty has been further pleased to command that the said Royal Order and declaration be registered in Her College of Arms.

(H. 2950.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
Whitehall Gardens, June 26, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a Despatch from Colonel Gordon, the British representative on the European Commission of the Danube, stating that the Pruth Commissioners have raised their Tariff from the 1st January, 1872, as follows, viz. :—

70 centimes per ton for vessels navigating the Pruth, not passing Rogojeni.

80 centimes per ton for vessels not passing Falcin.

90 centimes per ton for vessels passing Falcin.

(H. 2951.)

*Board of Trade (Harbour Department),
Whitehall Gardens, June 26, 1872.*

THE Board of Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at San Francisco, giving the new and reduced rates of dockage, &c., upon vessels in that port. These rates have been reduced 50 per cent., and a Table of them, as revised, is subjoined :—

Vessels of	Tons 250 and under	Tons 300	... \$6	per day.
Do.	300 do.	400	... 7	
Do.	400 do.	500	... 8	
Do.	500 do.	600	... 8.50	
Do.	600 do.	700	... 9.50	
Do.	700 do.	800	... 10.50	
Do.	800 do.	900	... 11	
Do.	900 do.	1000	... 11.50	

	Tons	Tons	per day.
Vessels of 1000 and under	1100	...	\$12·50
Do.	1100	1200	13·50
Do.	1200	1300	14·50
Do.	1300	1400	15·50
Do.	1400	1500	16·50
Do.	1500	1600	17·50
Do.	1600	1700	18·50
Do.	1700	1800	19·50
Do.	1800	1900	21·50
Do.	1900	2000	22·50
Do.	2000	2200	23·50
Do.	2200	2500	25

Vessels 2500 tons and over, in proportion ; vessels loading and ballasting, half the above rates ; vessels in outside berths or in slips, shall pay half rates of dockage.

(S. & C. 639.)

*Board of Trade, Whitehall,
June 27, 1872.*

THE Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from the British Acting Consul-General at Bucharest, reporting that the Municipal Tax of 4 per cent., hitherto levied in that town on foreign manufactured goods, has now been abolished.

Admiralty, 25th June, 1872.

The Reverend Alexander Nicolls has this day been appointed a Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 26th June, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Commander Henry Wentworth Mist has been this day placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Admiralty, 27th June, 1872.

William Richardson, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 19th June, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned Officers have been placed on the Retired List, and allowed to assume the rank of Retired Commander, from this date :—
Lieutenants :

Charles T. Williamson.

Thomas William Oliver.

War Office, Pall Mall,
28th June, 1872.

Royal Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Archibald Foord (late Madras) to be Colonel, vice J. Carpendale, deceased.
Dated 5th May, 1872.

Captain John Mullins (late Madras), from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Dated 5th May, 1872.

Lieutenant Henry Fowler retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 29th June, 1872.

Lieutenant Albert Eugene Dümmler retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 29th June, 1872.

The temporary Commissions as Lieutenants of the following Officers to be made permanent.
Dated 8th January, 1870 :—

Richard de Villamil.
Currell Halliday Johnston.
Claude Reignier Conder.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Rawdon Chesney, Royal Engineers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel. Dated 8th May, 1872.

War Office, 28th June, 1872.

MILITIA.

Cambridge.

Lieutenant W. H. Bullock resigns his Commission. Dated 29th June, 1872.

1st Royal Cheshire.

Hugh Cecil Cholmondeley, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th June, 1872.

West Kent.

The services of Captain Richard Henry Hare are dispensed with. Dated 29th June, 1872.

1st Royal Lancashire.

Captain Henry Gandy resigns his Commission. Dated 29th June, 1872.

3rd Middlesex or Royal Westminster.

Henry Archibald Anderson, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 29th June, 1872.

4th or Royal South Middlesex.

Lieutenant Miles Stringer resigns his Commission.
Dated 29th June, 1872.

Arthur Baird Douglas, Gent., to be Lieutenant,
vice Stringer, who resigns. Dated 29th June,
1872.

Royal Elthorne or 5th Middlesex.

Captain Arthur Horrex resigns his Commission.
Dated 29th June, 1872.

1st or West Norfolk.

Captain Charles Edward Bignold is granted the
honorary rank of Major. Dated 29th June,
1872.

Hugh Edmund Elsden-Everard, Gent., to be
Lieutenant. Dated 29th June, 1872.

2nd Somerset.

Captain Michael Murphy resigns his Commission.
Dated 29th June, 1872.

Royal Wilts.

Lieutenant Frank Augustus Fraser resigns his
Commission. Dated 29th June, 1872.

2nd West York.

Charles Francis Dashwood, Esq., late Captain 6th
Lancashire Militia, to be Captain. Dated 29th
June, 1872.

Edinburgh Artillery.

Captain Frederick Campbell resigns his Commis-
sion. Dated 29th June, 1872.

Inverness, Banff, Moray, and Nairn.

Lieutenant Charles Peter Grant resigns his Commission. Dated 29th June, 1872.

1st Royal Lanark.

David Edward Wood, Gent., to be Lieutenant. Dated 29th June, 1872.

Antrim Artillery.

Lieutenant Laurie Greig resigns his Commission. Dated 29th June, 1872.

Carlow.

Lieutenant Charles E. H. Duckett resigns his Commission. Dated 29th June, 1872.

Galway.

Lieutenant Pierce Joyce resigns his Commission. Dated 29th June, 1872.

Kerry.

Captain and Honorary Major Oliver Day Stokes resigns his Commission, also is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 29th June, 1872.

Lientenant John Mahony resigns his Commission. Dated 29th June, 1872.

Kilkenny.

Henry Dudgeon, Gent., to be Lieutenant (Supernumerary). Dated 29th June, 1872.

North Mayo.

The services of Assistant-Surgeon Middleton O'Malley Knott are dispensed with. Dated 29th June, 1872.

2nd or North Tipperary.

Captain Denis Duan Purcell resigns his Commission, also is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement. Dated 29th June, 1872.

Lieutenant Joseph Seymour to be Captain, vice McCraith, promoted. Dated 29th June, 1872.
Lieutenant Edward Crosbie Bayly to be Captain, vice Purcell, who resigns. Dated 29th June, 1872.

Wicklow.

Captain Robert J. Pratt Saunders resigns his Commission. Dated 29th June, 1872.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.*Cheshire.*

Lieutenant Arthur H. Smith Barry resigns his Commission. Dated 29th June, 1872.

Cornet James Tomkinson to be Lieutenant, vice Barry, who resigns. Dated 29th June, 1872.

Denbighshire.

Cornet George Mousley to be Lieutenant, vice Blackwell, resigned. Dated 29th June, 1872.
George Hampden Whalley, Gent., to be Cornet, vice Mousley, promoted. Dated 29th June, 1872.

Royal 1st Devon.

Captain Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., to be Major, vice Lord Poltimore, resigned. Dated 29th June, 1872.

Queen's Own Royal Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire.

Rutherford James Graham, Gent., to be Cornet (Supernumerary). Dated 29th June, 1872.

Herts.

Major G. Fearnley Whittingstall is permitted to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform of the Regiment on his retirement.

Oxfordshire.

Lieutenant John Baskerville to be Captain, vice Sir Algernon Peyton, deceased. Dated 29th June, 1872.

Westmoreland and Cumberland.

Captain the Earl of Bective resigns his Commission. Dated 29th June, 1872.

Lieutenant William Hugh Parkin to be Captain, vice the Earl of Bective, who resigns. Dated 29th June, 1872.

Cornet Humphrey Pocklington Senhouse to be Lieutenant, vice Parkin, promoted. Dated 29th June, 1872.

